The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5957.—VOL. XXXVIII.] FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ultimo, at Werajel, Mrs. N. Connelly, jun., of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at Brooksby, Double Bay, Mrs. Henry Mort, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at 44, Market-street West, the wife of Mr. H. Gilbert (druggist), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Camden, by the Rev. E. Rogers, Mr. William Henry Simpson, of Pitt-street, Sydney, to Annie Taylor, second daughter of J. W. Walker, Esq., surgeon, of Camden.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, Edward Smith, second son of the late John Philip Deane, Esq., to Sophia, youngest daughter of Charles Robert Flegg, Esq., of Hobart Town.

On Wednesday, 8th instant, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Parramatta, by the Rev. Mr. Rabone, William A. M'Crea, Wilshire-buildings, Sydney, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of Samuel Burge, Parramatta, and niece to Mr. Robert Burge, North Leach, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS

On the 25th of April, at Southampton, Mrs. Margaret Paul, relict of the late John Paul, Esq., formerly of Sydney, New South Wales, aged 76.

On the 7th of May, at Brentford, William Sprott Boyd, Esq., aged 49.

On 9th July, at her residence, late Rising Sun, Windsor Road, Mrs. Margaret Collins, aged 39 years.

On the 8th instant, at 110, Lower George-street, the infant daughter of Esther Ellis Kron, aged eight weeks.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to Balmain and Pyrmont, from the foot of Erskine-st. Fares, 3d.; after 7 p.m., 6d. S. CROOK.

STEAM TO WINDSOR.—The VICTORIA will leave the Phœnix Wharf, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the Hawkesbury. Fare, 20s. Freight, 20s. per ton. The splendid accommodation of the Victoria for passengers renders this a most favourable opportunity for a visit up the Hawkesbury.
Apply to W. MARSHALL, on board; or to W. PRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, July 10th.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at 8 p.m.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company's new steam clipper, KING PHILIP, A1, 1440 tons register, 2300 tons burthen, CHARLES HENRY CARY, commander, is appointed to leave Hobson's Bay for LONDON, positively on SATURDAY, July 25th.
This vessel is one of the finest models afloat, and possesses all the advantages of a steamer with those of a clipper sailing ship. She is fitted in every respect in a very superior manner, and has unrivalled accommodations, which intending passengers are invited to inspect.
FARES TO LONDON:—
Saloon, according to arrangement.
Second cabin, £35; Third Cabin, £25; Steerage, £20.
Children, from one to twelve years, half-fare.
Including steward's fees and the attendance of an experienced surgeon.
In the saloon, besides a first-rate table with live stock, poultry, beer, wines, spirits, &c., every requisite is provided for the sleeping berths, such as beds, bedding, &c.
For freight, plans of cabins, and full particulars, apply to KIRCHNER and CO., Sydney; or, to KIRCHNER, SHARP, and CO., Melbourne.

WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN will leave for this port 4 o'clock p.m., SATURDAY.
J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—ÆOLUS, from Circular Quay, SATURDAY next. Apply on board.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The packet schooner STORM KING, now receiving cargo at the Albion Wharf, sails TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to Captain CURRIE, on board; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS direct.—The regular trader COQUETTE is now ready to receive cargo, at the Grafton Wharf.
MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR MORETON BAY.—A regular Trader.—The fine first-class schooner UNCLE TOM will be despatched to the above place immediately. Goods intended for Ipswich will be forwarded on by the river steamer Breadalbane.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

WIDE BAY.—The BURNETT can take about 10 tons freight if sent down immediately to the Commercial Wharf. J. FRAZER, Sussex-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

BURNETT, Captain SCAPLEHORN, for WIDE BAY, PORT CURTIS, and FITZ ROY RIVER, is now fast filling up at the Commercial Wharf. All cargo must be shipped by TO-MORROW EVENING, and bills of lading sent in for signature by NOON.
For freight or passage apply to J. FRAZER, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR MORUYA RIVER and BROULEE.—The schooner DOVE, J. MANSON, will sail, as above, THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper barque BONNIE DOON, SHOLL, master, is now fast filling up at Towns' Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, for passengers, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR GEELONG.—The VANQUISH, SCOTT, master. This vessel having all her dead weight engaged, has only room for a few tons light freight; for which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT COOPER and NELSON.—To sail on TUESDAY next.—The brig SPRAY, 160 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail as above. Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, for AUCKLAND, having cleared at the Customs, is detained by special request until the arrival of the Overland European Mail. Can take a few packages of light freight, and has room for one cabin passenger, if engaged THIS FORENOON.
Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR NELSON direct.—The regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 130 tons register, Captain VANDERWOOD, is now fast filling up at Moore's Wharf. Shippers are urged to complete their arrangements by THIS EVENING, pass Customs entries and send in their bills of lading for signature by noon TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage, having unusually good accommodations, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213 George-street.

FOR MANILA.—The fine fast sailing A1 clipper ship CONTEST, 1120 tons register, JOHN JENNINGS, commander, will be despatched in a few days, and offers a very superior conveyance for passengers.
Apply to Captain JENNINGS, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—To sail on the 14th July.—The A1 clipper ship SEBASTOPOL, 734 tons register, W. DAWSON, commander. This fine vessel has room for a few first and second cabin passengers.
Early application is required, (either to the Captain, on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.

HORSES for INDIA.—Notice to Proprietors of Horse Stock.—The well-known horse transport ship ROYAL SAXON, WHITE, commander, is expected from Calcutta in July, and will sail again for that port, via Torres Straits, on or before 15th August, and offers a good opportunity for parties desirous of sending horses to that market.
Australian horses have been much enquired for lately in Calcutta, and the present hostilities in the Persian Gulf will probably, to some extent, interfere with the usual supply of Arabs.
For terms and particulars apply to R. TOWNS and CO. Town's Wharf, 22nd June.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PASSENGERS for ENGLAND.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper, OMAR PASHA, 1200 tons, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will sail 20th instant. Has one very large cabin admirably adapted for a family, and one side cabin disengaged; also room for two or three intermediate passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

OMAR PASHA, for LONDON.—Notice to Shippers.—Shippers are informed that it has been arranged to dispatch this fine ship positively on 20th July, in order to ensure her arriving in time for the London wool sales, and that in consequence wool will be taken without pressing or screwing. She is now alongside the Circular Quay, where wool can be sent; or it will be received at Marsden and Co.'s wool shed. Room for a limited quantity of tallow.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To succeed the OMAR PASHA.—The beautiful A1 clipper ship ELECTRA, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched after the Omar Pasha. This is a nearly new ship, considered one of the fastest afloat, and offers a desirable opportunity to shippers and passengers.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CENTURION, for LONDON.—The splendid first-class Aberdeen clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, is now ready to receive cargo; and, having a considerable portion of her dead weight engaged, will meet with all possible despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The SPEEDY, 1020 tons register, J. H. NIGTINGALL, commander, is now ready to receive cargo. This fine vessel has just been newly coppered. Her sailing qualities and accommodation for passengers are too well known to require comment.
For freight or passage apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—To follow the Phœnician.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN BUNYAN, 466 tons, THOMAS HENRY, commander, will positively sail on the 25th JULY. She has the whole of her dead weight on board, and the larger portion of her wool engaged and down. This vessel offers an admirable opportunity (from her well-known speed) to land wool in time for the October sales, and from her smallness of size, shippers may rely upon quick despatch. Has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers.
Apply to Captain HENRY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The celebrated clipper ship RED JACKET, Captain O'HALLORAN, 2000 tons register, will be despatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, punctually on the 13th of July. The accommodation for all classes of passengers cannot be surpassed; her saloons having been entirely refurnished this voyage.
Apply to H. T. WILSON and CO., No. 2, Margaret-street, Sydney; or H. T. WILSON and CO., No. 41, King-street, Melbourne.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine A1 Hanoverian clipper ship IMINA BROUS, 456 tons register, Captain MULLER, will be ready for sea in a few days.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

COASTING Schooner for SALE, 35 tons. Price £90 cash. W. A. BELL, 22, Hunter-street.

HULK for SALE.—The ship GANGES, recently decked and newly sheathed, will be sold at a moderate cost, or exchanged for one of less tonnage, on advantageous terms. Apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

VESSELS.—Wanted to CHARTER Vessels from 50 to 200 tons. MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

MERSEY, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are informed this ship will discharge at Towns' Wharf, and are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

ARMAIS, from LONDON.—NOTICE to Consignees.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to take notice that she will discharge at Macnamara's Wharf, and will please pass ENTRIES accordingly, without delay. The ship being chartered with a limited stay here, any goods obstructing the discharge will be entered, landed, and STORED at consignees' expense and risk, and the ship will not be answerable for any loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP PHŒNICIAN, for LONDON.—Shippers are requested to send in their BILLS of LADING THIS DAY, without fail.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.
9th July.

GLEN ISLA.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Circular Quay, and to take notice that the master will not be responsible for goods after they are landed. All goods impeding the ship's discharge, for which entries have not been passed, will be landed and stored at risk of the consignees.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents. Botts' Wharf, July 7th.

GLEN ISLA, from LIVERPOOL.—Notice to consignees.—If ENTRIES for the following goods consigned to order are not passed by noon, on FRIDAY, 10th instant, they will be entered, landed, and STORED at consignees' risk and expense:—
T in diamond—2 hogsheads, shipped by James Templer
56 tons coals, shipped by James Baines and Co.
A in diamond—§ 1-100—100 hogsheads ale, shipped by Samuel Allsopp and Sons
25 tons coals, shipped by James Baines and Co.
JFMD in oblong—§ 141-145—5 cases writing slates, shipped by James M'Donald
M in diamond—500 bags salt, shipped by James Baines and Co.
S in Diamond—1-13—13 cases sheathing, shipped by John Clerk
S in diamond—14-15—2 casks nails, shipped by John Clerk
M in diamond S outside—§ 1-200—200 boxes candles, shipped by John Clerk
G in diamond, I outside—§ 1—1 cask glass, shipped by Rabone, Brothers, and Co.
5, 19, 23, 24—4 casks earthenware, shipped by Rabone, Brothers, and Co.
2-4, 6-22—20 crates ditto, shipped by Rabone, Brothers, and Co.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.

SHIP HEREFORDSHIRE.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship are requested to be sent in, in duplicate, before noon, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to GEORGE A. LLOYD, and CO., agents, 213, George-street. 8th July, 1857.

PHŒNICIAN FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, and passengers to pay the balance of their passage money on or before FRIDAY, the 10th instant at noon. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Redfern, about ten days since, a Bay COB, branded on the near shoulder ID—. If strayed, Two Pounds reward will be paid to any person bringing him to the undersigned; and, if stolen, the above reward of Five Pounds will be paid upon receiving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty party or parties. M. CAFFREY, Redfern.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a Small White Manila DOG. If strayed away, £1 reward will be given to the person who brings it back; if stolen, £5 reward will be given to any person who gives information which will lead to the conviction of the thief. FREDERIC MULLER, 16, King-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Wallendbein Station near Binalong, a bay Horse, branded J.2 over J on the near shoulder. If stolen a reward of £10 will be paid on conviction of the offender; if strayed, £2 on delivery of the horse at the station to ALEXANDER M'KAY, Wallendbien, Binalong.

LOST, between O'Connell-street and Cumberland-street, a small Gold CHAIN, with two Gold Keys attached. Any person finding the same and bringing it to 14, O'Connell-street, will be rewarded.

COOK'S RIVER.—STRAYED into my yard, a Black HORSE, with halter on, no brands visible, in good condition. The owner can have him by paying expenses. ALFRED BARDEN, butcher, Cook's River. July 8th.

DOG LOST.—A brown TERRIER PUP, ears and tail uncut. The finder will be rewarded on bringing him to Smart's cottages, Upper William-street. E. DAINTREY.

FOUND straying on my premises, three GEESE. The owner can have them by giving the description and paying expenses. W. CHANDLER, Chippendale.

FOUND, in the parlour of the Yorkshire Stingo Tavern corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn streets, a PURSE containing money. The owner can have the same on giving the description and paying the expenses of advertisement. MICHAEL SHALVEY.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian Pebble and Pantaparascopic Spectacles, universally acknowledged to be the best in use. Opera, race-glasses, and optics generally. All goods warranted at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANTY POWER, who left Waterford, Ireland, three years ago, for Australia, will hear of her sister MARY POWER, by writing to her at Camden, care of Mr. J. Lowe.

FRED. CHEW, who came out passenger in the ship Herefordshire, please call at St Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street, concerning a parcel brought out for Mr KELSON.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD OFFICE, Sydney, July 8th, 1857.—Two anonymous LETTERS dated June 1st and June 5th, 1857, respectively, having been received by the Denominational School Board, the writers are informed that no notice can be taken of anonymous communications; if the persons who wrote these letters wish the grievances therein complained of to be looked into, they must send their names to the Secretary.

FRANCIS FINNEY, who left Jersey in 1850, please write to Mrs. WATTS, Dove-street, Jersey.

IF JOSIAH RIGGS, the son of Joseph Riggs, of Winfrith, near Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, who left England for New South Wales, in the year 1837, is alive, his brother, WILLIAM RIGGS, residing at Gawler, near Adelaide, South Australia, would be glad to hear from him.

OWEN M'BUON, who gave his ADDRESS in this paper, of the 26th ultimo, at the Post Office, North Shore, is requested to call at the office of Messrs. SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Sydney.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell Engagement of Madame ANNA BISHOP. TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, July 11th, will be repeated, for the third and last time, Donnizetti's Grand Opera of LINDA OF CHAMOUNI, with its unequalled cast.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Howard and James Simmonds.—First night of the Romantic Drama of THE COURT FOOL; supported by the full strength of the Star Company:—Messrs. Rayner, Bellair, Stephens, Rogers, and Burford; Mesdames Hill, Winterbottom, A. Howard, and Crosby.—THIS EVENING (Friday), July 10th, the performances will commence with the interesting and romantic Drama, entitled THE COURT FOOL, Triboulet (the Court Fool), Mr. Joseph Rayner. Solo Bassoon, M. Winterbottom. To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers, Messrs. J. Simmonds and Howard.—GRAND MUSICAL and DRAMATIC FESTIVAL!—James Simmonds, Sam Howard, John Howson, and Stewart; Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. A. Howard, Mrs. Crosby, and Miss A. Hart.—The Great Instrumentalist, Mr. KOHLER.—FRIDAY, July 10, the performances will commence with the musical burletta entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Peter Spyke, Mr. James Simmonds—Pas Seul, Miss Ada Hart.—To be followed by the laughable farce of SLASHER AND CRASHER! Slasher, Mr. James Simmonds. Crasher, Mr. Sam Howard.—And the great instrumentalist, Mr. Kohler, will execute a Solo on the Cornet-a-Piston.—To conclude with the musical after-piece entitled THE WATERMAN. Tom Tug, with songs, Mr. J. Howson. Robin, with the original song, Mr. R. Stewart.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessees and Managers' Messrs. JAMES SIMMONDS and HOWARD.—The management beg respectfully to inform the patrons of the drama in Sydney and its environs, that they intend on and after MONDAY, July 13, 1857, to issue a limited number of MONTHLY TRANSFERABLE SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS—terms, £2 2s. each, for the Boxes and Parquette, entitling the holders of tickets to admission to the above elegant comedy theatre every evening, with permission to bring a friend at half the usual price. This plan—lately adopted by Mr. James Simmonds at Geelong—met with great success; it is the adopted system of nearly every theatre on the continent of Europe, and the Management feel confident that it will meet with the approbation of the play-going public of Sydney. They have commenced the system at the above elegant little theatre, as they intend devoting it exclusively to the production of sterling ENGLISH COMEDIES, COMIC DRAMAS, MODERN FARCES, and BURLESQUES; their company include names that would shed a lustre on any theatre in the world, and may truly be denominated fixed stars, and only want the sunlight of public support to make them shine far brighter than those meteor lights who flash across our hemisphere but a moment, and then are lost in darkness. The artists attached to the present management have here made their future homes, and the Management feel confident that when their talents are displayed in those fine comedies, the gems of dramatic literature, the public will think better of what is often sneeringly termed a stock company. The following is a list of the company, each one appearing at least three times a-week:—
Messrs. Rayner, Burford, T. S. Bellair, Rogers, W. H. Stephens, Stewart, Hill, F. Ede, C. King, Maynard, Muril, Saville, Belfield, Morton. Messrs. Sam Howard and James Simmonds. Mesdames Guerin, Hill, E. F. Crosby, Amy Howard, Winterbottom, Twight.
An extensive corps de ballet and chorus for the production of burlesques. Conductors and leaders of orchestra, Messrs. Winterbottom, Usher, and Eigenschenck.
Lyceum Theatre. JAS. SIMMONDS and HOWARD.
☞ Tickets to be had at the Box Office, and agents appointed by the Management.—£2 2s. per month, payable at the end of the month if known to the Management or Agents.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, at the PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The proprietor feels pleasure in announcing to the gentry and inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity that he has engaged the abovenamed elegant Theatre for his entertainments, the first of which will take place on MONDAY EVENING, July 13th, 1857. When this acknowledged troupe of equestrians, pantomimists, tight-rope dancers, and gymnasts, together with the beautiful stud of highly-trained horses, the performing dogs, &c., &c., will commence a routine of representations to be continued nightly for a limited period, with all variation in the first style of the art.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—DEBATING CLASS meets TO-NIGHT. "Ought Government to place Protective Duties on imported articles?"

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Question for THIS EVENING—"Ought there to be Greater Facilities for Obtaining a Divorce?"

PHRENOLOGY.—Mrs. BEER, of Sydney, will deliver the first of a Course of four Lectures, on the above Science, at the Court-house, Parramatta, on MONDAY EVENING next, July 13, to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. each.

GRAND BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar will be held in December next, the proceeds of which will be given to the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison have most kindly consented to become its patrons. Several charitable ladies have already taken tables; and others who wish to help the good work in this way may leave their names this week with the Reverend Mother at the House. No efforts will be spared by those who have undertaken the good work, to make it surpass in splendour every former bazaar.

PARRAMATTA ROAD.—The deputation appointed at a public meeting held at Mr. Neich's inn, Burwood, in April last, hereby call a meeting of the inhabitants, to be held at Mr. Neich's, on FRIDAY next, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of rendering an account of their proceedings, and to decide on further steps in relation to the state of the road. JAMES L. MICHAEL, hon. sec.
Burwood, July 7th.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—To Builders and Contractors.—Sealed TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at noon, for the erection and completion of Four Stores in Sussex-street. The plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange Corner. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 9th July.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 282, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 24th of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS for the past six months, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, General Manager.
Sydney, 8th July, 1857.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held in the Offices, Exchange-corner, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ended 30th June, 1857—to elect a Director in the room of William Fanning, Esq., who retires by rotation, and two Auditors in the room of Henry Ferris, and Samuel Hodgson Smyth, Esqs., all of whom are eligible for re-election—and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of Director are required to give notice in writing to the Board of Directors, fourteen days at the least before the day of election.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PHILIP PERRY, Secretary.
N. C. and C. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 7th July, 1857.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY SUSPECTED!!—A large public MEETING of all citizens entitled to have their names inserted on the New Electoral Roll for the city of Sydney for the year 1858, will be held THIS EVENING, Friday, the 10th instant, at the Exchange Hotel, George-street, at half-past 7 o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of this institution, will be held in the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th June last; to elect a Director in the room of Henry Gilbert Smith, Esquire, who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager. Sydney, 7th July.
By the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give notice at the Bank of their intentions 14 days prior to the day of election.

THE JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS of Sydney are requested to meet at the Victoria Inn, Sussex-street, at 7 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th July instant, to take into consideration matters of considerable importance.

JOCKEY CLUB.—The Members of the Australian Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Burt and Co., 155, Pitt-street, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of ACCOUNTS, and devising measures for the restoration of the Old Racecourse, at RANDWICK. G. T. ROWE, honorary secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE, &c.—THE LATE SOIREE.—The Committee of the Alliance beg to present their most sincere THANKS to the Ladies who so kindly rendered their assistance on the occasion of the late Soiree. W. DAVIS, Secretary.
Committee Room, 95, Pitt-street, July 9.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION of INTEMPERANCE, &c.—The Committee of the above Society having taken OFFICES in the premises occupied by Messrs. Smith and Gardner, No. 95, Pitt-street, it is requested that all communications be forwarded to that address. The Secretary will be in attendance daily, from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock p.m. W. DAVIS, Secretary. July 9.

BACHELORS' BALL, Prince of Wales Theatre.—Notice. CARRIAGES will both set down and take up with the horses heads towards King-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—WALTER LAMB, Esquire, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for election as a Director of this Bank, at the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 8th July, 1857.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—WILLIAM FANNING, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for Election as a Director of this Company, at the Half-Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held on THURSDAY, the 30th instant. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, 9th July, 1857.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL.—Zoological Gardens, Botany. Orders for dinners, &c., if left at the office of BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-street, will be immediately forwarded.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL.—Zoological Gardens, Botany. Cabs may be engaged at reasonable charges, upon application at the office of BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

MESSRS. W. W. STABLES and CO.'S CIRCULAR.—Parties wishing to become SUBSCRIBERS to the above circular, can be supplied immediately after the delivery of the Monthly Mail from England, by applying to C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

RULING.—J. COX and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received one of Wilkinson's best ruling machines, and having secured good workmen, are now enabled to execute on the very shortest notice, any orders that they may be favoured with.
Account sales and current paper ruled to any pattern.
Account books both printed and ruled to any pattern.
A large stock of account sales paper, bill paper, ruled and printed forms, always kept on hand, of their own workmanship.
J. COX and CO. Account Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 111, George-street.

FASHIONS for MAY, Illustrated News, Punch, and Little Dorrit (18), at MOFFITT'S.

THE MONTH. Edited by FRANK FOWLER. Second edition. One shilling. Post free to any part of the colony, 1s. 3d. J. R. CLARKE, publisher, 205, George street.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, per COLUMBIAN.—G. J. DIXON, Stationer, &c., 160, George-street, next Bank of Australasia.

ARCHITECTURE.—In one vol. 4to., price 40s., Rural Architecture: illustrated in a series of designs for ornamental cottages and villas; exemplified by plans, elevations, sections, and details. To be had at the Glasgow Book Warehouse, 180, Elizabeth-street, corner of Bathurst-street. R. MACKAY.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, published May 1st, 4s., or sent into the country, post paid, 4s. 6d. Subscriptions received for 12 calendar months, in town, £2 2s.; in country, postage paid, £2 7s., payable in advance. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

PUNCH. Part for May. Price, 1s. 6d.; post paid, 1s. 9d. Subscribers supplied in town and country.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, May Part, 2s. 6d.; post paid, 2s. 10d. Subscriptions received for 12 months at English price, 30s.; sent, post paid, to the country, 34s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, sole agent for Blackwood's Magazine, for New South Wales.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, May Part, 2s. 6d.; post paid, 2s. 10d. Subscriptions received for 12 months at English price, 30s.; sent, post paid, to the country, 34s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, Sydney.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES, May Part. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

THE LONDON JOURNAL and FAMILY HERALD May Parts. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

WORLD OF FASHION, May. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ARMY LIST, May, 2s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

LLOYD'S ENGLISH NEWSPAPER, latest dates, 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

TWENTY-SIX Numbers of Illustrated London News for five shillings. G. D. HARRISON.

5s. FOR 26 Numbers Illustrated London News. G. D. HARRISON, 569, George-street South.

COWPER'S POEMS, vol. 5, (Bohn's edition), for SALE or exchange. G. D. HARRISON, bookseller.

GENERAL KLAPKA'S War in the East, from 1853 till July, 1855. G. D. HARRISON, bookseller.

DE LAGNY'S Knout and the Russians, illustrated. G. D. HARRISON, 569, George-street South.

BOOKBINDING.—J. COX and CO. beg to announce that they have lately received from England complete sets of the newest tools and machinery for bookbinding, of the very best description, and that they are now prepared to undertake any quantity of binding on the shortest notice. J. COX and CO. have engaged several of the best London bookbinders, and are confident in giving every satisfaction, both with regard to execution of workmanship and price.
Tenders will be given to Libraries, Companies, &c., if required. J. COX and CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 111, George-street.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Repairs, Central Police Office, Sydney.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 20th instant, from persons willing to contract for the performance of repairs required at the Central Police Office, Sydney.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for repairs, Central Police Office."
Specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for erecting South Aisle of St. Paul's Church, Redfern. Plans and specification may be seen on application at the Office of Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street; to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before the first day of August, 1857. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

In the Court of Requests, Sydney.
Speirs v. M'Dermott.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that the goods and chattels of the abovenamed defendant, consisting of spirits, wines, ale, bar fixtures, household goods, &c., will be sold by public auction, on the premises, at the Cook's River Inn, Cook's River, in the district of Sydney, on MONDAY, the 13th day of July instant, at noon, under and by virtue of the above named execution, unless previously satisfied.
Sydney, 9th July, A.D. 1857. DENIS CULHANE.

SADDLERY and Harness of all descriptions, at WATT and PEARSON'S Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-st.

DR. H. HORN'S SINGING CLASS FOR BOYS.—By the kind permission of C. W. Rowe, Esq., Head Master of the St James' Grammar School, Phillip-street, the Singing Class will be held in that School, and commence TO-MORROW (Saturday), the 11th, at 2 o'clock. Applications to be made at Dr. H. HORN'S residence, 3, Church-hill, or on Saturday at the Singing Class. Terms: one guinea per quarter, to pay in advance.

KIAMA.—Rose Bank Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, conducted by Miss HINDMARSH and efficient Assistants, will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on the 15th July. Reference in Sydney to Dr. Mackay, Upper Fort-street, and to Dr. Moon, 15, Bathurst-street, corner of Pitt-street.

MRS. FRANK ANDREWS, Professor of Singing, 35 Victoria-st. North. Terms, 6 guineas per quarter.

MADAME CURTIS'S Boarding and Day School, Palmer street. Studies will be resumed on the 13th.

MRS. ROBERTS' establishment, Newtown, next Independent Church. The duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 13th instant.

STUDIES will be resumed at Calder House on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant. J. F. CASTLE.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, Parramatta.—This School will re-open on THURSDAY, July 23rd. Rev. F. ARMITAGE, M.A., Head Master.

THE REV. T. A. HAYDEN, M.A., and Moderator of Trinity College, Dublin, Incumbent of St. John's, Darlinghurst, is making arrangements to receive into his residence Two Young Gentlemen to EDUCATE. Mr. Hayden also proposes to form an Evening Class of advanced pupils (non-resident) for instruction in Mathematics and Physics. Early application will oblige. Address Rev. T. HAYDEN, Darlinghurst. Sydney, July 9.

POLITICAL FALSEHOOD.—To the Editor of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—You observe a very proper silence when your opinions are misrepresented by other journals—and no doubt this is the more dignified course. But I beg you will allow me—a constant reader—to remark upon what I consider about the grossest political falsehood I ever met with. In an advertisement in the EMPIRE this week, headed "Measures not Men; the Ministerial interpretation," there is the following paragraph:

"The Cabinet have decided upon the great principles of the Electoral Bill—the bill will add forty members, or more, to the present House; it will distribute them on the basis of *population*, but in proportion to *distance.—Sydney Morning Herald*, 23rd June.

As I read your article at the time, the above quotation struck me as being singularly, if not intentionally erroneous, and I at once referred to the HERALD of 23rd June. What you said was this—

We are enabled to inform our readers that the Cabinet have decided upon the great principles of the Electoral Bill which they promised to bring forward. We repeat "*this is the battle ground of the future.*" Should the measure find the support of the majority, it will no doubt pass rapidly—if not a vote should be taken upon its leading principles, and the country would have to declare how far its views are represented in the Assembly. First—the bill will add forty members or more to the present House. Second—It will distribute them on the basis of population, but in proportion to distance—on principles of real not nominal equality.

Now to show the Jesuitism of "B." in the advertisement in the EMPIRE, I beg to give you in brackets italics, the parts of your article which he has purposely omitted.

[*We are enabled to inform our readers that*] the Cabinet have decided upon the great principles of the Electoral Bill [*which they promised to bring forward. We repeat "this is the battle ground of the future." Should the measure find the support of the majority, it will no doubt pass rapidly,—if not, a vote should be taken upon its leading principles, and the country will have to declare how far its views are represented in the Assembly*]. The Bill will add forty members or more to the present House. It will distribute them on the basis of population, but in proportion to distance,—[*on principles of real not nominal equality*].

The chief omission is in the last sentence, and the omitted words are "on principles of real—not nominal—equality."

And this—supposing "B." to represent the "Bunch" is their honest, fair, and equitable mode of teaching their supporters what the Electoral Bill is intended to perform.

I enclose my card, and if "B." personally inquires for it, you are at liberty to give it up to him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN ELECTOR OF SOUTH CUMBERLAND.
Parramatta Road, July 4.

P. S.—In the literary world, as in the commercial, I have always understood that anything done to deceive is neither more nor less than falsehood.

THE JAMES TANCRED, of Kent-street, butcher, mentioned in your Police Report yesterday, has no reference to me. JAMES TANCRED, pork butcher, Camperdown. 9th July, 1857.

A FRENCH GARDEN, No. 141, Pitt-street South.—Mr. GAUGUIN GODILLON, a Florist Gardener, and a member of the Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Orleans, with diploma from it, and favoured with medals at the Exhibitions of 1847 and 1851, just now arrived from Paris, has the honour to announce that he is furnished with the best and finest collection, and assorted varieties, such as the choicest fruit trees of Europe, and the most exquisite plants and flowers; comprising, pear, apple, apricot, plum, and gooseberry trees; the beautiful American chesnut tree; rose tree; camelias, azaleas, rhododendrons, peonies; twelve distinct varieties of Dutch dahlias, rannuncules, anemones—in short, flowers of all kinds; a magnificent collection of tubercules, and twelve sorts of Italian vines for dessert; and, finally, seeds of every kind of uncommon flowers.
Amateurs are respectfully invited to visit this unrivalled collection; of which they will find a better description in the catalogues. Pitt-street, No. 141.

A GOOD Photograph Portrait taken for 5s., at 451, Brickfield-hill.

DALTON'S PORTRAITS.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic and Crayon Artist, 243, George-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Commercial Printing Establishment, 218, George-street, and Wynyard-lane.

E. W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant and Importer, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

HENRY HINE NEWMAN, Auctioneer and General Agent. (Communications to be left at 3, Barrack-street).

MR. WILLIAM GRITTON, late of Fairy Meadow Wollongong, and Mr. ALFRED NEWMAN, late of Hinton, Hunter River, have THIS DAY entered into partnership as general commission agents, under the style of Gritton and Newman. Stores at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, Sydney. Sydney, May 1, 1856.

MR. SHUTTLEWORTH, Solicitor, has moved his offices to No. 322, George-street, next door to the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

MOSS, Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, 38, Hunter-st. Country orders punctually attended to.

MRS. STAINES, Female Servants' Office, corner of King and Castlereagh-streets.

OLIVER STAINES, General Labour Agent, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The business of H KYEZOR, watchmaker, to No. 4, Jamison-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Tuner, Repairer, and Regulator, 44, King-street East, near Pitt-street.

P. HOFFMAN, Merchant Tailor, 22, Bridge-street.

ROBERT JOHN CAMPBELL, Surveyor, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street, Sydney. Reference—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, accountant.

REMOVAL.—THOS. FELTON, Watchmaker, from Pitt-street, to 165, George-street, near Hunter-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—JOINER and ECKARDT, Tailors and Habitmakers, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

VACCINATION, Daily, at the Apothecaries' Hall William-street, Woolloomooloo, by J. C. HORNER

WILKIE and CO.'S Bread, at 106, George-street, and Pitt-street, at 4½d. per loaf at the depots, 5½d. delivered.
G. WILKIE and CO.

MR. WOODCOCK, Surgeon, removed from 206, Liverpool-street, to 55, Pitt-street North, opposite Messrs. Foss', chemists.

MAIZE, On SALE, from 20 to 2000 bushels, at W. PRITCHARD'S Produce Mart, 76, Sussex-street.

A YOUTH WANTED, as Light Porter, in doors, at BRANDON'S, 157, Pitt-street.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes an engagement as Afternoon Governess. Address M. H., Mr. Clarke's, bookseller.

A COMPETENT Dressmaker is open to an Engagement Day or Week. Address C. W., HERALD Office.

A LADY, lately arrived from England, having her afternoons disengaged, would be happy to form an Engagement with a family desirous of having their children instructed in the usual branches of a solid education. The highest references given if required. Direct E. P. S., Post Office, Sydney.

A MERCHANT, Attorney, Bankers' Clerk, or Student may hear of a highly respectable family who can give a comfortable Home, by addressing HOME, Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN of experience wishes to take charge of Cattle or Horses, travelling to either of the neighbouring colonies. Address BUCHAN THOMPSON, Esq., H.E.I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had three years' experience in Sheep-farming, residing for that period in the Burnett River district, is anxious of investing some money in a Sheep Station, provided he could meet with a respectable party who would wish to join in such an investment. Apply, by letter, to S. S., Box 77, HERALD Office.

CHILDREN.—Wanted, to place out Two little Boys for Board and Education, in a plain Day School. Address T., Post Office, Woolloomooloo.

LOADING for BATHURST and MUDGEE, always ready, at JOHN WATKINS', Margaret street.

PIANO.—Wanted, for a school, a second-hand Piano, in good condition. Address ALPHA, HERALD Office.

PLASTERERS wanted, at Mr. COX'S building, Double Bay.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, a Single Man, for Newcastle. Apply to D. HICKS, Painter, &c., Campbell-street.

TEAMS WANTED, for the Western Road. J. V. BARNARD and CO., 8, Barrack-street.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, a good Hand, in the above line. Apply to S. ALEXANDER, 279, George-st.

TINSMITHS WANTED, good steady Hands, at BENNETT'S Factory, 571, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a steady good Workman; single man preferred. Also an Apprentice. For particulars apply to Mr. BANCROFT, stationer, Parramatta-street.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A young Man of five years residence, wants a Situation. First-rate references. Address O., care of Mr. Smith, saddler, Parramatta-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Slop Hand, or an active junior. ETHEREDGE, Haymarket

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced Governess and first-class Musician seeks an engagement for five hours daily. Address 1, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as professed Cook. Apply to the Housekeeper, at Government House

WANTED, Quick Sale for large quantities of Men's capital strong Boots—laceups, watertights, and cossacks; also, gentlemen's waterproof shooting boots.—Buyers for stations and the diggings will do well to call at 256, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office. J. WESTBROOK.

WANTED, an Assistant, in Retail Grocery Store. Apply at 53, William-street. Good testimonials required.

WANTED, Six steady Bush Labourers, to hire for three or six months. None but steady men need apply. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Five Dock, opposite Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Nurse, and to assist with the house work. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH BRADY, near the Railway Station, Newtown.

WANTED, immediately, a First-class Gig Horse, thoroughly broken and quiet; also, a good Tandem Leader. Apply at MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Celestial Atlas. J. J. JOSEPHSON, 52, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 406, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female General Servant for the country. Apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, 14, Bathurst-street East.

WANTED, to Purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WHITE DORKING FOWLS.—Wanted a pair. Apply to W. CUTTS, Homebush.

WANTED.—Callaghan's Acts of Council, 1st and 2nd vols., wanted; the highest price given. JOSEPH COOK and CO., 219, George-street.

WANTED, a Thousand best Bricks, delivered on board of the Æolus, Circular Wharf.

WANTED, Plasterers, to proceed to the Hunter River. Apply to Mr. EDMOND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, to Rent a commodious Family House, in the neighbourhood of the University, Parramatta Road; a garden indispensable. Address A. B., University, Hyde Park.

WANTED, by a Single Gentleman, Furnished Sitting and Bedroom, with partial board. Address C.B.A., HERALD Office. No boarding house-keeper need apply.

WANTED, a General Servant, English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 7, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, in Sydney, a House of two or three rooms, with cart entrance. Address A.G., HERALD Office, stating situation and rent.

WANTED, a Master, to attend to the English Classes, in a Ladies' School, two or three times a week. Apply for address to Mr. WHITING, Hobson and Whiting's, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female as General Servant. Also, a Girl about 12, to nurse a Child. 15, Parramatta-street.

WANTED to purchase, a strong second-hand Phaeton for the country. Direct to A. B., late Entwistle Inn, York-street.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN.—PORTRAITS, 5s., with case, 290, George-st., opposite the White Horse

WANTED, a Man, as Waiter. None but a first-rate one need apply. H. DOYLE, 55, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a Working Gardener. No drunkard need apply. CLINTON, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, for a small family. Apply at Mr. PRITCHARD'S, 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Salesman, for a boot and shoe warehouse. Apply to Mr. PRITCHARD, 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a smart Lad. BAKER and CO., shipping butchers, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Situation by a Young Man, who understands accounts, and also speaks French and German fluently. Good references can be given. Address W. W., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, an experienced Kitchen Gardener. H. PHILLIPS, Enmore Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman as Nurse. Apply to Mrs. M. BRODZIAK, 7, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, an active single Young Man to make himself generally useful. Apply at GIBBS'S corn and hay stores, Union Wharf, foot of Market-street.

WANTED, to inform country customers. REMOVAL.—MURRAY, Wood Carver, to 326, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a little Girl, about 14 years of age, at MITCHELL'S, 191, George-street, between King and Hunter-street.

WANTED, Brickmakers, to make and burn a large Kiln of Bricks, in Sydney. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a female General House Servant. Apply at Pine Cottage, No. 2, William-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant, one that can wash and iron. Clifton House, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Steam Engine Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a Man as Boots and Porter. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, by two Young Tradesmen, a comfortable Bedroom, with Board, in a respectable family in a central part of the town. Terms must be moderate. Address, by letter, stating particulars, ST. MUNGO, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a little Girl. Apply to Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, 521, George-street, South.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. JAMES JONES, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED a strong active Lad. Enquire at 472, George-street, South.

WANTED, a few Acres of Bush, with good standing iron-bark timber on it, and having easy access to Sydney, or any of the Railway Stations. Address, giving full particulars, and stating terms, to IRONBARK, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a Boat, from eight to ten tons; draught of water not to exceed four feet. Apply to GEORGE SHEPHERD, schooner Gipsy, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a steady Man, or stout Lad. Apply to H. WAIT, butcher, King-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, for a General Store in the country. No one need apply who has not been engaged in the above. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., to-morrow, to J. HARPUR and CO., 269, George-st.

WANTED, Labouring Men, for the country. Apply to J. C. GLUE, labour agent, Pitt-street North, near King-street.

WANTED, a Partner in a light genteel business worth £6 per week. To an active young man this is a chance. £50 capital required. Apply, No. 5, Market-st.

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WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

A Meeting was held yesterday, at the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, in aid of the erection of a Wesleyan College, in connection with the Sydney University. The proceedings were commenced at 6 o'clock, but though this was rather an early and inconvenient hour for meeting, there was then a considerable attendance, which, as the evening grew a little later, increased, till the chapel was well filled. His Excellency the Governor-General presided on the occasion, and on the platform there was a large number of gentlemen who took part in the proceedings. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer.

The Chairman then came forward, and was received with applause. He had but a few words to say, and these would be confined to a short allusion to the purpose which had brought them together to-night. That purpose was to take steps for creating an institution in connection with the Sydney University, in which the Wesleyan section of the Christian church might have the means of educating their youths in the fear, in the love, and in the knowledge of God. Their purpose was to found a Wesleyan College for secular learning in connection with the University, and where the children of the Wesleyan community might be watched over, and instructed, and where they might be brought up in the fear and love of God. A particular statement would be read, and he could only say in conclusion that he trusted the collection that would be made would be sufficient to enable them to commence the work. (Cheers.)

The following provisional statement was then read:—

The University of Sydney was founded and endowed by an Act of the New South Wales Legislature, in the year 1850; and towards the close of the year 1854, an Act was passed providing for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University. It was enacted that in aid of the building fund of any such college which might thereafter be founded by any religious denomination, there should be paid out of the General Revenue a sum of from ten thousand to twenty thousand pounds, provided that an equal amount be subscribed by the founders of the college, and that the whole be devoted exclusively to the erection of college buildings on land granted for the purpose by her Majesty to the University. It was also enacted that to every such college there shall be paid in perpetuity the sum of £500 per annum as a salary to the Principal, or in aid of his salary.

The subject was considered by the District meeting held in this city in November of last year; and as it appeared to that meeting very desirable that the Wesleyan Church in this colony should take advantage of the opportunity held out to them by the Legislature, and establish a college, a provisional committee was appointed to initiate the movement.

The committee thus charged with the duty have not been insensible to the importance of the task with the execution of which they have been entrusted. The subject has had their anxious and best attention. No doubt has ever been entertained by them of the propriety and urgency of the object. It has been expected that like most large and comprehensive undertakings, its accomplishment will involve some difficulty, and require united and vigorous effort; but the committee are convinced of its practicability, and also that the advantages it will confer on the Wesleyan Church, and on the colony at large, will more than repay any expenditure of time or means which the execution of the work will require.

Their views on the subject, and the plans they consider it advisable to adopt to raise the required amount, are embodied in a circular which has been forwarded by the committee to members of the Wesleyan Church throughout the colony.

"Sydney, June 4th, 1857.

"Dear Sir,—The Provisional Committee, appointed by the last New South Wales District Meeting to promote the erection of a Wesleyan College in connection with the Sydney University, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, and laying before you the plans which they deem advisable to adopt.

"You are doubtless aware that, by an Act of the Legislature, we are entitled to a grant of from ten thousand to twenty thousand pounds, to meet an equal sum subscribed for the purpose of college buildings, and about twenty acres of land for site and grounds adjoining those of the University, together with five hundred pounds per annum for the use of and as a salary for the principal who will have the care of the students. The main conditions of this grant are:—

"1. That the college shall be established within the period of five years from the date of the Act—two years and a half of which have already expired.

"2. That not less than £10,000 shall be subscribed for the purpose of the building, £4000 of which must be actually invested, and the remainder guaranteed to be paid within three years.

"The committee are of opinion that it is highly expedient that the college should be erected with as little delay as possible, and they solicit your earnest co-operation in its accomplishment. They think that the honour and interest of the whole Wesleyan community of this colony are deeply involved in the undertaking, and therefore they earnestly and confidently appeal to all who feel interested in the conservation and extension of the Wesleyan Methodist form of Christianity. They beg to commend to your special attention the following considerations:—

"1. That unless such a college be established, we cannot, as a body, retain the position in public estimation to which our numbers and influence fully entitle us.

"2. That in the event of our not having a college, the most intelligent and cultivated of our youth will necessarily come under ecclesiastical influences unfavourable to their continued connection with Wesleyan Methodism.

"3. That the establishment of such a college will confer inestimable advantages upon our Church, by providing facilities for a suitable theological and classical training for our ministerial candidates. Such facilities we deem important to our fortunate prosperity, and we see no other means of securing them.

"We are not prepared to lay before you in detail the constitution of the college, because that will have to be framed in harmony with our Church system, and will require more consideration than we have been able as yet to give to it; but we propose that it shall be managed by a committee of ministers and laymen—two-thirds of whom shall be laymen—the first appointment to take place at a meeting of the subscribers, to be called as soon as possible after the required amount has been subscribed. We are pleased to find that there is nothing in the Act of the Legislature to prevent the college being constituted in entire harmony with the established laws and usages of our Church. One of the great advantages of such a constitution will be the same security for the purity of doctrinal teaching in the college that we happily enjoy in our numerous sanctuaries. And to those who are at all acquainted with the history of seats of learning this will doubtless be regarded as an inestimable advantage. We are persuaded that an enlightened consideration of these grave points, on which we forbear to enlarge, will work in your mind a deep conviction of the propriety and necessity of the proposed college, in behalf of which it is our pleasing duty to make this appeal.

"In order that you may be fully informed as to the way in which you may promote this object, we beg to lay before you the following plan for raising the required funds—

"1. A general subscription throughout the colony, to be paid by annual instalments, or at once, as may be most convenient. But if by instalments, one-fourth will be required immediately, and the other payments by promissory notes, of one, two, and three years.

"2. Public collections in all our chapels on a Sabbath Day; and, at least, one public meeting in each circuit, for the purpose of explaining and commending the work, and soliciting subscriptions.

"3. We purpose to send a deputation to each circuit, to carry out the above plan, and we hope you will kindly afford your best influence to render it as successful as possible.

"In conclusion, we have only to add that the accomplishment of this work will cost a united and vigorous effort; but we believe its successful prosecution will redound to the honour of our Church, and promote the interests of the kingdom of Christ in a degree far beyond the price of any sacrifice of time, or toil, or means, that we are now called to make.

"With a view to initiate the movement, we purpose to hold a general meeting in the Centenary Chapel, York-street, in this City, on Wednesday, July 8th, at which the first subscriptions will be announced. We respectfully invite you to be present on the occasion.

"We are, dear Sir, yours, &c., &c., &c.
"G. Wigram Allen,
"Henry H. Gaud,
"Secretaries to the Provisional Committee."

And now the Committee cordially and earnestly commend the work to the consideration of this meeting, and invite the zealous co-operation of all present in bringing it to a speedy and successful issue.

Rev. R. Mansfield then came forward: He said that, before reading the resolution which he had the honour to move, he could not forbear expressing on his own behalf, and he might certainly say, he thought, on behalf of his reverend and esteemed friends on the platform, and also on behalf of the whole of that large and respectable audience before him, and on behalf of the Wesleyan Church at large throughout the Australian colonies, their very strong and ardent feeling of gratitude for the honour his Excellency had conferred upon them, on presiding as Chairman on that occasion. He could not but consider his Excellency's presence among them as a kindly expression towards their denomination. As a body, they would look upon it as an expression of his Excellency's approval of their general proceedings, so far as they came within the sphere of his Excellency's administration. Had his Excellency perceived anything in their proceedings inconsistent with his (Chairman's) ideas of Christian propriety, or British loyalty, they would not have the honour of his presence on the platform that evening. (Cheers.) He was sure that nothing that would transpire at that meeting could in any way tend to shake his Excellency's kind regard for them. The resolution he had the honour to move was as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly expedient that the members of the Wesleyan Church in this colony avail themselves of the munificent offer of the Legislature to aid in the erection of a college in alliance with the University of Sydney, and by the establishment of such an institution, provide the means of imparting to their youth secular knowledge of the highest order, in connection with the inculcation of religious truth and a careful moral training, and also facilities for affording a theological and classical training to those who may be called by the great Head of the Church to the sacred work of the ministry.

There was an allusion in the resolution that induced him to intimate the very cordial feeling which could not but exist among them towards the esteemed and reverend principal of the institution, who did them the honour of attending the meeting, and taking his seat on the platform. (Cheers.) The Rev. Dr. Woolley, like their esteemed Chairman, did not, it was evident, think much amiss of Wesleyan Methodism. But when their institution shall have been brought to mature, full, and vigorous operation in union with that noble institution over which he (Dr. Woolley) presided, the good opinion that reverend gentleman now had of them as a body would not be diminished, but, on the contrary, he was convinced, it would be raised higher. (Cheers.) The resolution spoke of the munificence of the Legislature, a body which had done much by enactment for the higher and superior systems of education in the colony. They, as a body, would appreciate that munificence. Certainly not the less when they considered the very peculiar and difficult circumstances their senators had to contend with, in devising a form of scholastic institutions that would be sufficiently comprehensive to take in all classes of the community, and at the same sufficiently large to provide for the religious scruples of the very many classes that compose that community. It seemed to him that the Legislature had grappled with those difficulties most successfully, and that they had devised a scheme of superior education that was so comprehensive, so wide, and uncircumscribed in its range that it completely met the necessities of all conditions and all sections of the community. (Cheers.) For the University to which the resolution referred was based on the great principle of non-sectarian comprehensiveness—providing for all, and endeavouring to meet the moral necessities of all without trenching upon the peculiar dogmas or prejudices of any. While the University was thus comprehensive with the affiliated institutions which the Legislature has happily proposed to erect, it provided, also, for the most scrupulous instruction in those doctrines of Christianity which the respective Churches of the land held most sacred and valuable. It provided for the large majority of the community which composed the venerable and beloved Church of England. It provided, also for their esteemed brethren of the Church of Scotland. It provided for all who chose to comply with its very reasonable stipulations, on condition that these stipulations be complied with, every religious denomination in the land may have an affiliated college of its own (cheers),—within whose walls the peculiar views of Christianity entertained by each will be scrupulously inculcated without let or hindrance. Of this concession they, as a section of the Christian community, were endeavouring to avail themselves, and they were resolved, God helping them, to carry their object without loss of time. (Cheers.) He would now say a few words about that section of the Christian community which they, as a meeting, were called to direct their especial attention to, "Wesleyan Methodism." It might not be known to all present what Wesleyan Methodism was, and how it originated. It might not be amiss therefore to say a few words on that particular subject in compliance with the request of many friends on the platform. "Wesleyan Methodism" was an offshoot of the venerable Church of England, but it was an offshoot of such healthy vigour, and had taken such deep root in the ground, and had sent up large stems, and spread forth such mighty and extensive branches of its own, that the offshoot was now become a large and independent tree. On that account they had no dislike to remember that they were an offshoot—that their venerable founder, John Wesley, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and that he began his apostolic labours as a clergyman in that church with a single eye to the glory of God and the salvation of mankind—(cheers)—preaching what he believed to be the pure doctrine of the gospel. The general sentiments of the clergymen within that church at that early day differed most widely from the sentiments of John Wesley. That difference assumed so decided a form, and so hostile a front, and partook so much of an intolerant and malignant spirit, as he might venture to designate it, that that good man was practically expelled from the communion of that church, and was not allowed to enter its pulpits—not allowed to preach within any of her sanctuaries, and of necessity, therefore, he was driven to the highways and hedges of the country to preach and to teach. (Cheers.) There, preaching beneath the broad canopy of heaven the pure doctrine of Christ crucified, he brought thousands to his standard. The labours of this good man were crowned with a large measure of success. He (John Wesley) preached to thousands and to tens of thousands, in all parts of the United Kingdom. He preached also in many foreign lands, especially on the continent of America, and wherever he preached, the might and the power that attended his ministration converted thousands to God, and there gradually sprung up a large religious communion, most pure in its relations to society at large but which the Church of England would not own, and it became therefore entirely *sui generis*, altogether peculiar to itself. Under these circumstances it became necessary to give it a distinguishing name, and John Wesley did not hesitate to adopt the sarcastic designation that had been bestowed upon himself and a band of his associates, while yet a member of the University of Oxford, where they were contemptuously called Methodists; and Methodist Wesley was well content to be called. Hence the origin of the name. (Cheers.) When Wesley died, the members composing his communion were exceedingly numerous, and it was necessary that some provision should be made for their permanent government as a Christian community. Not only had large numbers of private members of the society sprung up in every part of the United Kingdom, but a large body of spiritual preachers had also sprung up, and many were called of God to the good work, qualified for the discharge of the duties—men devout and holy in the exercise of their spiritual functions. These men constituted the Wesleyan Ministry, and those ministries had been ever since represented in the annual conference of the Church. That Conference had itself become so large and so extended in its ramifications, and so extensive, that it at last overgrew itself, and it became broken up in pieces, and it then sanctioned the erection of separate and independent, though affiliated, conferences in Canada, in France, and the Australian colonies. (Cheers.) Now although this large section of the Christian Church—"Wesleyan-Methodists"—had originated under such peculiar circumstances, and although its earliest members had been drawn from the most ignorant and debased of mankind, generally speaking, yet as a denomination, they had ever been the firm and liberal friends of education—they had ever been the ardent promoters of every species of mental as well as moral and spiritual improvement among all classes of the community. (Cheers.) Wesley, their venerable founder, notwithstanding his multiplicity of ministerial engagements, devoted considerable attention to the subject of education—the diffusion of useful knowledge, not only throughout his own large connection, but throughout the British empire at large. (Cheers.) With this view Wesley commenced, as far back as eighty years ago, a monthly magazine, and that magazine has continued to the present day; it continues and flourishes as widely as ever. It was at the present time extensively circulated, and it was read by thousands and scores of thousands wherever the English language was known. (Cheers.) Mr. Wesley first set the example of cheap serial literature, and he compiled from a mass of Evangelical theology of his day a work called *The Christian Library* in fifty duodecimo volumes, which embodied all that was valuable and excellent in theology—a work extant at the present day. (Cheers.) Then, besides his *Monthly Magazine* and *Christian Library*, Mr. Wesley established a large book concern. Mr. Wesley did not himself become a bookseller, but by his influence, and his purse, and his labours, he managed to institute, to superintend, and keep in vigorous activity a book concern which had flourished to the present day, and now brought a good revenue of many pounds per annum to aid the great work of God among us. (Cheers.) Not only was John Wesley anxious to promote education among us then, but he instituted one scholastic establishment, for the express purpose of providing for the education of his preacher's sons, and to fit them for a life of usefulness in the great work of the Christian Church. These institutions had continued to exist from the days of Wesley to the present hour. (Cheers.) So much for the proceedings of the Wesleyan Methodists in the walks of literature, and intellectual development during the life of Mr. Wesley, their founder. He would now refer to a few other particulars. They had established for more than a quarter of a century colleges wherein those intended for the ministry received a sound, classical, and theological education, which, together with the two branches southern and northern, were doing well, and were singularly blessed in training useful, able, and powerful preachers of the everlasting gospel. They had more recently turned their attention to the practical education of the masses and the multitude. At their day-schools throughout the United Kingdom a great number of pupils were educated according to the most approved system of modern enlightenment. They had a University established there from which last year thirty-two male teachers and fifteen female teachers were sent out, having completed their educational training in the institution. They had day schools and Sunday schools within the bosom of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Great Britain, where thousands were educated—these schools had become most numerous, and had spread over the whole length and breadth of the land. Their weekly day schools numbered 417, in which were educated 45,168 pupils. In their Sunday schools 71,663 pupils attended. He observed, from the education returns of the last census in England that the children of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday Schools exceeded in number those of any other Christian denomination, with the exception of the Church of England as established by law. And while their beloved fathers and brethren of the British islands had been directing their attention to educational matters, they had not been idle in this part of the world. In New South Wales alone, not including the other colonies, they had 91 Sunday schools and 17 day schools, with 23 teachers in the day schools and 692 teachers in the Sunday schools. In these various Sunday schools they had 6240 scholars. (Cheers.) It was not his intention to trespass farther on the valuable time of the meeting. He had endeavoured in an humble way to express to his audience the great fact that they as a body were famous in the great cause of intellect as well as the still greater cause of Christian improvement. While they were zealous in all that related to the immortal soul, they were also jealous in all that related to man's intelligence. And while they considered it their paramount duty to fit immortal souls for a blissful eternity, they also considered it a sacred duty to fit men by all means in their power for a useful, creditable, and honourable discharge of all the duties of life as citizens and subjects. (Cheers.) The rev. speaker then sat down.

Mr. John Dawson, of Windsor, in rising to second the resolution, said, he could hardly understand the position in which he stood, for, if he were there to make a speech, they certainly had not got the right man in the right place. If, however, he were put in that position with a view of eliciting from him the ideas of country friends on the subject for which they had assembled, he would tell them what those views were, in a very few words. When the matter was first talked about, he would confess that, as an individual, he had had fears that they as a body were not yet ripe for such an undertaking. Not that he had any doubt of the usefulness of such an institution when it should be established, nor their ability to provide the means for its establishment, and its support; but what he feared was, that they would find it attended with a greater expense then they would be prepared to sanction in proportion to the advantage they received. He had thought over the matter since then, and re-thought over it, and the more he had given his ideas to it, the higher had his feelings risen, until at last the conclusion to which he had come was this—that they could not allow the present opportunity of establishing this college to pass away without inflicting an irremediable injury not only upon themselves, but upon those that were to come after them. They, as Wesleyan Methodists, ought to have everything within themselves that they as a body required, and consequently they ought to give themselves the stamp of character as a body, by finding the means of superior education for such of them as would avail themselves of it—of such an education as would fit them for all that could be required from them. They now knew, from the speaker who had preceded him, some of the results that had followed from the exertions of their friends at home in the old country; and they must remember that they also lived for the future as well as for the present. If, then, they had the true principles of Methodism strong within them, they would make every effort in their power to provide the means of such an education as would fit the students for any situation in life; and by combining themselves for that effort, do all they could to hand down Methodism to their posterity in a healthy and vigorous state. For after all, what was Methodism but Christianity? He did not mean to say by this, that all Christians were Methodists; but that Methodist were all of necessity Christians. As Christians then, if they as a body were but true to themselves, they could not fail in carrying out the great object of all Christianity—the further spread of the Gospel. This should always be their great aim, and when it ceased to be so, then he hoped that the institution of Wesleyanism would crumble into dust, and its name be blotted from the page of history. With respect to the reasons for requiring such an institution, he would point out to them that they must look to the time when they would have to raise their own ministers from amongst themselves; and such an institution as that proposed would be highly necessary, in order that such young men as offered themselves for the ministry should be enabled to qualify themselves for the task. Not that he thought such a qualification indispensable, for he trusted that he should never live to see the day when sound common sense and zeal in the cause of Christianity would be refused a hearing in a Wesleyan Church, because unaccompanied by classic learning. Yet if those having common sense and zeal, would also desire to have a good education, by which to render their sense and zeal the more available, by all means let them have it. He would trespass no further on their time, but would conclude by observing, with reference to the resolution he had seconded, that they ought to say not only that the thing can and may be done, but that it shall be done.

The Rev. J. Eggleston rose to support the resolution with some degree of pain; at the same time he would confess that it afforded him some pleasure to take a part in that meeting. He was pained because the advocacy of the resolution had not fallen into hands that could do it such justice as he would wish; whilst he was pleased because he had that evening the opportunity given him of enunciating a sentiment of the utmost importance—that was, that the religious element was essential to the usefulness of education. The rev. gentleman who had introduced the resolution to their notice had placed before the meeting a mass of statistical information, which showed most clearly that it was to the best interest of a people to care for the spiritual as well as the social requirements of the rising generation. Further than this, he considered that religious instruction was essential even to secular education. Let them look at man, and remember that the highest endowment that his Creator had given him was the religious faculty, and not to attend to this and to fully cultivate it, would be to sacrifice his highest attribute, and spoil the best and noblest point in human nature. If again they looked upon man as a merely social animal, his religious character would be found to affect him in that position most materially. The bonds of social life had been established by God, by Him had been made the obligations in which by their social relations they stood to each other, and to send forth a youth into the troublous sea of life to take part in its business, and its struggles, and to be exposed to its temptations, without sending with him the knowledge of the law of God that could alone guide him, without an acquaintance with His holy Word which could alone show him the right path, would be like launching forth a vessel into the angry waves of ocean without rudder to direct or compass to guide her. If they looked at man merely as a member of a great community, and in his relation to civil society, as being likely at some time to occupy some prominent position therein; it should still be remembered that all the arrangements of society were under the guidance and superintendence of Divine Providence. All power was from God, and from him alone; it came not from the east, nor from the west, from the north, nor from the south; but God only is the judge, setting up one and putting down another. There was a book in which all the principles of conduct such as He approved were clearly stated; keep that book from the student, and when he was sent to study history he would, wanting those principles of moral conduct for his guidance, be deprived of the key by which alone he would ever be able clearly to understand the causes of the rise and decline of the mighty empires of the earth. Look at man again in his relation to the physical universe. It must present to the student the indication of being the master-work of some great, some infinite mind. Let him view its vastness, and make himself acquainted with the Divine machinery by which it was made to work, and he must recognise the infinite power that moves the whole. Even the universe abounds with moral as well as physical tendencies, and for this reason, a youth ought to have in his hand and in his heart the word of God, even to enable him to study, as it should be studied, the physical features of the world in which he lived. Let him be deprived of that Word, and he will investigate nature in a mist, and the universe through a veil of darkness. Taking these views, then, he felt that a religious training and a knowledge of God's revealed word were essential to perfect a man in the highest class of scientific attainment; and that were they to ignore this Word, they would be traitors to the God they served, and would be destroying the highest interest of those whom it was their duty to protect, whilst at the same time they would be striking a blow at the vitals of the community in which they dwelt. He was aware that this might appear to some to be setting up a religious education above what it really demanded. He would not, and he did not deny to secular education certain advantages; but if, as some would have it, attention were to be paid solely to intellectual culture without any reference to religious truth, then he would assert his strong impression that a mischief was being inflicted upon the youth, and a wrong upon the society in which he lived. He knew that in saying what he did, he was trenching on opinions advocated by some persons in this colony. These persons would in fact pass a bill of divorce between secular and religious instruction. Should such a bill ever be carried he should regard it as most unsafe for the community. He believed that the union had been solemnised by God, and that no man could effect a divorce without shaking the fabric of social liberty, and endangering human happiness. Infidelity might refer with indifference or contempt to the influence that the Bible had exerted over a nation; but they could afford to listen and smile at the remark so long as they could perceive that wherever that Book was listened to it had given dignity to the nation, and laid the basis of happiness for the people. They had heard what it had done for England, and of all people in the world, the British should be the last to ignore it. After all it had effected in Britain, for Britain's sons to discard it, would be indeed too much. The consequence of such an attempt in a neighbouring country ought to be sufficient to prevent any sane nation from adopting such a course. If they intended to have a wise, a powerful, and a happy community, with the largest possible amount of social freedom and the highest range of intelligence, the secular knowledge must be joined to and go concurrent with the religious principle. Religion must not be tacked on as a mere addendum; it must be inculcated as a principle, and be made by no means inferior to the secular instruction. For his own part he could not see any one branch of knowledge but did require it. If the student turned to the universe—admired its order, its grandeur, or the wisdom of its framer, would not his mind naturally revert to God, by whom it had been produced. Should his mind be led into an enquiry on the creation, how was he to get an answer, unless from the revealed Word of God—the Bible. Remove that book from him and he would have no clue to the truth. The Government of this country, however, had recognised the fact that education would be dangerous unless the moral element be mingled with the purely secular instruction; and they were now called upon to second the act of the Government, and take an interest in the subject now under consideration. He rejoiced that success had to a certain extent been assured by those gentlemen who had taken upon themselves the task of feeling the pulse of the community; and that the amount of subscriptions secured had been so great as to gladden the hearts of all present, and perhaps induce them to come foward as liberally on their own account. Another point to which he would but briefly advert was, as to the benefit they would derive from such an institution. His firm conviction was that they were now, as a body, in a position to raise their own means in every respect, and that they ought not to depend longer upon the parent society even for their ministers. They had churches, schools, and teachers of their own, and now all they wanted was, what this college would give them, the means of educating ministers of their own. They, as Wesleyans, had peculiar views—he ought hardly to say peculiar, for the candidates to the ministry in the Church of England had to declare that they were moved to do so by the spirit of God; and these, as with us, were the only persons that could fill the pulpit. Sometimes these men were taken from the sheepfold, sometimes from the fish boat—they had talent, and they had zeal, but many of them wanted those educational advantages that would fit them for the ministry. Seeing this then, how important it became to have an institution in which these gems could have the crust removed from them, and for the churches to have ministers taken from amongst themselves.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Alexander M'Arthur moved the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That this meeting, approving of the proposed undertaking, and convinced that in order to its accomplishment there must be united and vigorous effort, deems it advisable that a general subscription be entered into at once, and pledges its best influence to render the plans efficient by which the whole of the funds necessary for the purpose are to be raised." He said he regarded that as a most important meeting, not only for the Methodists of New South Wales but for the entire colony. (Cheers.) He needed not to say that he was extremely rejoiced to see so large, so intelligent, and so influential a meeting evincing an interest in the subject in relation to which they were assembled. Already, as they had been informed, they had a large block of land at their disposal for the purpose of the proposed College; £500 a-year would be placed at their disposal, for the payment of a theological professor, and £10,000 would be available for the erection of the college, when a similar sum was subscribed by the Methodists of the colony. (Cheers.) He regarded that meeting as an educational movement, in which all were interested, and he trusted that those present would not only unanimously carry the resolution which he had the honour to move, but, that they would also assist in carrying into effect the proposals which it contained, by a united, cordial, and vigorous co-operation. (Cheers.) They were told that the blessings of education were not sufficiently diffused throughout the Methodist body, but he would say that there was not a section of the Christian Church against which the same charge might not be made. He was of opinion that amongst all classes of the colonists, the subject of education had never received that attention which it merited; but as a church, he contended that not only were the Methodists favourable to the diffusion of education amongst their own body, but that they were favourable to the extension of the advantages of education to all classes. These were the views of John Wesley, and the same enlightened views had been adopted by his followers. Already having the volume of Divine Revelation open before them, they called in the aid of education also, that so men might be taught to "look through Nature up to Nature's God." (Cheers.) In this colony, the people were surrounded by so many evil influences that, unless they infused into the minds of the young those principles which would counteract the operations of evil, they were likely to be carried away by the flood-tide of iniquity. Therefore, not only was it their duty to diffuse the blessings of a good education, but their safety depended on their diffusion. It was their duty to diffuse education, because, although the uneducated man might indulge in sensual pleasures, he was a stranger to those higher enjoyments which were to be partaken only by the educated. (Cheers.) He was aware that some maintained that education unaccompanied by religious training lost the greater part of its force. He confessed that he was not one of those who entertained such extreme views; but knowing that "knowledge was power," he admitted that, when unaccompanied by true religion, this knowledge was liable to be misdirected, and that in proportion as education was good, so was the power which it conferred likely to be exercised for good. It was owing to a false system of education that so many men, endowed with the highest knowledge, had in all ages exercised their influence only for evil; and he agreed with an American writer, who said that when science and religion went together, then education was perfect. He felt assured that if they gave these considerations sufficient attention, that meeting would strenuously support the movement for establishing a Wesleyan College. (Cheers). It might be said, as indeed it had been, that the University and the present College were sufficient for all educational purposes, but while they disclaimed all sectarian prejudice or exclusiveness, he felt assured that that meeting would agree with him that they ought to have a College of their own. (Renewed cheers.) If the meeting would permit him, he would read a few remarks bearing on this part of his observations delivered a few months ago at a meeting held in Belfast, at which he attended, the subject of which was to raise a fund for the increase of Wesleyan Methodist agency in Ireland. The speaker from whom he quoted was the Rev. W. Arthur, and the words were to the following effect:—"If we are to look for the permanent increase of Methodist agency, nothing bears more directly upon that than a central educational establishment. There the sons of our chief people being carefully trained in sympathy with ourselves, we might reasonably hope that some of them on being converted, would become stewards, some class leaders, some local preachers, and some ministers. In respect of the sons of ministers, it is totally wrong that our ministers should be compelled to let their sons go to schools where everything tends to prejudice them against Methodism ...... Some say that we ought not to beg. This is a feeling of independence, and he who possesses it has a glorious opportunity of showing it, but the right way of showing it is to help ourselves, that all men will wonder at us—will admire our earnestness and our liberality, and be astonished where it all came from. Then shall we be in a position to go to our friends elsewhere, and ask their assistance to do what is clearly beyond our own power." (Cheers.) Many of those present might not know Mr. Arthur, but he could state that although a young man, his name was a household word in Wesleyan Methodism, and he thought that what the Rev. Mr. Arthur said of Ireland, the meeting would agree with him was equally applicable to this colony. Many ministers had already gone forth from Australia on the mission to heathen countries; but he trusted that those were only the pioneers of the large force who would yet go forth to India, to China, to the islands of the South Seas, and to other countries which were still covered with the darkness of heathenism. (Cheers.) If they were to establish their college, they must first have the £10,000 necessary towards the erection of the building, and, in the next place, they must have £5000 to meet incidental expenses. These were large sums, but he felt assured that if they looked upon the subject in the right light, they would not have any difficulty in raising the amounts named. The committee proposed to extend the raising of the subscriptions over three years, and by this arrangement they would have an opportunity of subscribing without inconvenience three times the amount which they otherwise could afford to give. Having previously referred to Ireland, he would remark that at the meeting at Belfast, to which he had previously alluded, the sum of £8000 was subscribed on the first day, and in a few weeks the contributions which poured in from various parts of the country amounted to about £15,000. When he mentioned those facts, he thought he might have no hesitation in holding up the Methodists of Ireland as an example for the Methodists of New South Wales. (Applause.) But he believed that the people of Sydney, and of the colony generally, were a liberal and large-hearted people, and that they would need but little stimulation. They had already displayed their liberality in their subscriptions towards the Patriotic Fund and the Nightingale Fund. To-night they were assembled for the purpose of helping themselves, and they were bound not to be sparing of their exertions. (Cheers.) Of Australia it might be said

The nations are fallen and thou art still young,
Thy sun is but rising while others are set.

Australia was young in everything, although her's was a precocious youth, and as physiologists told them that it was chiefly in youth that the foundations of health were to be laid or disease engendered, so in the youth of nations, sound principles were to be engrafted, or the seeds of future evil to be sown; and unless they laid the groundwork of a healthy existence for this country, by providing the means of a good education for their youth, they might expect to be punished hereafter by the offended Providence. (Cheers.) If on the other hand, they provided religious and educational aids for the rising generation, they might expect that God would bless them. (Cheers.) Some there were who might say of their proposed college, as had been said of their University, that the outlay for its erection and maintenance would be an unnecessary expenditure; but for himself he could not for a moment agree with the proposition in either case, for even if they admitted that they would not benefit by the outlay at the present time, they would assuredly benefit by it hereafter. (Cheers.) The Government in appropriating a block of ground and a large sum of money for the purpose of a College, had set them a noble example, which he trusted they would follow in a noble manner, and that if they erected a building they would erect one which would be truly great and worthy of its object. (Cheers.) In conclusion he would express the pleasure which he felt in seeing his Excellency presiding at that meeting. (Applause.)

The Chairman here rose, and said that he was sorry it was necessary, on account of a previous engagement, that he should have to vacate the chair. He should be happy to head the subscription for the noble object in view. His Excellency then left the chair, which was subsequently occupied by Mr. G. Allen.

The Rev. Dr. Woolley had come there that night attracted by some feeling of sympathy for the object they had in view, one which was highly creditable to the liberality and good feeling of the Wesleyan body. He was most happy to be able to take some part in carrying out and completing the constitution of our national University. In regard to what had been advanced in respect to religious and secular education he thoroughly agreed. It was from the founders of the University that the principle involving the plan of these colleges had emanated. When they arrived in the colony a question was submitted to the professors, as to what was the best of two plans, and their answer was to the effect that secular teaching, and that only, could not fit young men to fill with honour and respectability all the positions and relations in man's life; and that, therefore, some plan which should unite the advantages belonging to both secular and religious education should be recommended. He would mention that the University had been the chief mover in that object. On some people the mode in which this was carried out seemed to leave an impression that the system was one from which religion was carefully excluded; but, although it appeared so, it really had no such bearing. A sub-committee had been occupied by the consideration of a scheme that should be laid before the Government for encouraging the co-operation of the religious element in this country. In the work of that sub-committee the Wesleyans took a noble and important part. He need not specify the members of that body, but he believed they would be happy to know that in this business Mr. Boyce was warmly engaged, and it was while thus occupied that he (Dr. Woolley) had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him. Many months were spent in completing that scheme, but it was now the law of the land. It might be remembered how the papers teemed with letters and articles impugning the University as an atheistical institution; but no letters were written in reply to these angry correspondents, whilst Mr. Boyce and his colleagues were sitting, night after night, and day after day, calmly and dispassionately pursuing their labour with an energy and patience, that, however, in its success was well repaid. He hoped this misapprehension had been cleared away, and that they now beheld in it a thoroughly national institution; for, whilst they had determined to open the door for secular education, it was their duty to encourage such religious teaching, that, as a national institution they could give. The constitution of the University, as now founded, approached as nearly as possible in form the universities in England as reformed by Act of Parliament. In past time whilst the colleges were restricted to the doctrinal teaching of the Established Church, all their educational advantages were confined to the Church of England. It must be admitted that secular education exclusively did not afford the best way of reaching the intellect, namely, by first getting hold of the affections. No wonder that partiality was formed for particular religious doctrines, when a young man looked back to that time when he spent the happiest days of his life in the observances of educational and religious routine. Without a teacher uniting both branches it was impossible for him to know the personal history like one who lived with them from day to day. He had not much doubt that the establishment of a system of affiliated religious colleges would have the effect of drawing many young men from the country, and he hoped the present promoters of this object would by that means be rewarded for the great interest they took in the matter. It was a most uncomfortable and solitary life for a young man to lead at lodgings in this city; there was the want of that constant intercourse of mind with mind which is so advantageous in the healthy emulation which it inspires for mental improvement. It was the fact that this desideratum was supplied at such an institution as the one now projected that gave three-parts of the impetus to University teaching. Every one who had the advantage of the intercourse of his fellow-collegians possessed means almost double in value to those who had learnt in the ordinary way. For if the college teacher occupy that position, with regard to the pupils under his care, which is most suited as a means of approaching closely to them, he will find it is as an elder brother, who could partake of their recreation, and not as a father who would thrust his authority upon them. Exactly in proportion as religious instruction was interfused with secular instruction would the country be deserving of the blessings which God had evidently invested them with. He did not think that after the first expense there would be much difficulty; in a short time it would more than pay its own expenses. What they wanted most was tutors, and these could be obtained as in the mother-country, and who would probably be young men who had devoted to their profession eight or nine years of their lives. This would not cost much. But, in considering the entire cost, he thought that it was most probable that wealthy Wesleyans would be found able and willing to endow the college liberally. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. Hessel rose and said, the Italians had a very favourite exclamation, to this effect, "Oh! the bliss of doing nothing, and having nothing to do!" He did not think he could often enjoy such a bliss himself, and he would not be understood to express his admiration of those who could. But he felt considerable inconvenience from being called upon to do something when there was nothing to be done. The subject of the evening, in its ordinary phases at least, was not one of very great breadth or diversity, and so many able minds had already dealt with it, that he felt himself forestalled and restricted to a limited selection of topics. However, if he had little to say, by way of elucidation, he would take the liberty of expressing his deep and hearty interest in the object they were met to promote. He was not willing to be second to any of the enlightened and ardent friends who had preceded him, in his conviction of the importance and necessity of the proposed college, or in his appreciation of the advantages it would confer upon his church and his country, or in his zealous endeavours to bring into practical operation an institution of so much utility and importance. If he must say something on the subject, notwithstanding all that had been said, he must begin by saying what every preceding speaker had said, and what everybody knew, before any speaker said any thing, that the proposed college was to be a Wesleyan college. And by this he understood that while it would participate in the literary advantages and be auxiliary to the literary purposes of the University, it would be strictly Wesleyan in its religious and doctrinal teachings. They had, doubtless, a religious sentiment and doctrinal creed of their own. They had been before the world for more than a century. They had suffered neither mutilation nor modification from the beginning. They had been published in every variety of form, and in every quarter of the world, and had secured perhaps not less than ten millions of avowed adherents. It was not necessary, therefore, that he should explain them to a meeting like the present. A college was defined to be a community or society of men set apart for learning or religion. This college would be a society for both these purposes. Its learning would be that of the University, and the country must take care that that was of the best and highest class. Its religion would be that of Wesleyan Methodism, and the constitution of the Methodist Church had ample provisions for the maintainance of that in all its integrity from generation to generation. They had no wish to mislead any one. Their principles were well known, and these were the facts of the case. They took their stand on these principles and facts, and made their honest appeal to the public for the funds which they required, and they did not despair or doubt of success. They did not suppose for a moment that there would be no doubts or objections in the minds of their friends, with reference to this movement. A perfect uniformity of view would be more indicative of a want of thoughtful interest than of the unexceptionable excellence of the project. And of all states of feeling towards objects requiring public sympathy and support, that of a dull, stupid, uninterested acquiescence was most to be deplored. He hoped the Methodist people would never fall into that miserable state of self-abandonment, in which they would allow a few interested men to think for them, and when they were applied to for an object say aye! yes! suppose its all right! and give a sovereign or a sixpence to get rid of the application rather than assist the cause. Though he thus spoke he had no apprehension of such a state of things. On the contrary, he believed it would be necessary to be fully prepared for the opposite, and by good seamanship to make cross-currents and all sorts of breezes to impel the ship in the right direction. (Applause.) He anticipated objections. Some people would think this new college an innovation; others would regard it as a doubtful advantage, if not a dangerous evil. He should like to look at both these objections. There were a class of people who were exceedingly jealous of innovations, especially in the Church of Christ. They looked well to the old landmarks. They walked round and round to see that the old boundaries were not overstepped. (Laughter.) He had a great respect for these people. They were valuable members of society, because they had a great zeal for right, and that was a useful quality in this age of speculation, and of the "fleshly mind, which is vainly puffed up and exalteth itself against God." He sympathised with them very much, if, indeed, he was not one of them himself. He had no objection to be considered such, if he might be allowed the honour. But, notwithstanding their many excellencies, they did sometimes make mistakes like other men. And if any of his friends, of these sympathies and tendencies, had thought this new college to be an unmethodistical innovation, he would invite them to walk the boundaries with him and see for themselves. Where should they begin? It would only be fair to begin at the beginning. (Laughter.) Where was the starting point of Methodism? In the University of Oxford, in Lincoln College. Methodism was born in a college, and was nurtured during its earliest infancy under the wing of the most celebrated university in the world. (Applause.) Now, if Methodism began to live and grow in an university in England, he did not see why it should not live and grow in an university in Sydney. And if in its youth it enjoyed the advantages of collegiate learning he could not see why, now that it had attained to maturity, it should not afford the same advantages to its children. (Cheers.) He would invite them to proceed a little further. Their Church was not only born and cradled in a seat of learning, but it had grown up under the influence of learning. It had always had its learned men—not a few of whom had obtained a world-wide distinction by the celebrity of their writings, and some of whom had, under the most unfavourable circumstances, by the mere merit of their scholarship and learned labours, extracted the highest degrees from the universities of the mother country. (Cheers.) It had often been said that they were an illiterate community. If it were meant that they had no admiration of learning and no learning to admire, they denied the accusation as an ignorant libel. But if this charge merely meant that the mass of their people were unlearned, they admitted it, and gloried in the fact that they had such a multitude of unlearned people associated with them. That spoke volumes in favour of their learning. (Cheers.) It was not of that cold, haughty, self-conceited stamp which isolates itself from the world, and seats itself in the high places of the land, and looks down with derision and contempt upon the ignorance below. No. Methodist learning had come down to the people and taken them by the hand. It had always been employed in raising the masses of the ignorant in the scale of intelligence, and hence it had rendered valuable service to the human race, and merited the esteem and admiration of the world. (Cheers.) And the learning which had always been identified with Methodism, and grown with its growth, had, during the later history of their church, provided itself with organisations and appliances for its own perpetuation and increase. Several colleges had been formed in England, two of which were in connection with the London University. Methodist universities had been established in America, and colleges of humbler pretensions had been established in different parts of the heathen world under the auspices of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. So that they would perceive the proposed new college was no unmethodistical innovation, but a natural development of the instincts of their origin, a legitimate embodiment of the literary wealth of their youth, and an enlargement of the enlightened action of their riper years. (Hear.) Now he thought the old boundary people might put their scruples to rest, and be assured that the new college scheme was within the proper line, and strictly in harmony with all their historical antecedents. (Laughter.) But having, he hoped, settled this question, another one of far greater importance arose. Was this college a good thing? They may have been wrong in the past, for, in this erring world, communities as well as individuals often make great mistakes. And therefore he thought it very proper, before they committed themselves to an undertaking of this kind, that they should be thoroughly convinced of its excellence and adaptation for the high and holy purposes they had in view. He did not think, because a thing was not new, that therefore it was necessarily good. He had a great respect for the wisdom of past generations, but he by no means believed that wisdom died with them; and therefore he thought their friends had a right to ask, notwithstanding the example of their predecessors, was this college scheme a good one? He had proposed this question to himself, and he did not hesitate to say that if he could not have arrived at a satisfactory reply, he would not have uttered one word or given one penny in its support. But had not colleges been hotbeds of disloyalty, fountains of heresy, and nurseries of irreligion, or a mere professional religion, destitute of vitality and power? So history informed us, and there was no denying the fact. But then they were not Wesleyan Colleges. (Laughter and applause.) No such charges could be established against any Methodist College in the world. He had never heard of their being made. (Cheers.) And if their Church economy did provide for the preservation of its seats of learning from those great and grievous evils into which others have fallen, that would constitute the most cogent reason why they should have Wesleyan Colleges; and he confessed that this was his great reason for supporting the project they were now met to promote. He believed this college would never become a hotbed of disloyalty. Being subject to the discipline of the Church, it must be in harmony with their Church principles, and they were not a political people. Their Church constitution acknowledged no temporal head, and contemplated no merely political designs. They owed no allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate. (Cheers.) They had no commission to overthrow any temporal dynasties. Their sole commission was to establish and defend the spiritual dynasty of the Lord Jesus Christ. (Cheers.) In the State they were subject to the powers that be; in the Church they were subject to none but Christ alone. And such being the principles of their Church, and such the connection between this college and it, he would confidently predict that the representative of her Gracious Majesty the Queen would never find it necessary to issue a commission of inquiry into the loyalty of the teachings of the proposed college. He admitted that most of the heresies that had afflicted the Church and the world, had originated in seats of learning. Theories of priestly aggrandisement by which men have sought to share the Redeemer's glory, and systems of philosophy, falsely so called, by which men have sought to rob the gospel of its divinity, and degrade it to a cold and earthly science, had often taken their rise in seats of learning. He wished he could say that these springs of literature issued only pure waters in the present day. Alas! alas! many of them sent forth a sadly polluted, or a miserably diluted truth, if, indeed, it could be called truth at all. The founders of a college ought to have some security that it should not overthrow the faith they intended to establish. If he thought this college could ever afflict them or their posterity with such grievous and deadly heresies as the Puseyism and rationalism of the University of Oxford, he would denounce it with a zeal at least equal to that with which he now advocated it. But because he believed the discipline of the Methodist Church would instantly detect and crush every heresy that might arise, in its most incipient state, and preserve the purity of the doctrinal teachings of the college from generation to generation, therefore, he believed, he was serving the interests of God's holy truth by promoting its establishment. (Cheers.) As a people they had had a mighty mission in the centenary that was past as witnesses for a spiritual life-giving religion, and he believed they had been disciplined and prepared to fulfil an equally glorious mission in the century to come, as witnesses for Protestant Evangelical truth. (Cheers.) Their doctrinal views were clearly defined. Their pulpits and professional chairs gave no uncertain sound. With regard to their theology, they spoke with one voice throughout the world,

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Heresy could not live amongst them. They appealed to their past history, and challenged the world to say that it had ever lived amongst them. The keen eye and withering blight of their wakeful and powerful discipline had hitherto detected and destroyed it in its chrysalis state, before it had merged into life and action; and because such were their powers and mission, he thought that the honour and interests of truth required that they should take their stand in the high places of the land, and there bear their testimony for God. (Cheers.) With regard to the religion of the college, he thought the maintenance of doctrinal purity and Evangelical truth was the best safeguard of a vital piety. He rejoiced that the Government of this country, in founding the Sydney University, had recognised and practically affirmed the principle that religion was an essential element of all sound learning. He believed this to be a truly patriotic principle, for infinite wisdom had taught us that righteousness exalteth a nation. He was afraid he was trespassing too long on their attention. He considered it was time that some business should be done, and they should see what the subscriptions were. He would tell them one thing, which gave him a great deal of pleasure; an old widow lady, in humble circumstances, did not know whether she had ever seen a college—a widow lady on the verge of the grave, and who believed she would never see the college erected, asked him to say she would like to give £2 2s. to it. Here then is widow Allot's £2 2s. He was a poor man himself, but he would like to give a great deal. He would not say he was sorry he was poor, but he was thankful he could give what he could. He would be happy to give 20 guineas.

The CHAIRMAN said the Secretary would send round the papers for subscriptions, and would read the amounts already received.

The Rev. Mr. HESSEL explained that papers would be handed round, in which they could write their names and the sum they proposed to subscribe to this object. Of course, a great deal of money would be required at once. They could not begin building without they got £4000; so, of course, they required some ready money. The large subscriptions could be paid by instalments. The first would be due in one quarter from this time, and the other three instalments during the next three years.

The SECRETARY read the list of subscriptions, which amounted to £6550.

His Excellency the Governor-General presented £20 annually during his residence in the colony.

A subscription was then made in the Chapel, and about £800 was collected in less than an hour. The total amount already subscribed is £7329 15s.

Mr. QUICK then moved that the proceedings of the provisional committee be approved, and that the following gentlemen do form the committee to promote the erection of the college, viz.:—

Messrs. George Allen, M.L.C., James Barker, William Speer, Thomas Cowlishaw, John Caldwell, Lewis Moore, Edward Dawson, William Ellis, James Vickery, Ebenezer Vickery, John R. Houlding, William Love, Edward Joy, J.P., Samuel Hebblewhite, John Walker, and Thomas P. Reeve, of Sydney; Messrs. James Byrnes, M.L.A., Francis Oakes, J.P., and John Golledge, of Parramatta; Messrs. John Dawson, and John Ducker, of Windsor; Messrs. John T. Lane, J.P., John Parker, William Tom, and Henry Fulton, of Bathurst; Messrs. Samuel Owen, and William Pearce, of Maitland; Messrs. H. Walsh, and R. H. Blatchford, of Goulburn; Messrs. Somerville, Thomas Holmes, and Thomas Black, J.P., of Wollongong; Messrs. John S. Turner, and — Gordon, of Moreton Bay; the Superintendent Ministers in the New South Wales District, and the Revs. William Schofield, John G. Millard, and R. Mansfield. Alexander M'Arthur, J.P., and the Chairman of the District, treasurers. George Wigram Allen, and Henry H. Gaud, Secretaries.

Mr. BARKER seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. W. ALLEN moved, "That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to his Excellency the Governor-General, for his kindness in presiding over this meeting."

The Rev. H. H. GAUD seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. HESSEL thought it right to mention that his Excellency, when he found he had a prior engagement, communicated with them, and generously offered to preside until a quarter before eight; or, if the committee preferred, he would give the first evening that he was at liberty. The committee, however, thought it better to accept the former proposal, as they were quite ready as to bringing their plans before the meeting.

A vote of thanks was then given to the hon. G. Allen, who had kindly taken the chair when his Excellency the Governor-General left.

After a short prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Eggleston, the meeting separated.

THE POTATO.—(SOLANUM TUBEROSUM).

[CONTRIBUTED.]

ONE evening lately, I happened to read in the *Illawarra Mercury* a short paper, copied from the Victorian *Horticultural Gazette*, "on the importance of raising new stocks of the potato." Whilst perusing that article, I made a few jottings which, in this communication, I propose to transcribe for your columns.

"We are told," says the writer, "that the potato has suffered from negligence under culture, and from climatic influences, in addition to the causes just named;"—[the successive attacks of the disease they have been exposed to in the mother country, and consequent deterioration.] "Many of the stocks have become exhausted, and are this season saturated with disease, baffling any efforts that have been suggested to arrest its progress; in fact, the stocks are lost to the colony."

"The '*Lady Barkly*' is a round rough-skinned white tuber, resembling the '*Early Shaw*.' It differs, however, in one important particular, in having the eye more deeply sunk—a quality which every economical (?) housewife will duly appreciate. It is a hybrid between the '*Brown's River*' and silver-skinned varieties. The seed was saved in 1854, and sown in August, 1855. Those [potatoes] exhibited at the show were consequently of two years' growth; therefore, and from the fact of their having been grown on poor soil, they are not nearly so large as it is probable they will be next season, if grown on more suitable soil. It is worthy of remark that in both seasons the plants were cut down by spring frosts, but they speedily recovered. The '*Lady Barkly*' is very early, and when cooked is dry and mealy, and of fine flavour. Its distinctive appellation was bestowed on it by her ladyship at the time of its exhibition, in March last." Two other sorts are spoken of, one being the *Cremorne Kidney*, which is represented as being "a fine silver-skinned variety."

My text would be ample enough, in all conscience, for a lengthy dissertation; but, for obvious reasons, I shall try to be succinct.

Of the causes operating to make imperative the introduction of new potato stocks from time to time, it appears to me there are three which are special ones: 1st, the influences of climate upon vegetable growth; 2nd, the infirmity of old age in the stocks, tantalizingly called "degeneracy;"* 3rd, bad management, or forced and actual degeneracy. In few words, our climate has the peculiarity of forcing vegetation, which that of the old country has not; and any stocks found to have been "run out" will inevitably prove to have been old, or, at all events, not new ones; *or else to have been so mismanaged as to have acquired either a plastic diseasedness, or a wild growth.* Far too characteristic is it of colonial practice in potato growing, to seek alike from the soil and stocks a greedy and thankless satisfaction. Again and again, on the same bits of land, are the same stocks employed, not unfrequently for a term of seven years or more. Added to the injustice of this twofold enslavement, is the cruelty of embarrassing the planted crops with those unnatural seedlings known as "self-planted," and with a rank growth of thirsty weeds—fat-hen, wild oats, twitch, thistles, sorrel, dock, burr, a diminutive but pesterous solanum, matted creepers, and a great variety of other ill-favoured trespassers. This hurtful weed-growth is purposely kept up too; and I have heard it defended as a means of "keeping the sun off" the potato crop. That a sheltering from the sun is not a consequence, but that a great evil accrues to the potato crop by thus shutting out the winds, no asseveration could convince the potato farmers belonging to this slothful class. No doubt there are creditable exceptions to such a practice. However, so far as I have had opportunities of observing, whilst living in a famous potato district, it has appeared to me that what cultivators of potatoes are content to do is to turn over the ground in November, take out the stray seedlings left from the previous crop, plant them for a new crop, giving it *one* cleaning with a six-inch hand hoe, earth or "hill" them about midsummer time, and, having in May turned a lean horse in upon the crop for a few days to eat away the grass and weeds, and cleared off and thrown over into the street a miniature forest of four-feet fat-hen trees (which struck me as resembling in their leafless condition young larches of two or three years' growth), to dig out, and place the potatoes in long and shallow heaps on the top of the ground, and there let them remain, covered with the luxury of straw sometimes, but oftener with weeds and fern, and more or less of soil, until it is thought they will fetch a good price in the Sydney market, when they are despatched by some coasting craft.

Should the demand for new stocks be wondered at? I think not. The continual strain upon the joint capabilities of the stocks and the soil is sufficient to induce actual degeneracy. The mode of planting which is here practised is about the same as the English mode, only that, instead of the plants being inserted within a slight furrow, or drill, and covered in with a rake—the sets being a foot apart, and the rows (occupying here every third furrow) about three feet asunder—a full-depth furrow is drawn out, and the plough is made to cover in the planted seedlings. The extra depth at which the colonial potato crop is planted may be considered ample provision for guarding against undue evaporation by the heat of summer, except when the season is expected to be dry, and then a proper sheltering is necessary to be provided. So I thought three years ago, and so I remarked to the person who dug out a crop I had been growing. Both he and I in the following season adopted a plan which I had indicated for the purpose of experiment, only I gave the larger amount of shelter, and got the greater advantage in a better quality of potato, and a heavier crop. The plan consisted in substituting rows of maize and millet for rows of potato sets. I had also in my paddock, what was a novelty in the parish, two or three rows of sunflowers mixed up with the general crop, and likewise serving for shade. I believe that the gain to the potato crop by the sheltering was in excess of the loss of potato roots by the substitution. The maize growth, both corn and stems, was food for pigs, &c. The millet, which it was impossible to tend, was choice food for companies of satin birds, rosellas, and king parrots, and ought not to have been sown, though it was excellent shelter. I cropped off the principal heads of sunflower seed, and they served for winter food for my fowls, above two dozen in number. The remainder of the sunflower heads were soon found out by the poultry, and devotedly plucked by them when fully ripe, and the seeds were dehiscent. It was amusing, indeed, day by day to see the company clustered round a number of full heads, and one or another of the hens bounding up to one of them by the help of her wings, and pecking it with sufficient force to bring down a goodly shower of seeds, chanticleer being fugleman as usual!

So much for the plans of an amateur for coping with adverse *climatic* influences, which are *not* the worst, by the way.

Next, as to the general subject of potato disease, and change or renewal of stocks.

I must beg leave, before going farther, to submit that there may be some mistake in alleging that the English or north European malady affects our potatoes, though they may be—and I should greatly wonder were they not in many instances—degenerated so far as to be "run out." We see how great a change is accomplished by an exchange of seedlings from upland to alluvial growth, and from alluvial to upland growth; and a judicious cultivator will always choose the latter for wet conditioned alluvial land, else the tubers will be black and hollow within. This result, accompanied as it is by a redundant juice in the potato which is hurtful to its preservation, no doubt is to be considered a "disease"; but, is it infectious? or, is it virulent, or characterised by the same appearances as are presented in the old country? Is there the quality of rapid putrefaction?—the *eremacausis* by which Liebig designates spontaneous rot? I think it is a virus attacking the tuber which is engendered under given conditions, these being of one sort in England, and another here. If it be so, there is infection *by contact only*. Of this fact I assured myself at home, and ascertained to my satisfaction how the virus was generated. I had a crotchet which embraced the notion of DEGENERACY, (I ought to have said SENILITY) overcome by EXCESSIVE MOISTURE. Upon this topic, I must not enlarge, however, as it would extend my remarks to a greater length than is desirable.

People said the disease originated in "*botrytes*,"—forgetting that there is ever a parasite for the recomposition of the decaying organism; and farmers sagely averred "it was a something in the air." I observed, after a long dry season, in the month of July, when the potato haulms had only attained very scanty proportions, that upon the fall of several days' rain, those haulms had an almost visible growth, which went on till a sickly, sombre cast came over the whole crop, —and then came a flaccid condition of the stem: the secretions had come to be diseased—the fatal virus had been generated. Here was a retentive subsoil. How stood the neighbouring crop, grown on a well-conditioned peat whose subsoil, being gravelly, was as porous as a cane sieve? There the same stocks were planted, *but there was no disease.* I sought the opinion of every practical man, and was fortunate enough to meet with an elderly gentleman, a retired cottager, who had been head gardener to the late Sir Robert Heron *fifty years* previously. He explained to me that certain stocks then under cultivation became infected, and that they had to be replaced by new stocks—the "short-top red" and others—*which were now the ailing sorts.* Again, during the worst days of the disease, I sought explanation of the effect of redundant rains, by notice of a half-acre plot of "ash-leaved kidneys," grown in tolerably good loam, with a porous subsoil. The growth was advanced, but the haulm was yet succulent, and there was on one patch a considerable weed growth between the rows, the effect of which was to hold the wet. The other portion was clean-weeded. Before the digging or ploughing out, a pair of light harrows was made to clear off the weeds and withered stalks, so that the weed-bearing surface was not distinguishable from the other. There was, however, a very ample indication of what had been looked for: the clean crop was quite sound, whilst the area of the weed bed yielded a large per centage of diseased tubers.

My further remarks must have reference to the matter of new importations in potato stocks, as having been suggested by the proud mention of certain new kinds introduced to public notice by the *Horticultural Gazette*. The English farmer's home stores of potatoes are necessarily ample, so that on leaving England in 1852 I had good supplies for the passage, of a description which was sure to be good, from the care taken in preserving the best sorts. A residue of these reached the colony, and were planted under very favourable circumstances, so that a sufficient quantity was eventually reared for the planting of about an acre of ground. Rather *unfortunately*, as I should think, a flood came and destroyed the whole of the crop upon that space; but, *fortunately*, a few had been given away to parties who cultivated them safely, whilst I contrived to secure, from a favoured spot of higher ground, where they grew, a few magnificent sets which I had the pleasure of bringing to Sydney, and of presenting to a distinguished cultivator nearly a year ago. It may be worth mentioning that the sum of five shillings was offered for two of these potatoes, and refused by the person to whom they were given, who saw in them, he thought, a favourite sort, and he "prized um." He says only one was given, and this, having been planted alone, and carefully attended to during its growth, and almost matured, gave him no results, for on going into his garden one morning, he found the top withdrawn from the earth, and all its produce gone! This potato went by the name of a "Second Early," at home. It thrives best in a rather mean quality of loam, yields two crops in a year, and if planted at the same time with our red Derwent, will ripen a month sooner. It is a white, round, and scaly potato, having a shallow eye. It averages the size of an ordinary apple, and is more mealy than any colonial potato I have seen turned out of the steaming pan.

Sydney, July 6, 1857.

* Query—Have we any very old stocks! Would they survive the passage out?

A REPLY, IN DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF IRELAND, TO THE LETTER OF MR. "EDWARD FORDE."

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th June, a letter appears from a Mr. Forde of Bombala, "penned," as he says, on reading Letter No. III. of the "National Teachers." The unprejudiced reader cannot, however, but observe, from the general tenor of his communication, that it is almost entirely made up of a succession of false and unfair charges, aimed, with what success we shall presently see, against a National Education System, dispensing its own salutary influences so widely and beneficially, not only at the present moment, but during an uninterrupted period of the twenty-five years it has been in operation in Ireland. Since the letter in question appeared in print, I have anxiously and patiently waited, hoping to see the subject of which it principally treats, viz., the National System in Ireland, taken up by some writer better skilled in argument—more thoroughly qualified than I am to deal out, and render to it that full measure of justice to which, as a national institution, it is publicly entitled. I trust, then, since the "National Teachers" are advantageously at work in defeating the enemy in another quarter, you will allow me, in your usual liberality, to question, through your widely influential paper, the validity of your correspondent's statements, to make a few remarks, and to quote a few facts, which shall, I hope, throw an *opposite* light on the subject—which may convey information to Mr. Forde in some of his future letters and which, humble though the individual is who offers them, may not, perhaps, be altogether uninteresting to the public of New South Wales. The "remarks" of Mr. Forde are, I find, directed to two points in "Letter No. III," but particularly so to that one which has reference to the *origin* of the "Irish National System of United Education."

In the year "1816," he says, the "*character*" of the Scriptural schools existing in Ireland, "induced the Government for the first time to make grants of money" to them. Now, we find that the Commissioners appointed in 1806 to enquire into the state of *all* schools on public or charitable foundation in Ireland, and who, afterwards, submitted to the public fourteen periodical reports, repeatedly represented those schools to be of the "very worst description," and a careful perusal of the principal educational establishments, ranked by them under the "two heads" into which they, in 1812—*four years before* 1816—divided the then existing schools, must convince, even the most sceptical, that "1816" *was not* the "*first time*" the Government made grants for scriptural education in that country. Indeed, it is well known that, during nearly the whole of the last century, the Government of Ireland allowed no education to the Irish people but what was purely of a Protestant nature, and that, while large grants of money were voted to educate children in that faith, "it was made a transportable offence in a Roman Catholic (and if the party returned, high treason,) to act as a schoolmaster, or assistant to a schoolmaster, or even as a tutor in a private family."

But although the Acts passed for this purpose were repealed after 1782, the Parliament nevertheless continued, as must be generally known, to vote money for the support of education, which, being purely and exclusively Protestant, was of course, on this account, perfectly "*Scriptural*" in its nature.

I trust, then, Sir, it will appear evident that the "*fact*" expressed in your correspondent's letter, viz., that "1816" was the "*first time*" the Government of that period made grants to Scriptural education in Ireland, is fully proved to be *false*, from the above well-known historical *truths*, and therefore, of course, quite unworthy of belief. And that he has, to say the least, fallen into a very serious error in asserting that it was "the character of those schools and the benefit they were doing the country" that induced the State to do so, is fully borne out in the following extract from the latest report (the fourteenth) of the above-mentioned Royal Commission, which body, I may remark, consisted of—among others—three of the most eminent Protestant prelates of the day, viz., W. Armagh (Dr. Stuart, *Primate*), Charles Cashel (Dr. Broderick), J. Killala (Dr. Verschoyle).

They—among whom we also observe Thomas Elrington, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin—in submitting their report to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, distinctly state as follows:—"That the present establishments for the education of the lower orders * * * are inadequate; we were fully convinced in the course of our enquiries into their *extent* and *condition*." Now, from this quotation (without commenting on the one already made, namely, that they were of the "*very worst description*") we ask, What was their "*character?*" Candour answers "*inadequate*," and where or when did the Government exist that bestowed money solely on the ground of defectiveness? I believe common sense must say—nowhere.

The letter goes on to state that, although *symptoms* of *hostility* were manifested by the Church of Rome towards those schools, they, nevertheless, "were swiftly advancing," that, in fact, "the whole country was overrun" with them, and then concludes, for so far, by the vauntful expression, "What proof this is of the dissatisfaction of the country with the then system of education." Here we find Mr. Forde himself (for which I return him thanks) virtually proving, in his own words, that very thing to be *true* which he would gladly have the public reject as altogether *false*. Now, we cannot desire (though we have equally good arguments available for the purpose) more convincing evidence to prove that the people were *dissatisfied* with the then system, than that *hostilities* were manifested towards it by the Church of Rome, the number of people belonging to which, was, according to the census, 6,423,000. Surely, it plainly and clearly follows that if a party be avowedly *hostile* towards a certain object, the same party, we must admit, is unquestionably *dissatisfied* with that object. But let us examine if those schools *really* "were swiftly advancing," &c., &c. From page 23 of Third Report on National Education in Ireland we learn, on the authority of the "Second Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction," that there was "a deplorable deficiency of schools," that, in fact, there were "443 parishes without a school in any of them!" And, moreover, we find this mighty host of schools with which "the whole country was overrun" consisted, in a great measure, of no other *educational establishments* than those commonly designated the "hedge schools"!! the well-known character of which, I need scarcely say, was of the lowest possible order, and, according to the words of an eminent Protestant prelate, the teachers of which might have been, for ought we know, "secretaries to a band of incendiaries"!!! Now, Sir, it was easy, I admit, for your correspondent to make statements, but not quite so ready to bring forward proofs to substantiate them, and so we find he has produced none such in his letter: the unbiassed judgment of the public will, I trust, therefore, conclude from the above "facts," which I have taken the trouble to quote—statements authenticated by men eminent in learning, eminent in the Church—that your correspondent's "remarks" and "facts" have not been, nor cannot be, made the basis of a sound argument: the public will, I hope, plainly see that they only weaken, in fact, what he intended they should support. He intimates there was a system of "united education" under the Kildare-place Society existing in Ireland before 1831, which the "Irish titular Bishops" endeavoured to upset. I say there was not, for the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1812 and 1824 were not made effective till the 9th September, 1831, on which day the intention of his Majesty's Government to establish a National Board of Education in Ireland was announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Stanley—now the Earl of Derby. In 1828 we find, too, that the reports of the above Commissioners were referred to a committee of the House of Commons; and, again in 1830, the subject was under the consideration of a select committee of that House, which committee we perceive expressed itself thus: "Your committee * * cannot but hope that no *further time* will be lost in giving the public the benefit of the expensive and long-protracted enquiries before the Royal Commissioners of 1812 and 1824." So it is evident from the words of this committee that no United or National system existed in Ireland up to 1830. It may be *apropos* here to state what the recommendations consisted of, so highly valued by this committee. The result of the above "inquiries" we find summed up in the following extract from the Fourteenth Report of these Commissioners: "We have applied our efforts," said they, "to the framing of a system which, whilst it shall afford the opportunities of education to every description of the lower orders of the people, may at the same time, by keeping clear of all interference with the particular religious tenets of any, induce the whole to receive its benefits as one undivided body under one and the same system, and in the same establishments." Thus, so early as 1812, we see the very system so extensively and efficiently carried on at present in Ireland, and shall, we trust, be so ere long in this flourishing and liberal colony, recommended by those Commissioners, but which, notwithstanding, as we have seen, and as we shall presently more fully show, was not brought into operation in that country till 1832.

Mr. Stanley, in announcing the intention of the Government as aforesaid, "referred to the Reports and Committees already mentioned, and pointed out the *objections* to the Kildare-place Society. It was a voluntary society not responsible to the Government, nor under its control." * * * "He (Mr. Stanley) had been of opinion that the Society was not of a proselytising character, but the last Report of the Society would make him (Mr. Stanley) *hesitate* in asserting that such was the fact." Though the statement of your correspondent is fully proved to be erroneous from the above authenticated quotations, still I shall, moreover, in testimony of the truth of my own assertion, put forward as an additional proof, nothing less than the very written declaration of Lord Stanley himself, as expressed in his celebrated letter to the Duke of Leinster. "The Commissioners of 1812 recommended the appointment of a Board," said Mr. Stanley, "of this description to superintend a system of education from which should be banished even the suspicion of proselytism." * * * "His Majesty's present Government are of opinion that no private society * * * could adequately and satisfactorily accomplish the end proposed." * * * What "private society" is this Mr. Stanley mentions? The Kildare-place Society—a mere "private" one—having no appearance of a National body, and, therefore, as Mr. Stanley acknowledges, utterly unqualified to carry out a scheme of united or National education. I say, or rather Mr. Stanley says, it was from the inadequacy of this society to carry out the views of the Commissioners of 1812 and 1824, and the committees of 1828 and 1830, that caused the Government to establish the Irish National system; and not, as your correspondent asserts, "in deference to" the authorities of the Church of Rome. It was "planned," and earnestly recommended in 1812, 1824, 1828, and 1830, and founded in 1831, because no other system was, is, or perhaps ever will be so perfect—so honest in all its relations towards *every class* of her Majesty's humble subjects.

Your correspondent, Sir, from the erroneously assumed origin he would give to the above system, viz., "That it was planned in deference to" the authorities of the Church of Rome, infers that "no one can say it arose from *dissatisfaction* on the part of the people with the previous system." Why, he has himself virtually proved in a previous part of this letter, that any one "can say" 6,000,000 of Irish people were dissatisfied with it. But on this head I would respectfully refer him and the public to page 2 of second report of the Irish Commissioners for 1835, where will be found a series of queries from the Lord Lieutenant to the Board of National Education, and answered *seriatim* by that body. The third query runs thus: "What are the defects in the schools formally and still existing in Ireland, whether Protestant or Catholic, from which the new system (the National system) is free." The Board answers thus: "The principles on which they were conducted rendered them to a great extent exclusive with respect either to Protestant or Roman Catholic schools, being conducted on Roman Catholic principles were, of course, objectionable generally to Protestants, while Protestant schools, being conducted on Protestant principles, were equally objectionable to Roman Catholics." * * * It will, then, I trust, be seen at once, that those schools existing before 1831, were purely Denominational, and that they became subject to failure, owing to the *dissatisfaction* of the people with them is fully proved, by the necessity which the Government foresaw existed, to supersede them by establishing the National System of Ireland in that year. But this is not all. In the continuation of the same answer, we have a positive statement from one Duke, two Archbishops, a Presbyterian minister, from an eminent barrister, from the great Dr. Sadlier, as well as the Right Honorable A. R. Blake, that those schools were, in fact, considered by the people "as *adverse establishments*," tending "to excite in the bulk of the population, feelings of *discontent* towards the State, and of alienation from it." And yet, Mr. Forde states, "*no one can say*" the people were dissatisfied with them. Are we to believe him or those *great* men? Are we to weigh the substantiated affirmation—the authenticated declaration of those men, made before the head of their country—their King and their God—with the word of Mr. Forde? Your correspondent, Sir, insinuates that, because the National system does not agree with the *bigotry* of Dr. M'Hale or Bishop Foran, we must, on this account, believe it to have failed in satisfying the Catholic people of Ireland. He might, with just as much show of reason, as well endeavour to persuade us, that because a whole contains a part, it follows that a *part* must contain a *whole*, or, since a farthing is contained in ten thousand pounds (£10,000), we must necessarily believe ten thousand pounds to be contained in a farthing. When Mr. Forde proves the converse of each of these propositions, then we can honestly attach weight to his insinuation; but I verily believe they make an infinitely greater puzzler for him than the one he had the goodness to frame in his letter for the Assembly of New South Wales, viz., that this august body should employ their valuable time in trying to make "oil and water mix." He does not quote, for public information, the venerable Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray, whose last public act in this world, at the age of 83, was to assist at a meeting of the Board of National Education in Ireland;* nor does he call to our minds the "circular letter"† of Dr. Doyle, dated "Carlow, 1831," to the Catholic clergy under him, *commanding* them, even before the system was in regular working order, to "*memorial*" the Board that their schools might be taken under the control of that body. He does not mention, perhaps he is not aware of the *fact*, that the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Catholic Bishop of Belfast, and Very Rev. Dean Meyler, of Dublin, have accepted royal commissions to join the Irish Board. If Mr. F. can refer to appendix B. to volume I. of 19th Report, he will there perceive, no doubt to his astonishment, a complete list of the Irish National Schools, the number of children, and religious denominations, at each, as well as the names and religions of those patrons, clerical and lay, Protestant and Catholic, that are now, and always had been, the steady and ardent supporters of National education.

For general information, but particularly for your readers of Irish birth, to whom the following names will, doubtless, be familiar, I beg to mention a few of the most influential of such patrons. In glancing over this list, we find the National system supported by no less than the powerful patronage of Lord Bishop of Down, Lord Monteagle, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Ashton, Lord Clermont, Lord Clements, Lord Carew, Earl and Countess of Clare, Marquess of Sligo, Marchioness of Londonderry, Marquess of Kildare, Lord Bellew, Lord Bishop of Meath (now dead), Right Revs. Bishops P. Duncan, J. Brown, M. Blake, T. Murphy, D. Vaughan, T. Haly, J. Derry, Archd. Stopford, Dean Kennedy, Dr. P. S. Henry, as well as a number of baronets, members of Parliament, eminent ecclesiastics, honorable and right honorable gentlemen too numerous to mention. From page 5, 21st Report, we find that in 1854 there were 556,551 children attending the Irish National Schools. Of this number there were in Munster, where Bishop Foran's diocese is, an attendance of 174,183 to 1261 schools, and in Connaught, where Dr. M'Hale resides, there were 75,785 pupils to 773 schools. In fact, from the above page, it is visibly evident that a considerably larger number of children attends the National Schools of Munster than frequent those situated in the other provinces, and there is quite as great, if not a greater amount of children attending the National Schools of Connaught, in proportion to the population, as we find on the rolls of the other districts. So, Sir, we see, that those very places which, in your correspondent's letter are pointed out as instances of failure in the National system, furnish, on the contrary, decided proofs of that success which does not appear to have attended it elsewhere. The population of Ireland is now about 6,000,000, of which about a seventh, or 857,142, might probably be reckoned as between the ages of six and thirteen. If we consider the three distinct classes of people which make up the population of that country, viz., the higher, the middle, and the lower, we cannot expect more than half this number of children to attend the National schools. Half of 857,142 is 428,571, which is as large a number as the greatest friends of the National system ever hoped or expected it to become the means of accommodating. But what is the fact? In 1854, there were 556,551 children attending those schools; and when we remember the previous years of famine, as well as the activity and *success* of the agents of the "Church Education Society" in proselytizing the famishing Irish children under the disguise of a certain description of charity, we cannot but conclude now, knowing as we do that the beams of returning prosperity have already begun to spread their healthy influence over that unfortunate land, that even a better state of things exists, and that the attendance at the National Schools of Ireland in 1857 is considerably increased. I sincerely hope, then, what has been said will enable Mr. Forde to find the answer to his query, "What real success has the National System had?" He wishes to know if we can refer to page 236 of Appendix to Seventeenth Report. I beg to inform him that the Report is now before me, and to acquaint him, moreover, that the happy mixture of creeds, which he admits attended the Clonmel Model Schools, is a *direct contradiction* to the quotation inserted in his letter, namely, that "there is no mixed education in the National Schools" of Bishop Foran's diocese; the Model School being actually situated in that diocese.

But I cannot help acquainting Mr. Forde with the fact, that I have not merely the 17th, but likewise the 18th, 19th, 20th, nay, the 21st reports, and I earnestly beg him to procure them also, that he may test the accuracy of my assertion when I state that I can quote conclusive testimony from each of them to prove that Bishop Foran *never prevented* the children from attending the Clonmel Model Schools. I now beg to refer him to page 166 of appendix to 18th report, and he shall there find this same "Inspector," J. W. Kavanagh, Esq., stating that "the same mixture of children of all the religious denominations in Clonmel, as reported on former occasions, continues to attend the model schools, and the same unbroken harmony and good feeling continue to mark their mutual intercourse." So we see that Bishop Foran's order, if at all made, has not been at any time acted on by the people of Clonmel. On the contrary, we observed they (the Model Schools of Clonmel) were actually *too small* in 1854 (and this is long after Bishop Foran "denounced" them "and ordered the children to withdraw"), to accommodate the number of applicants for admission to them.

Mark what an eminent clergyman of the Established Church says on this head: Page 96 of Appendix to 20th Report on National Education in Ireland contains very convincing information from no less a personage than the Lord Lieutenant's chaplain.

"3rd March, 1854.—Visited the schools," says this clergyman, "in the various departments, and was highly gratified. . . It would be highly desirable if some additional accommodation could be supplied, which seems the only thing required to make the establishment a *model school* suitable to such a town as Clonmel.

"(Signed) THOMAS WOODWARD,

"Vicar of Mullingar, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

Indeed, any one at all familiar with this institution, must know that it enjoys a higher reputation than any one of the fifteen district model schools at present in operation in Ireland. Now, if a difference existed at any time concerning the site of a model school at Waterford, I am glad to be in a position to state, positively, that there was—*I have seen it*—in July, 1855, a building of this nature so perfectly finished in architectural beauty and design, that it is a principal source of attraction to all who happen to pay a visit to that city; it is a standing proof that, whatever dispute arose about its erection, must have been, long since, amicably settled. I say Dr. M'Kale and Bishop Foran are hated, in just the same degree, for their religious bigotry, by every liberal Roman Catholic in Ireland, as they are respected and beloved by the services they render the cause of religion as ministers of God's word. They are, Sir, as much disliked for their fanaticism as, I very much fear, on account of his last letter, your correspondent must be for his.

There are a few more isolated remarks scattered through Mr. F's. communication, particularly his flimsy aspersion against the Catholic Church, the notice of which, owing to the length of this letter, I am reluctantly compelled to leave out.

I shall, however, I expect, return again to the subject, when I hope to be enabled to leave nothing whatever, worth the trouble of exposing, at all untouched. Apologising for the length of this letter, which, I regret, from the nature of the subject, could not be pressed into a smaller space.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
B. H. M'CANN.

National School, Tomago, Raymond Terrace, 3rd July, 1857.

* See page 34 of 18th Report on National Education in Ireland.
† See page 13 of 6th Report of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for 18 , for this letter.

PROFITABLE OUTLETS FOR OUR SUPERABUNDANT LABOUR.

(*From the Times*, 13*th April.*)

AMONG the exploded plans for the realization of Utopia is the settling of the poor on the waste places of the earth by the paternal authority of the State. Poets once sang of the time when every rood of land maintained its man, and more ambitious theorists had visions of the whole human race united, civilized, and parcelled out on plots of fifty acres to a family. It is easy to laugh at these fancies, but the truth lies somewhere between them and the strange disproportion which now exists in the population of different parts of the globe. Emigration has indeed done much lately. It has relieved England, regenerated and tranquillized Ireland, added strength to the tide of progress in the United States, developed Canada, and founded new communities in Australia. But more remains to be done. Enterprise and progress are merely comparative, and, though statesmen may rejoice at the contentment of the mother country, and travellers tell with admiration of the triumph of industry in the New World and the Antipodes, we can hardly be satisfied as long as we hear of the unceasing demand for labour in those new regions, and see meagre countenances, sullen looks, and ragged garments at home. England and the New World, England and Australia, are now so much one in interests, habits, and feeling that we can hardly look upon the departure of a workman and his family with the old spirit. Formerly there was something of regret aroused by the sight of such bands of exiles. They were so many taken from the population of England, they were so many added to the numbers of a people who were rivals, and might any day be enemies, or they went to recruit colonies where disaffection reigned unchecked and the separation of which from the parent State might shortly follow. But the renewed attachment of the British colonies and the more amicable terms on which we are with the United States have caused these little jealousies to cease, and we now feel that the emigrant is one who merely transfers his labour from one to another of the regions inhabited by the same Anglo-Saxon community. The assistance given by the Government to emigration is probably sufficient. It would, no doubt, be an unjust and dangerous policy to carry men, their wives and children, across the ocean at the expense of those who must remain behind, and the State does its part when it encourages the movement by making the acquisition of land in the colonies easy, giving free government to the settlers, and superintending the conveyance of the emigrants from these shores. We do not wish, therefore, to urge the Government or the nation, in its corporate capacity, to do more for the distribution of our redundant population. But we would speak to individuals, to the men of humanity and of enterprise, to the charitable societies throughout the kingdom, and, above all, to the poor and struggling themselves. Emigration should be, as it has been, the voluntary work of the people; but, while approving and advocating the system already adopted, we would gladly see it systematised in its machinery and extended in its action.

No one can fail to have been effected by the accounts of destitution in the metropolis during the last three or four months. We saw gatherings of suffering multitudes, angry sometimes, turbulent sometimes, yet generally patient with all the sorrowful patience of the poor. We heard their doleful chant in the streets, or read the sad narratives of their speakers in the daily press. The sudden cessation of the war and the stagnation of certain channels of trade had brought upon us again a social calamity from which it was thought the nation was likely to be free. The distress which marked more than one year at the beginning of the present reign was renewed in 1857, as a lesson to us not to be too vain of progress nor too sanguine as to the eradication of inveterate evils. It is proved that at any time a high price of provisions or the stoppage of the activity of the country may reduce large bodies to destitution, which is only less dangerous than in former times because the public has been, by a process of wise legislation, enlisted on the side of order. Yet there is reason to be cheerful. The disease in our times is recurrent and local, and not chronic. On the whole, pauperism is, in comparison with population, steadily diminishing. The metropolis has been the principal seat of the late distress, and yet for many parishes within its limits the amount expended on the relief of the poor is less for the year ending Lady-day, 1856, than for the year ending Lady-day, 1855. It is true that the total exhibits a slight increase for the latter year, being, according to a recent return, £875,264, against £841,302; but this is easily accounted for by the higher price of provisions and the natural increase of the capital. This last consideration ought not to be disregarded, since it is recorded that the total amount received from Poor-rates rose in the course of a year from £1,250,737 to £1,360,464. We believe that the number of ablebodied paupers was smaller in proportion to population during the latter of these two years than at any former time. Thus there is sufficient proof of the two propositions which we wish to establish—that emigration has succeeded in greatly diminishing distress among the working class, and that to carry it out on an extended scale at the approach of an industrial crisis is the best means of meeting the coming evil.

With regard to the prospects of the labourer in the New World and Australia, it is almost needless to repeat the oft-told tale. However, we may say that, according to the best informed correspondents of the latest dates, there is a steady and unceasing demand for all kinds of industry. In Australia the unskilled labourer earns 10s. a-day, while provisions are not immoderately dear. But, of course, it is only the comparatively well off who can hope to reach the Antipodes. The great number of the houseless, penniless, families which are seeking work and finding none must be content with being landed in the St. Lawrence or on the quays of New York. To America, then, we may confine our remarks. The British colonies, particularly Western Canada, are now running a race in activity and enterprise with the most progressive States of the Union. Here artizans and mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, together with farm labourers and servants, can obtain immediate employment at wages which would be looked upon as fabulous in England. The distance is of no importance; the cost of transport is comparatively small. The climate is healthy, the people are our own flesh and blood, the emigrant is among his own kin, and hears the English language spoken on every side. The colony will not only receive him but is, in fact, begging him to come. Can he hesitate? Here in England what has he? Only the four walls of one miserable room, shared by his wife and children, and perhaps by other tenants, a prey to similar misfortunes or perhaps steeped in crime. Though honest, he must perforce be the associate of the burglar or the footpad, and see his wife lose gradually all sense of decency by unavoidable intercourse with the most abandoned of her sex.

In a colony he may hope for an immediate and comfortable subsistence, and look forward to a competence after a few years' successful exertion. In the United States a similar welcome awaits him. We learn that in spite of the enormous immigration of the last ten years there is still a demand for every kind of labour. We would especially call attention to the fact that female labour, which is so ill paid at home, is called for from all parts of the Northern States. "The chief cause of domestic misery," we were recently told, "is a lack of servants." Here is a means of doing good which might be seized by the philanthropist. If anything more than another is calculated to make the unreflecting grave, the selfish pitiful, and the sanguine desponding, it is the frightful condition of large classes of women in this country. Without entering into the question of morality, we may say that the fact that thousands of girls are rising yearly into womanhood without the means of keeping body and soul together by honest employment is one of the most terrible which can be contemplated. When we consider the condition of what are called servants of all work, the condition of seampstresses, shoebinders, and the rest of the class of women who have to earn their own living, can we wonder that the streets are nightly crowded with unfortunates in a manner which surprises every foreigner who visits our shores? If men are temporarily or locally in distress, women by the million are always so. If men are forced into crime by lack of employment, women are forced to lead a life of shame because the employment which they can obtain does not suffice to afford them subsistence. If men need to be aided in their misfortunes, much more should the helping hand be held out to women. If the younger women of the lower classes could be sent out from their parishes before they have been drawn into the horrible vortex of town profligacy, there would be a better prospect of diminishing the greatest of our social evils by stopping the supply of destitution which has so long fed it.

ADVICE TO FILIBUSTERS.

THE *New York Times* publishes the following address to the Filibusters remaining with Walker, issued by a body of deserters from Walker's forces in Nicaragua, who were well received and hospitably treated by the Costa Ricans, and shipped, with passages paid, to New York:—

"Countrymen and Fellow-Soldiers,—We the undersigned, desiring to encourage you to follow our example and leave a dishonourable and thankless service, do hereby pledge our word of honour as fellow-soldiers, and our brotherly faith as countrymen in a foreign land, that implicit reliance may be placed by you in all the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, inviting you to lay down your arms, and promising a free transit and and assistance to the United States. The Government of Costa Rica goes still further in practice than in the proclamations, for she allows (and protects) all who prefer remaining and settling in the country to going home, to do so upon as favourable terms as she grants to any foreigners within her territory.

"Since we claimed the protection of Costa Rica, we have been treated in such a manner as to cause us to regret that we ever bore arms against her, and such as to inspire us with sentiments of respect and gratitude, very foreign to those with which base and interested parties had inspired us by false representations ere we had any other but hostile intercourse with the natives of the State.

"On the route into the country, from the time we encountered the first Costa Rican picket until the present, all our wants have been supplied by the Government or people, far better than the mantrap, Walker, ever supplied them; and there is not a doubt but that the Government will continue to supply them until we either leave for home or take employment in the country, with the view of settling here.

"Friends of all grades and countries now in Nicaragua, we earnestly urge you, for your own sakes, and the sake of humanity, to desert at once, and in a body, the man whom you full well know, by bitter experience, has but deceived you from the first moment you were engaged in his service by his interested myrmidons.

"How many of you are there who were induced to come to the country as peaceable emigrants, some bringing wives and children? How you were received when you arrived in Nicaragua? Were you assigned land by the Colonisation-office? Were you furnished with seeds and agricultural implements, and facilitated in taking possession of and commencing the cultivation of your 250 acres (or more) of land? You cry along with us, 'No!' And we respond what you full well know; you were handed a musket or rifle at your introduction to Nicaragua, and told you were enrolled in some company to fight for the land you were to have, and fight for it, too, against the natural and rightful owners of it; but, above all, you were to fight to advance the mad ambition of a man so devoid of natural sympathies and the sentiments which ennoble human nature, that he would feel no compunction of conscience in destroying a world, did he but think he would reign king, even only over its desolation.

"To one and all who came, with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive, from impoverished Nicaragua, or thankless, unfeeling Walker? For all the toils and privations, the night marchings and watchings, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds, and battles you have experienced and suffered in one form or other, we answer emphatically and truly, None! Where is the realisation of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the arch-filibuster and his myrmidons? Vanished into thin air, or rather into the sulphurous vapour of villanous gunpowder.

"What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the hard-fought battles of Rivas, first and second, Virgin Bay, Masayu, or Granado, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded, where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you, yourselves were supporting a feeble strength upon unnatural and loathsome food, to enable you to resist a victorious enemy, and victorious only through the notorious incapability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction.

"And all these trials and horrors you have experienced for no other available purpose but to gratify the wildest species of insane ambition with which God ever scourged humanity for its sins.

"This man does not even possess the tact or ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or confide in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still cling to him? Is it that you fear treacherous treatment on the part of an enemy who offers such liberal, even generous terms? If such should be the reason of your still adhering to a dishonourable God-and-man-abhorred and failing cause, we tell you, brothers, dismiss it at once from your minds, for the pledge we have given you we call God and the world to witness as truth.

"There is no dishonour in the soldier's deserting a dishonourable cause.

"Desert it, then, one and all; and for the sake of humanity, by so doing, put a speedy end to the unavailing bloodshed and suffering which have so uselessly entitled Nicaragua to the epithed which once attached to our now happy and peaceful Kentucky, of the 'dark and bloody ground.'"

SHERIDAN KNOWLES ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—I always selected the commercial-room when I stopped at an inn. I am fond of my fellow creatures; and travellers, as commercial men of a certain class are styled, generally present a very fair specimen of them—pleasant fellows, men of information, too. They do not roam the harvest field of human life without gleaning. Who does, indeed? No one; certainly not the commercial traveller. He is necessarily a man awake, of apt and quickened intellect, a judge of profit and loss in more respects than the peculiar one of his calling; science to him, which strengthens judgment with regard to general matters—politics, morals, letters, take their turn among the topics of his table, and not unfrequently give rise to a debate, not the less eloquent and animated, because accidental and untrammelled by the preparations, pretensions, and forms of a regular one. Unpremeditated efforts are generally the most striking; the song, and the toast, contribute their aid to make light and joyous the passing of the hour. The song, which never yet called down the applause of a concert room or of a theatre, yet might sometimes challange a comparison with the best that has done so, and all this with etiquette. At the travellers' table no freedoms receive countenance that durst not show their face at my Lord Duke's—rudeness durst not sit there; character, too, is an essential; without it you may perhaps be suffered, but you will be assuredly sent to Coventry.

NEW FREUGH.—18th June: Bay mare, white down the face, JC over ¬ off shoulder. Chesnut filly foal, large star in forehead, small snip on nose, no visible brand. Bay mare, star in forehead, off hind foot white, JC over ¬ off shoulder. Chesnut mare, white down the face, short switch tail, sore back, JC over ¬ off shoulder. Notice sent to supposed owner. Also, on 20th June: Red and white heifer, white face, like JC near rump. Red and white heifer, no brand visible, large wart near neck. To be sold on 24th July.

GOULBURN.—30th June. Red strawberry cow, near horn growing downwards, like RP near thigh. Black heifer calf, RP thigh. Strawberry cow, RP near thigh. Black bull calf, RP near thigh, P on shoulder. Red and white steer, same brand. Black and white steer, same brand. Brindle calf, same brand. Red and white steer, same brand. Blue strawberry bull, same brand. Brindle and white heifer, same brand. Blue and white steer, same brand. Red steer, same brand. Red and white heifer calf, same brand. To be sold on 30th July.

PROSPECT.—26th June. Chesnut cart horse, RH conjoined (the R reversed) near shoulder, long tail. Brown cart horse, RH conjoined (the R reversed) near shoulder. To be sold 25th July.

MUSWELLBROOK.—30th June. Brown and white cow, near ear cropped, JO near rump, 22 near shoulder. Yellow and white working bullock, near ear marked, blotched brand off rump, illegible brands under. Also, on 9th May: Black gelding, saddle marked, W over JT near shoulder, like WY under saddle near side, illegible brands under, T near flank. To be sold on 31st July.

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CONTINUATION OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

(From the Weekly Dispatch, 17th May.)

THE Queen's Speech requested the two Houses of Parliament to take up the public business where Lord Palmerston's dissolution had set it aside. The Commons appear to be obeying her Majesty to the very letter. The same measures and the same arguments are repeated, so that one is apt to rub one's eyes, and wonder whether we are really advanced in the year beyond March, while, but for the last week's heat, the weather might very well have helped the delusion. Sir George Grey reproduces his "Transportation Bill," and all that we have to say of it now may be read in our articles of some months past. As the Home Minister has not the slightest capacity for dealing with punishment upon a principle—as the Colonial-office has not the talent, out of the immense and widely distributed portions of the whole earth that we possess, to find one that may be a penitentiary and a reformatory for convicts—the Parliament is simply asked to allow the Home Secretary to deal as he can best with each individual case, and to supersede all the judicial functions by reapportioning the sentence. That penal servitude may in future be allotted from the Bench for any number of years might be interpreted as giving the largest scope of discrimination to the Judge, but the Home-office is to be not occasionally the reviser, but habitually the reframer of sentences. It is impossible, we are told, that a Judge can tell what the physical condition of the criminal he sentences can bear. For him, therefore, to allot transportation in one case and imprisonment in another is absurd. True, there used, we believe, to be a custom of medical inquiry into the health and habits of convicts, whenever there might be any occasion for the investigation, before a sentence was passed. If the method were not general it might easily be made so, and the words spoken by the Bench might then have some definite meaning in the mind of the culprit and the bystanders. As it is to be, the convict will be delivered over to her Majesty's Minister for a certain term, to be dealt with much as he chooses at home or abroad, to be loaded with irons and labour in a foreign station, whence he may never return, or to be imprisoned here and speedily set at liberty.

Now, we do utterly protest against this most unconstitutional despotism, the mere result of Ministerial incapacity. We call upon the people utterly to refuse to make Sir George Grey an autocrat, in each individual case, because he has not the brains to devise and obey a general system of law. We insist that the trial is in open court, in order that the public may judge of guilt and innocence, and ascertain that the jury has done its duty on the evidence, and that the magistrate has apportioned the punishment to the crime. This satisfaction is our birthright, a safeguard for fair and lawful dealing of inestimable value. But now, the conviction having been obtained, the whole case is to be virtually retried in the Home-office, in secrecy, on garbled and *ex parte* evidence, without the power of reply and cross-examination. We have no desire to encroach on the Queen's prerogative of mercy, solemnly and exceptionally used. Until we have some available appeal against questionable convictions, we must accept the remedy of Royal pardon for the innocently condemned as a mitigation of cruel injustice. But this process is always uncertain, liable to double error, and savouring far too much of the notion of favour and absolutism to be customarily extended. When it is the mode and not the exception, the tyranny and the abuse, arising from imperfection of the means of ascertaining the truth and incompetence in dealing with it, if from no other cause, will be hundredfold, and the suspicion of this Star Chamber dealing intolerable. And we beg to ask, what is to become of all notions of the certainty of punishment? How is that "lottery" of his fate, which has again and again and again been insisted on by everybody as a positive inducement to the criminal to gamble with justice, to be kept out of sight and knowledge, and deprived of its constantly proclaimed temptations?

We call upon our representatives to throw out this wretched Bill, this confession of incompetence, joined to a demand for uncontrolled power, this usurpation of the functions of justice by those least fitted to exercise them, this secret, and, it may be, capricious dealing with the results of careful criminal trials. No doubt, there is a difficulty in dealing with our convicts; but we give rank, honour, patronage and power to Ministers because we presume them to be men capable of overcoming difficulties. And never, within our recollection, has incapacity set forth a claim on a plea so pitiful and contemptible as this, that it must be allowed to wreak its discretion or indiscretion on each individual subject, as a remedy for its own peculiar unfitness to chalk out a general design applicable, with reasonable and ascertained deviations, to the classes of offenders. If Sir George Grey has nothing else to offer, the remedy is very easy—try somebody else in the Home-Secretaryship. The worst candidate for office can have no more inordinate proposition to make than that, as he does not know what to do, we may allow him to do just what he likes with each criminal.

Mr. Bowyer begs leave to echo his own last absurdities. On Mr. Adderley's moving the second reading of the Industrial Schools Bill, whereby vagrant children may be taken by the guardians of the poor from the streets, and taught an honest calling, Mr. Bowyer cuckooed his former objection:—"It was all very well to call such establishments schools, but really they would be prisons, in which children might be kept away from their parents until reaching the age of 15 years." Why, what are all schools, in one sense, but juvenile prisons, in which children are kept, often sorely against their wills, in order that, on attaining some such age as "15 years," they may be the better for the teaching and the discipline? And that these poor vagrant children should be kept apart "from their parents" is but an extra blessing. Such parents have turned their relation into as great a curse as they can devise. They have either abandoned the very duties on which the sacredness of the parental tie rests, or they have gone yet further, and made it the very instrument of harm to the child. To invoke the rights of parentage in such cases is to call upon the protection of the very worst and most unnatural slave-owning. Instead of care there is corruption, instead of affection the bitterest and most lasting cruelty. It is true that all this sophistry only covers the Roman Catholic case at the bottom of Mr. Bowyer's objections. He dreads lest any dormant Catholicity should be subverted in these pious young theologians. Better that they should be hanged than Protestantized. We do not blame him exclusively. Many Protestants would return the compliment to his creed. But we beg most earnestly to assure him that each sect appears far the more respectable, and even alluring, when it dismisses all minor considerations for the one purpose of doing a paramount benefit, such as turning an idle or thievish child into an useful honest man.

Mr. Palk talks of the extra burden thrown upon the rate-payers. A country gentleman, perhaps, is not accustomed to consider the economy of bold and timely outlay. "A stitch in time saves nine," is rather a cockney than a bucolic proverb. If we were in a condition to contract with all the rate-payers of England to farm their expenditure, we should say, let us begin with these seedling weeds and convert them to help instead of bane, and we have secured half the prosperity of our undertaking. As Mr. Bowyer calls a school a prison, so Mr. Barrow treats education as a punishment, ten years' teaching, perhaps, merely for the venial crime of vagrancy! We know that the paupers are apt to look on being washed as the direst of hardships, but we did not know that a magistrate and an M.P. could be found to class instruction among penalties, and the best chance for a decent life among hardhearted inflictions. The House appears to have listened to all this wonderful rhetoric patiently, yet to have been little impressed by the operation, for we rejoice to write that by a majority of 177 to 18 it voted the second reading of the Bill, and that therefore, in all probability, the young pests to society and to themselves may as well make up their minds to the dismal fate of "being taken up and educated," and that their far less pardonable parents, if they will not perform their natural duty to their offspring, will at least not be allowed to drive a trade of the most heartless profit by apprenticing them to imposture for a life of crime.

THE COTTON SUPPLIES—THEIR PRESENT INSECURITY.

(From the Times of May 16.)

THE question of the cotton supply is one which can be urged up to a certain point with complete demonstration and universal assent. The importance of the subject is beyond all impeachment. At the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening last some statistics were produced which will enable the most cursory reader to carry in his memory the magnitude of the facts. Of the total exports of this country—that is to say, of the whole of that produce by the value of which we maintain our national position—one-third is constituted by cotton manufactures alone. Last year, after clothing the entire population of these islands, our cotton-spinners exported goods to the amount of more than 32 millions sterling in price; and so extensive is the operation of this supply upon the general prosperity of the country that an increase, as Lord Stanley observed, of 1d. per pound in the cost of the raw material is equivalent to a national loss of four or five millions. In short, as our wealth depends upon manufactures, so do our manufactures depend upon cotton, and unless cotton is supplied in sufficient quantities our industry and our opulence must fail together. Here is the first step in the argument—a step admitting of no doubt or question.

The next concerns the insecurity of this all-important supply as at present organized. Of the 900,000,000lb. weight of cotton which we imported last year, 700,000,000lb. came from the United States, and, as our readers know, from the Southern provinces of the Union especially. Now, the cotton crop is not only liable to the ordinary atmospheric calamities, but is cultivated through the instrumentality of an institution which nobody can approve, and which many are ardently striving to abolish. Slavery and cotton-growing act and react upon each other—slaves produce the cotton harvest, and the value of this harvest stimulates the practice of slaveholding. The result of all this is, that four-fifths of our entire supply are exposed to a double hazard—to the chances of the climate, where a bad season for any part of the crop is a bad season for the whole, and to the chances of domestic trouble, where trouble of some sort seems always menaced. If our imports of cotton were made up of contributions from several quarters of the globe, as was once the case, a bad harvest in one country might be compensated by a good one in another, whereas by depending upon America alone we are keeping all our eggs in a single basket. And even this does not comprise all the bearings of the case. Our supply from America, besides being thus insecure, is actually insufficient, and threatens to become more so. This, in fact, is the more alarming feature of the two. As regards the insecurity of the supply from the United States, we might perhaps rely without much apprehension upon the zeal and vigilance of the American planters, and upon the operation of interests as active on one side of the ocean as on the other. Anything like an absolute failure has never occurred yet, and perhaps, therefore, never might occur; while the organization of the trade across the Atlantic is so perfect, and the article itself of such excellent quality, that nothing better could be asked than the continuance and expansion of such a commerce in the proportions desired. Unfortunately, however, the Americans themselves have felt and acknowledged that, in the matter of cotton, consumption has been gaining upon production until the resources of the latter are likely to give way. Since 1817 our consumption has risen from 88,000,000lbs. to ten times that amount, and other countries are becoming consumers too. It is therefore manifestly of the utmost importance that we should look about for fresh sources of supply; and this is the second stage of the argument, allowing of no more dissent than the first.

In what direction, then, are we to go for what we so urgently want? As it happens, cotton is by no means peculiar to a single soil or two, as must be evident, indeed, from what has been mentioned about our importations in times past. It will grow freely in many parts of Asia, Africa, and America—not everywhere, perhaps, in equal perfection, but, at any rate, in almost boundless quantities. More than soil, however, is required for such harvests as these. Cotton planting on the scale now spoken of requires plenteous capital, vigorous energies, and, above all, cheap and abundant labour. The fulfilment of this last condition can be looked for at present in one country only, and that country is India. In this, as in so many other particulars, nothing can exceed the resources of our Oriental empire. It was stated by Mr. Smith, the member for Stockport, at the meeting on Wednesday, that a single province of India, bearing about the same proportion to the whole dependency that the county of Kent does to Great Britain, could of itself produce more cotton than the total growth of the United States. The country, moreover, is exceedingly populous, and the people patient, industrious, and docile. As a practical result, therefore, we arrive at the conclusion that the cultivation of cotton in India is perfectly feasible, and is of the greatest and most urgent importance to our national prosperity.

Those who have not given much previous attention to this question may be likely enough to marvel where, after all these successful demonstrations, the difficulty can lie. If India were still the patrimony of the Moguls, the case might be different, but as it is British territory, under British Government, and as we have certainly no lack of energy or capital, why should we not forthwith grow cotton in Candeish as summarily as we grow corn in Norfolk, and thus make one part of the empire find aliment for another, to the manifest advantage of the whole? The answer to this inquiry involves the only embarrassments in the case, and we cannot but trust they will admit of virtual removal. India, though under British government, is not immediately under that government which we enjoy at home. It is administered by the East India Company, and after a fashion not exactly agreeable to British speculators or residents. Over a vast portion of its territories no land can be acquired in fee simple, and what is of more weight, perhaps, than any such specific disability, the whole country is in the hands and under the government of a body of men who, as contrasted with mercantile settlers, may be regarded as a privileged and dominant class. An independent Englishman in India is something like an independent Londoner in a Pall-mall Club, if such a position can be imagined. It is true that personal and commercial freedom can now be enjoyed to a far greater extent than formerly, but there still remains enough control and domination to be very distasteful to free settlers. In point of fact, except as officers of the Company, Englishmen will not go in any number to India. They will go to Hongkong, Sierra Leone, the Falkland Islands, or Bermuda, but they will not settle freely in Hindostan. The consequence is that two out of the four requisites for cotton produce are wanting. There is the soil and there are the husbandmen, but the capital and the energy are not forthcoming.

Of course, it will be suggested as a remedy both natural and expeditious, that this state of things should be terminated or modified by the more or less complete assimilation of India to the other dominions of the Crown, and some such result we should certainly rejoice to witness. It would be childish, however, to deny or conceal the fact that impediments to this assimilation are found not only in the traditions of the Company but in the actual and visible disposition of the Indian population. India, in these conditions, resembles no other British dependency. It is not an unsettled or a half-settled country where a sparce or mongrel population gives way or disappears before the hardy Anglo-Saxon element. It is an ancient empire, peopled to overflowing with a race which, though indifferent to political independence, is frantically apprehensive of innovation, and so instinctively given to the luxury of plotting as to conspire often without any practical idea of revolt. A Filibuster in a nunnery would hardly be more out of place than a Manchester agent in a Hindoo village. If other British territories are otherwise governed, other British territories, it should be remembered, are not liable to convulsions from a mistake as to the grease on a cartridge or the ornament on a head-dress; and the anomalous administration is but adapted to an anomalous state of affairs. Here, however, is the hitch. Englishmen will not carry their capital to India because they do not like the government under which they would have to live; and this government must almost necessarily be objectionable, because it is framed, in the first instance, to meet the requirements of a totally different race. The question seems one of adjustment, and it may possibly be difficult; but those who produce a solution will be among the best benefactors of their country, and the gratitude of the public is fairly due to all who, like the promoters of the recent meeting, bring the subject into prominent and serviceable notice.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

(From the Times, May 16.)

IF any reader should imagine it hopeless for ordinary persons to obtain a clear idea of the national revenue, we think we can presently disabuse him of his error. Our accounts, indeed, may admit of a simplification, but the mere income of the State is as plain and comprehensible a matter as the income of a private tradesman. It is divided into two large branches, one of which comprises the duties levied on commodities brought to us from abroad, and the other the duties levied upon produce or proceedings at home. The items in the first branch go under the general name of Customs; those of the latter under that of Inland Revenue; and here is the whole revenue of the country. The Customs yield about £23,000,000 a year, the Inland Revenue about £27,000,000—making together some £50,000,000 as the general income of the State in ordinary times. In fact, for the ten years immediately preceding the late war the actual revenue ranged from £51,000,000 to £54,000,000, without any wider variation. When emergencies occur, the Income-tax provides us with a special instrument of aid, and produces about £1,000,000 sterling annually for every penny in the pound of duty. A few minor and miscellaneous receipts are brought in afterwards, but they may be neglected in a broad consideration of the whole.

Supposing, however, a correct idea of facts to be acquired from this outline, how are the details to be understood? This information also is readily attainable. On each of the two great subjects abovementioned a report has recently appeared, giving a large amount of intelligence, well digested and well arranged. The incidence, indeed, and the operation of any particular tax or duty can now be investigated with great facility, and its merits or demerits easily weighed. One important branch of revenue—that arising from the Post Office—though not conspicuous in the mere amount of its return is so special in its character as to require consideration apart from the rest, and it has been treated accordingly in a report by itself, which we selected for analysis a few days ago. To the Report upon the Customs, too, our readers have been already introduced, and it now remains to make them acquainted with that upon the Inland Revenue.

The Inland Revenue comprises three principal sources of income—the excise, stamps, and "taxes," specially so termed, which contribute to the total of £27,000,000 abovementioned in the proportion of £17,000,000, £7,000,000, and £3,000,000 respectively. The gross receipts, indeed, of the Excise Duties in the year ending with March, 1856, exceeded £18,000,000, and of this upwards of £15,000,000 was raised from spirits and malt alone. The Spirit Duties hold a peculiar and exceptional place among taxes, for here there is no object in encouraging consumption, nor is it any matter of congratulation that the sale of such commodities should increase. The chief end in view is the maintenance of the Revenue, and, if this could be attained as well by a high as a low rate of duty, the former would be as admissible as the latter, except for the important consideration of illicit manufacture. When the duty is very high the premium placed upon unlawful distillation becomes irresistible, and disorder and troubles are sure to ensue. The late increase of duty on spirits has been attended with a diminution of consumption, but the Commissioners do not regard the deficiency as due altogether, or even in a material degree, to the augmented tax, and are disposed to anticipate improved returns in future years. A relaxation made in one point of the law is very remarkable, not as affecting any considerable amount of income, but as showing how singular and remote may sometimes be the operation of a tax. Of course, the idea of a spirit duty is a duty upon dram-drinking—upon luxury, at any rate, if not upon intoxication; but it happens that spirits are also wanted for purposes utterly unconnected with such tastes. They are used in various manufactures, in many operations of chymistry, and even in museums they may be seen to fill many a bottle, with its "specimen" enclosed. Now, as it was certainly rather hard to visit these harmless employments of alcohol with the weight of a duty intended to be penal, how was the difficulty to be evaded? If spirits were allowed to be sold duty-free for these uses, where was the security that, though purchased on such pretences, they might not find their way down people's throats? The Commissioners escaped the dilemma by an amusing expedient. After "an extensive series of experiments" they at last hit upon a preparation so nauseous that when mixed with spirit it would render it undrinkable, although the chymical properties of the alcohol remained unimpaired. In this state, and under the name of "Methylated Spirit," the required commodity can be obtained, on certain conditions, duty-free; and the sacrifice of £82,221 of revenue was thus made last year for the benefit of science and trade. After spirits and malt the chief items of excise are those drawn from paper, and from the licenses required for the pursuit of various trades—each between £1,000,000 and £1,5000,000.

The branch of the Inland Revenue constituted by the stamp duties does not exhibit any items of such marked preponderance as those of spirits and malt in the returns of the Excise. The legacy and succession duties produce the largest amount, viz., £1,700,000; but fire insurances yield £1,300,000; probates of wills and letters of administration £1,200,000, and deeds and other instruments as much more, round numbers being taken throughout. Newspapers now yield only £260,000, and among the minor heads of revenue we find £74,000 derived from gold and silver plate, £40,000 from patent medicines, and £12,000 from cards and dice. Under stamps too are included certain licenses distinct from those distributed under the head of Excise. The former comprehend brewers, publicans, grocers, maltsters, tea-dealers, &c.; the latter include attorneys, bankers, pawnbrokers, hawkers, and so forth; but produce altogether only some £200,000.

If we omit the Income-tax, in its huge but anomalous proportions, and confine our attention only to the regular and ordinary imposts classed under the denomination of "Taxes," it is surprising to find how very little income is raised under this old-fashioned and comprehensive title. Less than two millions, in fact, out of the whole fifty composing the national Revenue, is produced by "Taxes," and these are all levied more or less upon luxuries, with the exception of the house-duty, now taking the place of the old window-tax. The latter used to yield about £1,700,000—the former produces the odd thousands, minus the million. A singular fact is recorded of the difference in the incidence of these two duties upon the metropolitan population. Of the whole window-duty London used to pay only about one-third £575,000 out of £1,700,000.); of the house-duty it pays nearly one-half (£330,000 out of £720,000). The rest of these Taxes will be familiar to many readers under their title of "Assessed," and we are presented with a comparison of their operation in the years 1854 and 1856. From these figures we should infer that servants, carriages, and horses were kept in considerably greater numbers than before, were it not for an explanation by the Commissioners, that the abolition of exemptions has had something to do with the increase. Proceeding, however, to items, unaffected by this consideration, we observe that more dogs are certainly kept than formerly; and there are also more horsedealers, though fewer packs of hounds. Hair-powder, too, exhibits—perhaps not unnaturally—a slow decline, but this form of poll-tax is still raised in above a thousand instances. Gentlemen entitled to coat armour—or, at any rate, availing themselves of their privilege—appear to be rather fewer in number than before—39,200 against 40,000,—but there is an increase in the number of game certificates taken out, though the Commissioners observe that an unnecessary degree of inconvenience attaches to the levy of this duty, and that a lower rate would probably prevent evasion without diminishing the revenue derived. A circumstance recorded in connexion with the carriage duties points curiously to the tenacity of a custom when once established in the country. An exemption was allowed in certain cases, provided the name and occupation of the owner were painted outside the vehicle. As the privilege led to abuse, it was discontinued, but the practice of painting the name has been retained to this day, though the object of the superscription has disappeared.

The gross total of receipts from the Inland Revenue for the year ending with March, 1854—income-tax being now included,—amounted to £44,000,000, and this sum was collected at a cost of £3 8s. 8d. per cent. Much economy, as well, no doubt, as much convenience, has resulted from the consolidation of departments. Excise, Stamps, and Taxes were at one time all administered separately, and the two latter employed each upwards of 300 officials, at aggregate salaries in either case of more than £60,000. In 1834 they were united, with a saving of 50 officials, and almost £20,000 per annum. In 1849 the further step was taken of uniting also the administration of the Excise with that of the other two, and an additional saving of £30,000 a-year was the result. Such are some of the features of the Inland Revenue as illustrated in the Report of its Commissioners, a document which any reader who wishes for more special details will find a most instructive compendium.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(From the Weekly Despatch, 17th May.)

LET us give credit to the Government, and, if it be due, to Sir George Grey, as the ostensible father of the measure for affording the Government security to the depositors in savings' banks. Some outside opposition we have remarked, yet none that needs more than the most passing notice. If the Government makes itself answerable for the amounts received, it is but right that it should require a sufficient security from the officers entrusted with the cash, and that, by the inspection of the depositors' books, it should assure itself in every case, at the opening of its connection, that the bank is solvent. It seems to be agreed that the cash deposit is still to be allowed to amount to £200, on the plea that the smaller accounts do not pay the expenses of management. We have no objection to this. We think that it has been through gross blundering that a loss of five millions sterling should have taken place during the last 40 or 45 years in investing and dealing with the money by the Exchequer; but we are inclined, if not to pardon, to feel no disheartening at this mismanagement in remembering the immense benefit that has been so generally conferred in promoting habits of saving, which no other means would have induced. We see not the slightest likelihood of effectual resistance to the present boon. On any such indication we should instantly return to the subject.

Just after an election any proposal to limit election expenses is greedily welcomed by the smarting M.P.s. After a year or two of resignation and reflection, the bulk of them might recollect that the inordinate expenditure, more than any other cause, limits the representation to their class, and that if they will have a monopoly, they may be content to buy it. Let us hope, however, that we may profit by their present pain and resentment. Any change that throws open the constituencies to men of ability, patriotism, and information, and gives their qualities some chance against mere birth and fortune, is good in itself, and will bring about other good. Reformers, therefore, will, we imagine, generally welcome Lord Robert Grosvenor's new attempt to ease candidates of those heavy, often ruinous, fines, which they pay for the pleasure of serving their country, or the chance of serving themselves, as the case may be. The bill directs that the hustings and polling booths, with all their attendants, shall be furnished by the town or county, and that it shall be illegal for a candidate to pay for the conveyance of voters to the poll.

On this last point it is urged that the poorer voters, for want of carriage, will lose their votes. We have little respect for the plea. In the first place it should be incumbent to provide polling places within a moderate walk, and we cannot but feel that any one who will not sacrifice half a day once in three or four years to the assertion of his share in the government of the commonwealth is quite unfit to retain it. What Lord Robert Grosvenor has already effected in a quiet way, in limiting county elections to one day, and abolishing the giving of refreshments, has been well done, and a majority of 151 to 58 indicates, we trust, success in this further unostentatious but decidedly progressive measure. The dominant principle should constantly be that the elected is to do the electors' work, and that if they do not pay him, at all events they ought not to tax him, and so authorise him to consider his purchased seat a property.

We may call attention to Mr. Dillwyn's Bill for inflicting the punishment of flogging on the creatures that beat women and children, and observe that Mr. Locke King has introduced a repeal of the property qualification for members of Parliament, doubtless to be shelved till the general Palmerston Reform appears. And it should not be forgotten that Lord Ellenborough, a pensioner himself on the country to the tune of £7700 a year, for service as a clerk in the Court of Queen's Bench, most generously took the occasion of presenting a petition from some of the civil servants who have been defrauded of about £800,000, in contributions for superannuations never returned to their class in any efficient shape, to sneer at his unfortunate and underpaid brethren, and to attribute any probable success of their claim to jobbery and undue influence. This is not "the pot abusing the kettle," for the abuser himself is the only grimy object in the case, if we except the Government. That his lordship should ever institute such a comparison between unrewarded hard work and unearned high pay may tell us that the world is not quite come to the state in which we can "see ourselves as others see us." If the insulted parties do not feel very grateful to their orator, the public may thank him for reminding it that, if it is to confiscate the vested rights of its servants, it may most excusably begin with such an instance as his own.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S SECONDARY PUNISHMENT BILL.

(From the Standard 16th May.)

A MEETING was held on Friday, at the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, "for the purpose of taking council together upon the questions of social interest specified on the reverse of the card." The Lord Mayor took the chair at one o'clock, and amongst the company on the dais we observed the following members of Parliament and other gentlemen of distinction:—Sir W. A. Fraser, M.P., Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P., Mr. Greer, M.P., Hon. T. Scott, M.P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. H. Marsh, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Mr. L. Waldron, M.P., Viscount Bury, M.P., Lord Ranelagh, Lord Harrington, Alderman Copeland, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. W. Tite, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Mechi, Alderman Wire, Mr. H. Pownall (chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, &c.).

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said he did not think any apology would be required from him for having called together this meeting, in which he saw assembled many most influential gentlemen in the senate, magistrates, and others. He had received communications from all parts of the country on the state of our criminal population, and the subject was one which was increasing every day in public interest. He found that Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, had brought in bills having reference to the much-discussed question of transportation; and he felt, as the chief magistrate of the City of London, that he could not do better than give the gentlemen he saw about him, an opportunity to discuss and to ventilate a matter of such vast importance. He might mention that there was one circumstance which had always interested him, and that was the destitute condition of a large portion of the humble population of this vast metropolis (hear). In the course of the winter he had visited many reformatories, refugees, and dormitories, and he found that a large number of persons who could not find shelter in the union workhouses were compelled to seek an asylum in those places. He questioned many of them as to what their actions had been, and why they sought such asylums, and he found there was hardly one of those unfortunate beings who had not been an inmate of a prison. Therefore, whatever might be done by the Government, they must turn their attention to what was to become of the criminals after they had served their term of imprisonment. When it was understood that there were 100,000 criminals in gaol on any particular day, it was clear there must be a large number of persons who had no ostensible means of employment, and it was with a view to ascertain what were the feelings of gentlemen on this subject that this meeting had been called together; and if a collected opinion could be obtained it would be advantageous to the country, to the colonies, and to society at large. Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, had paid great attention to these questions, and he had had the pleasure of attending that gentleman's lectures on criminal jurisprudence in the years 1847 and 1848, a period in which there was a mania for spending too much money for building new gaols, and too little care was taken as to providing for the criminals when they had finished the term of imprisonment which was awarded them. As to reformatories they ought to be so conducted as not to hold out a premium to the commission of crime. He hoped that the meeting would come to some conclusion which should tend to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with this question.

Mr. Charles Pearson, in an elaborate speech, said that the questions they had to consider were those of prison discipline, the ticket-of-leave system, and transportation. The bill of Sir George Grey included transportation and penal servitude, and it was really a remarkable bill. The first clause in the bill declared that after the commencement of this Act no person shall be sentenced to transportation; but that every person who under the existing law would have been sentenced to transportation, may under this Act be sentenced to penal servitude. The second clause provided that all Acts concerning the transportation of offenders should apply to offenders under the sentence of penal servitude; and in the body of the section following it was enacted that after transportation should no longer be pronounced every person subject to penal servitude might be conveyed to any place beyond the seas to be appointed by her Majesty, and that all laws applicable to transported criminals should be applicable to persons conveyed beyond the seas. So that transportation was to be abolished in name, but was to be enlarged in its operation; and the following clause declared that the penalty of transportation should be applicable to persons under sentence of penal servitude. He had lived in times when such a mode of legislation would have met with great opposition; but he was happy to say that he could give his concurrence to this mode of dealing with the subject. Now, if this Act passed, it would vest in the Secretary of State for the Home Department, subject to his responsibility to Parliament, the entire power to deal with the criminal population sentenced to penal servitude, including every rank of crime. The power thus vested in the Secretary of State might, under ordinary circumstances, appear to be highly objectionable. He, however, expressed his adherence to this bill in its present form. Now, his proposition was that a quantity of land should be cultivated; that the criminals should make bread and beef; that those who were tailors and shoemakers should make all the clothing and shoes; that those who were carpenters and builders should build the houses that were required. He did not ask to have every gaol in this country to carry out his system. He proposed to give a permissive, not a compulsory, power to the Secretary of State. He would propose another prescriptive power to magistrates, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to exchange prisoners, and to transfer them from different gaols. Thus, if Middlesex had a great number of tailors and shoemakers, they might be exchanged for agricultural labourers, who were generally brought up to no trade at all, or *vice versa*. It was found that out of £260 000 expenditure required for the governing, guiding, feeding, warming, teaching, and preaching, the average cost was £26 per prisoner, and that the whole of their productive labour amounted to £1 4s. 7½d. each! The hon. gentleman concluded his address by calling attention to the resolutions which would be proposed for the adoption of the meeting.

M. D. Hill, Esq., Recorder of Birmingham, said he had watched the scheme of his learned friend, and after reading the evidence given before committees he was confident that the plan was one which called not so much for further experiment as for its immediate adoption and operation. One committee, in 1850, when the prorogation was at hand, resolved to come to the subject on a future occasion. That future occasion had not yet arrived; the plan was sent to hybernate; in that state it had passed seven winters, and he was glad to find that there was now a chance of its resuscitation. But unless that meeting and the country generally expressed their views, the plan would sleep seven years more, they might depend upon it. That plan went to find means to diminish crime to the lowest attainable point. His learned friend meant to employ criminals in profitable labour, first to save expense to the community, which was an important and good object; but secondly, because God had so ordained it that useful labour elevated men. The plan had been tested and examined in every possible way, and he would ask whether there would be any objection to making every prisoner earn his own bread, and thus be the voluntary instrument of his own punishment, reformation, and release? A series of resolutions had been put into his hands, which he would read to the meeting, in order that they might be submitted to their consideration:—

"1. Resolved—That it is considered by this meeting highly desirable to introduce clauses into Sir G. Grey's Transportation Amendment Bill, now before the House of Commons, empowering the Secretary for the Home Department in certain cases to substitute for fixed period of imprisonment and transportation a proportionate number of hours of labour to be performed by convicted criminals in this country or in the colonies, as considerations of economy and expediency may dictate.

"2. And also to provide in all such cases for the moral and religious instruction of each criminal, with an allowance of food, bodily comfort, &c., and recreation corresponding in character and amount with his conduct and industry in confinement, so as to excite motives, powers, and habits of industry, self-reliance, and self-control, and thus to render criminals the voluntary instruments of their own maintenance, punishment, reformation, and release.

"3. That the justices of any county, city, or borough, in quarter sessions assembled, be empowered, with the consent of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to enter into an agreement with the justices of any other county, city, or borough, for the transfer or exchange of any prisoners while undergoing their sentence, so as to enable them to effect a better classification for the purpose of applying and carrying into execution the objects specified in the foregoing resolutions.

"4. That a committee be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect, by petitions to both Houses of Parliament, and by such other proceedings as they shall deem advisable."

Mr. George Cruikshank rose to second the motion.

The Rev. James Davis, of Rochester, held that the criminal was bound to make restitution for the wrong which he committed.

Mr. Sidney said that in the general principle which Mr. Pearson advocated he fully concurred—namely, that it was only by useful labour they could hope to reclaim criminals. He differed, however, from the hon. gentleman on some points.

Mr. Greer, M.P., concurred generally in the principle of the resolution, but this was not the place to discuss details.

The Rev. F. C Finch, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, heartily concurred in the views of Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Elliott, on the question being put, said that these institutions were a piece of quackery out of twenty-five others which had been enunciated since the days of the philanthropist Howard. Mr. Pearson said, "Set the criminals to work which shall be productive," but unless the noxious system was altered which now prevailed, this could not be done. Let them look to the palaces of prisons: £26 a head per annum, or more by two-thirds than was often given for honest domestic servants. Reformatories were places in which the inmates were pampered. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment, to the effect that the criminals in gaols were in a better position than the self-supporting honest labourer, and that therefore encouragement was given to offenders.

The amendment, not having been seconded, of course fell to the ground.

After a few words from Lord Ranelagh,

Mr. Ernest Jones protested against the second resolution, and moved, as an amendment, that the resolutions 1 and 3 be adopted.

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Hastings denied that reformatories were places where the inmates were pampered. We must leave off manufacturing criminals. (Hear.) In the cases of persons stealing to a very small amount, he would substitute as a general rule a fine rather than imprisonment, or a man should work out his fine by labour.

Mr. Pownall, chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, did not think that many of the gentlemen present expected to be tied down to the narrow limits of the plan laid down (however ably conceived) by his friend Mr. Pearson. He thought the meeting would have entered more into the causes of crime rather than the punishment of the offender. He expected the discussion would have gone to the root of the evil. Do not let gentlemen pledge themselves to these resolutions if they were to have another meeting.

After a protracted discussion, in which the Lord Mayor, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Armstrong, and others took part, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, when we are informed the question will take a very wide range.

Thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor, and the meeting separated.

EUROPEAN LIFE IN CANTON.—The life of a European in Canton is none of the liveliest. There are no amusements but boating and walking in a pleasure-garden which they have laid out for their use. Their wives and children live in a state almost of imprisonment — women being the especial aversion of the Chinese, and not daring to show themselves in the streets, at the risk of being stoned, because there is a prophecy that a woman shall one day conquer the celestial empire. Everything is especially dear in Canton. A six-roomed house with kitchen pays an annual rent of from £150 to £200. Each servant receives from four to eight dollars per month and maid-servants from nine to ten, the Chinese only consenting to serve the Europeans in consideration of receiving double pay. The expense of this one cost may be imagined from the fact that each member of a family must have a servant exclusively for himself, while no servant will perform the work of another.—*Gates of the East.*

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L A W.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the full Court.

WILSHIRE V. DEARIN.

(In Equity.—On Appeal.)

Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows:—

This is a suit in Equity, in which the plaintiff—claiming to be entitled to a wharf in Darling Harbour, and to the consequent right of access thereto by the waters of that harbour—seeks to restrain the defendant, who is the owner or occupant of land *opposite to* the wharf, from obstructing that access:—by the filling in of the space intervening, and thereby of course rendering the passage of boats there impracticable. The Primary Judge conceived that the plaintiff had shown a sufficient title, by license from the Crown; and that such a permissive right, accompanied by possession, was sufficient against a person who, confessedly, had no claim whatever to the interjacent space, which he nevertheless was proceeding to appropriate. His Honor thought, therefore, that the plaintiff was entitled to all the advantages naturally resulting from her position; and he decreed an injunction accordingly—from which decree the defendant appealed.

The facts are so fully detailed in the judgment, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate them. Some explanation, however, is necessary, in order to render the view which we take of the matter intelligible. The land originally granted to Hyndes, under whom the defendant claims, was bounded on the west by the waters of the harbour; and, on the south, by land granted to the plaintiff's father. The last mentioned land, however, extended in a south-westerly direction a long way beyond Hyndes's land; and was, from the point of divergence, bounded throughout by the same waters—in such a manner, that they lay both *north* and *west* of Wilshire's land. In this state of things, the waters being shallow, Hyndes, about the year 1832, filled in (or in other words appropriated, but it is sworn by consent of the Crown,) all the space west of his own land, to an extent equal to that granted to Wilshire; and for the most part, on the side next to Wilshire, in a straight line—but at a certain point, in a line considerably curved, and receding from Wilshire's land. The latter, on his part, filled in and appropriated all the space northward, up to Hyndes's straight boundary line; and (in process of time) to a great extent, beyond the termination of that straight line. In or about 1834, it appears, by mutual arrangement between the two parties, Hyndes built a wall along that line; and, at its westerly extremity, the *curved* line commenced. The effect of this was, that all along the said curved line, and between it and Wilshire's prolongation of his grant, a deep water channel, now forty or fifty feet in width, and about one hundred in length, facing the latter, was interposed;—Hyndes occupying the newly formed land to the north, and Wilshire that to the south of the channel.

It is that channel, which the defendant now seeks to appropriate; thereby depriving the plaintiff of water carriage, along those one hundred feet, to the wharf erected thereon. The defendant claims to do this, not because he has any right whatever (so far as we can collect,) to the soil or bed of that channel, or any exclusive right to its waters; but because, as he asserts, the plaintiff is a trespasser on the one hundred feet—or, at any rate, on the wharf there constructed. The defendant states, that all that portion of Wilshire's land was formed, within the last seven years; and that in filling up the space, the plaintiff encroached beyond the agreed straight line, so as to project her northern boundary, where the wharf is built, considerably nearer to the defendant's acquired land, than (by the arrangement between Hyndes and her father) she was entitled to do. It appears, therefore, that the plaintiff's encroachment on the *Crown*, in filling up the harbour south of that conventional line, or along the extent westward of its extremity, forms no part of the defendant's complaint; but her encroachment, or alleged encroachment, in the comparatively small portion—about 25 feet at the widest point,—which has been carried out, and formed into a wharf, northward of that line.

If the defendant, however, has no legal right, himself, to those 25 feet, or to appropriate any part of the soil still more to the north, forming now the bed of the channel, we cannot conceive how the plaintiff's trespass, or any unauthorised intrusion by her on the Crown, can justify the course which he has pursued, in committing a trespass of precisely the same or a worse character. And the idea of two grantees from the Crown, by compact between themselves, parcelling out the adjoining ungranted land, and settling how far and no farther each should encroach, so as not to disturb the other, does certainly appear to us to border closely on the ludicrous. If Hyndes might legally have continued his straight line, and filled in the entire space westward along its prolongation, why did he not do so? Why was the curved line adopted; and the extent of water way there left unconverted? And, if the defendant can resume or appropriate that space, we see no reason why he may not equally appropriate the twenty-five feet taken possession of by his neighbour. The defendant, however, may have not the shadow of a right, legal or moral, to appropriate or interfere with either; and yet, if this plaintiff have on her part no legal right, (that is, no right which a Court of Law or Equity can recognise,) to the enjoyment of the channel, she cannot maintain a suit to restrain him from disturbing that enjoyment.

Now the plaintiff does not rest her claim, as a subject, in common with all others, to use the channel because it is a portion of the harbour, or a highway open to the public generally; nor do we say, that such a claim could have been supported. Her case is put forward as one of private right, founded on a license from the Crown to occupy the land forming the wharf mentioned; the enjoyment of which, it is not denied, will be destroyed by the obstruction of that channel. We are prepared to acquiesce in the opinion that such a license—if it be established,—will entitle the plaintiff to the Injunction sought for. Were she a mere trespasser on the Crown, this Court would not interfere to protect her. The defendant, no doubt, whatever the plaintiff's title, and whether she has title or not, is a trespasser; and should he actually intrude on her possession, the plaintiff might maintain an action against him, at law, and recover damages, for that intrusion. But, at the place where the present trespass is committed, the defendant is an intruder only on the *Crown*; and, if the plaintiff be herself, in respect of the land in her possession, an intruder also, we know of no principle on which she could claim relief, in this Court, against a consequential injury arising only from that trespass. If a licensed occupant, however, of the land, the plaintiff has an interest, we think, beyond mere possession, which may sustain an Injunction to prevent any such injury.

The difficulty which we feel is, that of seeing clearly the fact of such a license. The letter from the Colonial Secretary, which is the sole document to prove it, is itself a very informal instrument, and not in the most precise terms; neither is it addressed to the present plaintiff. The person to whom it is addressed, however, appears to have been her agent. Assuming the license, then, to apply to the land occupied by the plaintiff, and to operate as a license to her, (which we doubt not that it did,) we cannot ascertain that it relates to the wharf, or particular piece of land, now in question. The letter which the Colonial Secretary acknowledges, and to which his is in reply, asked permission to extend a wharf from Wilshire's allotment, *two hundred and fifty feet* into the water; an extent to which, apparently, the newly formed land could not have reached, under any circumstances. And the reply, observing that the allotment had already been filled in, to an extent considerably beyond its limits, refuses to permit the formation of any further jetty; but allows the *then existing wharf or jetty* to be retained, provided it be fenced with stone "*both sides*" to the water.

Now it does certainly appear, that to no other piece of ground could such a condition attach, than to one shaped like the plaintiff's jetty; which is in fact, (in alleged compliance with that condition,) faced with stone, on the two sides next the water. It appears, moreover, that the plaintiff—or some one on her behalf—occupied the land southward of this wharf, if not the wharf itself, at the date of the letter. She may, therefore, occupy land to which the license applies, and be entitled to protection in respect of such land, although a portion of the wharf may be an encroachment, not covered by that license. What the fact is, however, we cannot collect from the evidence. The letter, it seems plain, sanctions only the *then existing* encroachment; whatever that may have been. But, the date of the letter is the 29th June, 1847; nine years, or more, before this suit was instituted. The wharf in question, however, was only filled in seven or eight years before the suit was instituted. So at least it is said, both by the defendant, and by Mr. Whittell, the principal witness for the plaintiff. It is true that, in portions of the evidence, the period of enjoyment of the wharf is spoken of, as extending over a "long series" of years; and the exact date of its construction, consequently, may have been mistaken. But, as the case stands, the license is not proved to cover the present wharf, or, rather, the wharf to its present extent; and we do not see, on the evidence, to what extent in fact it *is* covered.

We are compelled, therefore, having regard to the present evidence, to reverse the Decree appealed from; although, of course, without costs. On the other hand, we do not feel called on to dismiss the Bill. The Order will be, that the cause be remitted to the Primary Judge, to be by him dealt with—by the taking of fresh evidence, or the examining and cross-examining of the present witnesses, before himself, or other proceeding or proceedings, in some manner not inconsistent with the judgment now given, and finally by dismissing the Bill, or granting its Prayer, as to his Honor may seem meet.

SIMMONS V. BRIERLY AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer to defendant's pleas in an action against factors for breach of duty in collecting and transmitting rents.

Mr. Meymott and Mr. Martin appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Stephen for the defendant. The demurrer was argued, however, between Mr. Martin and Mr. Stephen.

There were two breaches alleged in the first count of the declaration; first, that the defendants had not used due care in collecting, &c.; secondly, that they had not accounted within a reasonable time. The second count averred, more in detail, that the defendant had, by the species of neglect declared upon, caused a foreclosure of a mortgage whereon they ought, by properly collecting and remitting, to have paid the interest. To the first breach in the first count defendants had pleaded a payment of the proceeds to mortgagees, after notice. To the second count there was a plea of lien for commission, &c., as factors. There were other pleas of set-off and lien, which were abandoned at the outset. It was virtually admitted, also, that neither of the pleas more particularly mentioned were sustainable. The demurrer was, therefore, upheld, with costs, but leave was reserved to apply to a Judge in chambers for permission to amend.

BYRNES AND ANOTHER V. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS.

This was a demurrer to plaintiffs' declaration in an action upon a guarantee. The same point had been raised by a former demurrer by Mr. Meymott, but the declaration had been sustained. By permission of the Court, however, it was now re-argued. Nothing turned upon the remainder of the pleadings. The guarantee declared upon was made by one Jobbins, deceased, of whom defendants were the executors. It was in these terms. "I will furnish Mr. Hardy with funds for the purchase of a steam-engine and machinery for a flour mill, on his suiting himself with the same, and notifying the purchase to me." After setting out this guarantee, the declaration went on to aver that Hardy had passed it to the plaintiffs, and that, upon the strength of it, they had gone to great expense in importing machinery from England, of which Jobbins had notice. The point argued was that there was no *written* contract (to satisfy the Statute of Frauds) between Jobbins on the one hand, and the present plaintiffs on the other; in other words, that there was no priority of contract which would give the plaintiffs a cause of action.

The demurrer was argued between the Solicitor-General and Mr. Martin, the former supporting the declaration, and the latter the demurrer. With these gentlemen (but not heard) were Mr. Stephen for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General and Mr. Meymott for the defendant.

The case stands over until to-day, for Mr. Martin's reply.

DOE DEM DEVINE AND ANOTHER V. WILSON AND OTHERS.

This was a motion, upon notice on the part of the defendants, for a trial at bar of the above case.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Holroyd, and Mr. Martin appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Blake, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Faucett and Mr. Butler opposed it.

The grounds of the motion were the magnitude of the interests involved, the numerous difficult questions of law and of fact which would be at issue, and the expediency of obtaining a finality of decision with as little delay and expense as possible. It was urged that the case came, for these reasons, within the rules under which trials at bar were granted as a matter of right. The grant of a trial at bar, in what is termed the Great Bank Case, was relied upon as a precedent, and it was pointed out that the interests here at stake, including the title to the freehold, were far larger. In support of the facts whereon this motion was based there was an affidavit from defendant's attorney.

In opposition to the motion, it was contended that the parties might suffer in consequence of legal points being more hastily decided at the trial than if argued subsequently before the Court in Banco. The trial at bar would not save a motion for new trial, but the previous decisions of the Judges might prejudice their Honors, unwittingly. And the decision of questions of law and evidence, whereon each Judge pronounced an opinion, in the presence of the jury, would tend to confuse and bias the latter. The principal argument, however, which was used was, that, to try this case at bar would stop for a time all other business. There was no affidavit on this side.

In reply, it was pointed out that all the questions being as fully and carefully discussed and decided upon, in a trial at bar, as before the Court in Banco that trial could be final; subject only to an appeal (to be resorted to, it was understood, in any case) to the Privy Council. If the defendants had a right to this mode of trial, such right ought not to give way to any considerations of expediency, for the same reasons would operate against trying long cases before short ones, or going on with any business that occupied more time than usual. But as, by this course, the after appeal to the Court, by way of new trial motion, would be avoided, there would, in all probability, be an actual saving of time.

The Court refused the application, with costs. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the case was a proper one to be tried at bar, but the application was for an order within the discretion of the Court, and such discretion must be exercised with a due consideration of their general duty to the public, and with business of all kinds so heavily pressing upon them; and in all branches so largely in arrear, they ought not, unless an absolute right was made out, to allow a proceeding which would stay all the business of the Court for a considerable time. Here there was no such absolute right. Mr. Justice Dickenson not only concurred with Sir Alfred Stephen upon the last ground, but thought that the necessity for a trial at law had not been made out, as, notwithstanding the value of the property, the questions of law and of fact to be decided upon were not more difficult than those ordinarily arising at *nisi prius*. Mr. Justice Therry however dissented from his learned colleagues. He was of opinion that the right to a trial at bar had been made out, for if such a trial was not granted in this case it could never be granted in any other, and the Court had thus virtually abdicated one of its functions. The right to a trial at bar being once established, such a trial became as much a part of the ordinary business of the Court as any other proceeding, and should not be set aside upon any ground of expediency. The effect of this decision was not to *postpone* but to *refuse* a right.

Business for This Day.

Banco Court.—Causes in Equity by rule nisi: Badham v. Holt, part heard; Frank v. Marks, part heard.

Length of Arguments.—Before the motion for a trial at bar in the case of Devine v. Wilson was called on yesterday, one Judge said that, in all conscience, it ought not to last more than twenty minutes. Another of their Honors remarked that it *might* be made to last an hour, although he could not see how this could be done. Now this case took up, from first to last, about two hours and a-half. The time occupied by counsel for the motion in opening was, by the Attorney-General 19 minutes; by the Solicitor General, 3 minutes; by Mr. Holroyd 6 minutes; and by Mr. Martin 2 minutes; total, 30 minutes. Of the opposing counsel, Mr. Blake occupied 22 minutes, Mr. Isaacs 19 minutes, Mr. Faucett 11 minutes, and Mr. Butler 5 minutes; total, 57 minutes. The Attorney-General was 24 minutes in replying, and their Honors were 18 minutes in considering their judgment and 20 minutes in delivering it. Some four or five minutes more which have not been counted were taken up by interlocutory (and necessary) suggestions from the bench to the bar, as to the effect of arguments which had been used by the latter. We have occasionally seen, however, a far greater difference than this between the time it was said a case *ought* to last, or *would* last, and that which was *actually* consumed. As a general principle, very little reliance can be placed upon the calculations, in this respect, of professional gentlemen.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Creig, a third meeting. Debts amounting to £278 1s. 6d. were proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel.

In the estate of Charles W. F. Steir, a second meeting. Debts amounting to £223 17s. 8d. were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of William Clarke, a special meeting. One debt, £19 7s. 7d., was proved.

In the estate of Robert N. M'Diarmid, an adjourned second meeting. A debt of £22 17s. was proved, and insolvent was examined in reference to various allotments of land at Cowra, Tempe, and Newtown, and as to his dealings and transactions with Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt and Co. He was then directed to forward his books of account, letters, &c., to the official assignee, and the meeting was adjourned until the 12th proximo.

In the estate of James Baines, an adjourned second meeting: further adjourned until the 7th proximo. The Chief Commissioner directed the official assignee to pay insolvent the sum of £5 to defray his expenses to and from Maitland.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, July 10.—James Maxwell, single, half-past 10. David R. Brown, single, half-past 11. Joseph Foster, adjourned certificate, 12. William Hunter, single, half-past 12. Edward Woodhart, adjourned single, 1.

Saturday, 11.—James Stewart, special, for proof of debts, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. M'Arthur, Captain Scott, and Mr. Nott.

Twelve drunkards were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Mary Goddard, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Thomas O'Neile, found by constable M'Diarmid, between 2 and 3 o'clock, committing an act of indecency in Sussex-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Ellen Farrell was charged with stealing money, the property of John M. Foans, of the Shakespere Tavern, Pitt-street, her employer. The prosecutor deposed that prisoner had been in his service as barmaid above three months; having had reason to suspect that money was taken out of the till by her, he, on Monday, marked a number of coins, and on Tuesday his wife marked some others; in consequence of something told to him yesterday morning, he sent for a policeman; detective Scarlett came, in whose presence was found, in a cloak under prisoner's bed, two parcels of silver money, amounting together to £7 10s.; among this money was one shilling which his wife identified as one marked and put into the till by her on the previous evening; prisoner then said that the money found belonged to him, that she was sorry for having taken it, and begged that she might not be given into custody; accompanied her with the policeman to the house of a man named Kelly, where, in a box she said belonged to her, was found the sum of £6 19s. 8d., of which she said £3 was her own. Margaret Foans, wife of last witness, deposed that, having reason to suspect the prisoner's honesty, from information received, on Tuesday searched the prisoner's bedroom, and in a bandbox found a parcel containing silver money amounting to £4 12s. 6d., which she replaced; money had been marked by her, but she saw no marked coins in that parcel; that evening she marked a shilling by pricking it with the point of an instrument used for taking corks from ginger beer bottles, and placed it with the other moneys in the till; on Wednesday she made another search in prisoner's room; the money was gone from the bandbox, but on prosecuting the search found under prisoner's bed a cloak, in which were two parcels of money, in one of which was the shilling spoken of, and now before the Court; she told her husband, who sent for a policeman, and gave the prisoner into custody. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

John Callaghan was brought before the Court by detective Scarlett, who deposed that yesterday afternoon he saw prisoner at Moore's, in Pitt-street, having in his possession a new vest, and, suspecting that he had stolen it, questioned him about it; he said that he picked it up in Pitt-street, and witness apprehended him on suspicion of having stolen it; he made inquiry respecting it, and found an owner, David Clarkson, of George-street. Mr. Clarkson's foreman deposed that the vest was his employer's property, worth 8s. 6d., and was stolen yesterday from outside the shop, where it was exposed for sale. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for four months.

Mary Barrack appeared before their worships, having been apprehended by constable Sheaves as a person of unsound mind, incapable of taking care of herself or her children. Dr. Rutter, police surgeon, having examined defendant, deposed that she was of unsound mind, occasioned by drink, and not in a state to be safely allowed at large. Ordered to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or to be imprisoned one month.

George C. Aitken, grocer, found guilty of having in his possession six light weights, was fined 5s., and to pay 15s. 6d. for costs.

Charles Wood appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mary Ann Reynolds, who alleged that about three months since she gave birth to an illegitimate child, of which defendant is the father, but for the support of which he refused to make any contribution. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defence; but evidence having been given showing that his client had to more than one person admitted his paternal relation to the complainant's child, could only benefit it by showing the father's inability to comply with a very liberal order. Their Worships made an order for the payment of 10s. weekly for one year, and 7s. 6d. weekly for the next.

Charles Firman, omnibus driver, was found guilty of having obstructed the carriage-way of King-street, by remaining there with his omnibus for a longer period than was required either to take up or put down passengers, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., and 2s. 6d. costs. The same defendant pleaded guilty to a second information for a like offence, which was then withdrawn on payment of costs. Charles Read pleaded guilty to a like information, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., with 2s. 6d. costs.

Thomas Partington was found guilty of obstructing the carriage way of Market-street by placing thereon a stall, and refusing when desired to remove it. To pay a penalty of 5s. and costs.

Janet Osben was found guilty of having made use of insulting language toward Jessie Bryce, whereby a breach of the peace might have been provoked, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned three days.

A long time was occupied in the hearing a case of alleged perjury, which was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Captain Deloitte.

John Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly in George-street, and was fined 10s., in default twenty-four hours' solitary confinement.

Andrew Fenwick was charged by George Miller, with having assaulted him, on Friday evening, in George-street; fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs.

Hugh Stubbs, a seaman, belonging to the Regina, was charged by the master of that ship with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. Defendant pleaded sickness, as the case of the non-performance of his duties, but the surgeon of the ship deposed that he knew of no sickness, except indigestion, of which prisoner complained. Sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Henry B. Thornton, master of the Regina, was fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs, for having neglected, on the 5th instant, to exhibit a constant bright light at the masthead of that ship, whilst lying in the fairway of the harbour.

Thomas Vaughan and James Craig, seamen, of the Julia Margaretta, pleaded guilty to a charge of continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands, they having refused to assist in discharging the cargo. Prisoners complained that the rations they received were not in quantity or quality such as was agreed upon at the commencement of the voyage. Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one week.

"The Connection between Commerce and Literature."—On Tuesday evening, Mr. W. S. Creeny gave a lecture on this subject, to the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association. He asserted that so far from legitimate commerce tending to vitiate a taste for knowledge, it actually supplied the means of acquiring it, whilst knowledge and literature in their turn exalted, improved, and purified the transactions of commerce. The lecturer then demonstrated that in the early days of trading, when there was little or no literature, commerce was but rude—a mere system of barter—but with the increase of knowledge, it had become gigantic and honourable. The man of knowledge, he went on to say, would at all times be able to trade to better advantage than he who possessed little or none; though in other respects, perhaps, he might enjoy fewer facilities. He afterwards cited various instances in which men of commerce had also been men of letters, naming, amongst many others, Richards, and Sir Dudley North. As regarded commercial cities, he maintained that where trade was conducted upon intelligent and enlightened principles, commerce invariably flourished in the same ratio—instancing in support of this opinion, the superiority of the port of Belfast over Cork, and of Liverpool over Bristol. In conclusion, the lecturer earnestly urged on those present to make it their constant endeavour to advance in knowledge, both secular and scriptural. The lecture, which was heartily applauded, was listened to with evident interest by a highly respectable audience, several ladies being of the number. At its close a unanimous vote of thanks was passed, and the assembly broke up.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange Rooms. The Chairman, Mr. Towns, presided.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, the Chamber unanimously elected Mr. George Kohler a member of their body.

The following letter, offering an explanation in behalf of Mr. Wetton, was then read:—

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Sir,—I regret that I was prevented by other engagements from attending the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to counteract by my statement the erroneous impression that there had been a want of courtesy on the part of Mr. Champion Wetton in not communicating to the Chamber the result of his negociation with the Government for the mail service via Panama.

Permit me to say that, on the afternoon previous to his embarkation, when taking leave of me, Mr. Wetton was not in receipt of the final decision of the Government, but told me everything was as good as settled; and that he was to have one more interview on the subject, when we (meaning all of us interested in the question) would learn the final result.

Nothing, I am persuaded, could be further from the intention of Mr. Wetton, than to show any discourtesy to the Chamber of Commerce, to whom he frequently expressed himself under great obligation for the cordial manner in which they had co-operated with him, in carrying out the object of his mission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
George King.

Sydney, 23rd June, 1857.

The subjoined letters from the Colonial Secretary, in reference to the proposed steam communication via Panama, and in reference to the detention of the mail steamers at Melbourne, were next read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th June, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding the copy of a resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd, requesting this Government to urge upon that of Victoria the inconvenience occasioned in this colony by the detention at Melbourne of the mail steamer from Suez for the full time specified in the published time table; and to inform you, in reply, that a communication on the subject will be made to the Government of Victoria by the steamer leaving Sydney to-morrow, expressing the hope of this Government that the necessary measures will be adopted at Melbourne to obviate the inconvenience to the inhabitants of New South Wales resulting from the present practice.

2. On the subject of the arrangements entered into with Mr. Wetton, with a view to the establishment of a steam postal service between Southampton and Sydney by way of Panama and New Zealand, referred to in the first paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that a separate communication will be made to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. Elyard.

A. Thomson, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th June, 1857.

Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my letter of yesterday's date, and to the request preferred in your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to communicate to you for the benefit of the Chamber of Commerce, the following particulars respecting the arrangement entered into between this Government and Mr. Wetton, on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for the establishment of a steam postal service monthly to and from Sydney and Southampton via Panama and New Zealand.

2. The offers made by Mr. Wetton, on the part of the Company, were, to perform this service for a subsidy of £50,000, or if including a branch line between Melbourne and New Zealand, for a sum of £65,000 per annum. The head quarters of the Company's fleet in the Pacific to be established in Port Jackson, and the trunk line to run direct to Sydney, the service being also performed between England and Sydney within 52 days during eight months in the year, and within 55 days during the remaining four months, namely, November, December, January, and February.

The contract to be for a term of seven years, commencing within two years, which period it was estimated by Mr. Wetton would nearly be required to complete the arrangements, including the building and equipment of the fleet for the service, and the placing the vessels on the station.

3. In the correspondence which ensued with Mr. Wetton upon these offers, stipulations were agreed to by which this Government was to be the sole contractor with the Company, reserving to itself the exclusive right of negotiating with the neighbouring colonies for the Intercolonial services, and all postal arrangements, and for the contributions fairly payable by each towards the subsidy. On the part of Mr. Wetton the arrangement was to be subject to the ratification of the shareholders of the Company in England, and, on the part of this Government, to the assent of the Colonial Parliament, and to the contribution by the neighbouring colonies of a fair proportion of the expense; and also to such conditions with respect to the despatch and conveyance of the mails, or affecting the Imperial service, as might in communication with the home Government be found necessary. It was likewise stipulated that payment of an amount equal to the charges for the carriage of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama should be made by this colony; but that the Company should make all necessary arrangements and be responsible for the due execution of this as well as for all other portions of the service; the question with respect to the including, as a part of the contract with the Company, the branch line between Melbourne and New Zealand, was made contingent on its being required by Victoria, and on that colony entering into the arrangements proposed by this Government.

4. The Government of New Zealand accredited Mr. F. Dillon Bell, as their agent in the negotiations with Mr. Wetton; and that gentleman has agreed, on the part of his Government, to contribute, subject to the sanction of the General Assembly of New Zealand, a subsidy of £15,000 towards the cost of a contract made by his Government on the before-mentioned stipulations, and has assented to such provisions being inserted in it as may be necessary for guarding the interests of New South Wales in respect to the arrival and departure of mails to and from Sydney, or for or from any colony not contributing to the subsidy of this colony.

5. Communications founded on these negotiations were made to the neighbouring colonies, but no official replies having been received from them, Mr. Wetton intimated his intention of leaving Sydney for England by the European, at the same time pressing for a decision on the subject, and the Colonial Secretary was likewise waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen with a memorial, signed by many highly respectable and influential firms and colonists, urging upon the Government the immediate conclusion of an arrangement for the establishment of the Panama line of steam communication with New South Wales.

6. Under these circumstances, and having in the negotiations with Mr. Wetton guarded against any implied discourtesy to the Governments of the neighbouring colonies by appearing to act without waiting for their answers to the references made to them, the Government of this colony agreed, in the event of such replies being unfavourable to the arrangements proposed for their consideration, to contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the performance of a steam postal service to and from Sydney and Southampton, via Panama and New Zealand, for a sum of £50,000 per annum—of which the sum of £15,000 has, as before stated, been agreed to be contributed by the colony of New Zealand. The arrangement being subject to the approval of the Local Parliament, and to the ratification of the shareholders of the Company in England—which ratification, as Mr. Wetton had not sufficient powers to conclude any definite arrangements, he has undertaken to communicate within a period of six months from the date of the agreement.

7. In addition to the conditions provided for in the correspondence which had previously passed with Mr. Wetton, it has been made a stipulation that the Company shall not be at liberty to convey mails for any of the Australian colonies without the previous authority of New South Wales; and that the final contract, which is to remain for preparation and completion by the Imperial authorities on the part of this colony and the Company in England, shall contain (besides those specially agreed upon) the ordinary conditions in contracts, which may be followed as precedents, for services undertaken of a similar character. A stipulation that the Company shall not be required at any time to receive or deliver any mails in New Zealand other than those collected from, or to be delivered in, that colony has also been assented to, and no objection has been made on the part of this colony to a proposal of Mr. Wetton's that the Company shall be allowed to convey a mail for the French Government between England and Tahiti, provided the stipulated periods for the performance of the main service are not in consequence exceeded.

8. Under the agreement which has been made, both Mr. Wetton and the Company represented by him are precluded from negotiating with the other Australian colonies, or with either of them, for the performance of a similar service, without the previous concurrence of New South Wales.

9. I am further directed to inform you that the subject of the establishment of a steam postal service by way of Panama and New Zealand will be brought under the notice of Parliament at the commencement of the next ensuing session, and that the result will be communicated to her Majesty's Government, as well as to the Company, immediately the decision of the Legislature has been arrived at. In the meantime, copies of the whole correspondence will be forwarded by an early opportunity to the Secretary of State for the colonies, with a request that such steps may be taken in the preparation of the necessary documents as may, upon the sanction of the local Parliament being obtained, prevent any delay in the completion of the contract.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Elyard.

Alexander Thomson, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Some suggestions by the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, relative to a universal penny postage, which have already been published in the papers, were laid on the table.

A letter from Mr. Rutledge, of Victoria, acknowledging the thanks of the Chamber for his exertions to put a stop to the prolonged detention of the mail steamers at Melbourne, was read.

The Secretary next read the half-yearly report, as under:—

TWELFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1857.

Your committee have, as usual, to offer a report of their proceedings, together with a summary of the Chamber's transactions, during the past six months.

1. Committee.

Since the annual elections in January last, two vacancies, occasioned by the departure from the colony of Frederick Ebsworth and A. C. Daniell, esquires, have occurred in the committee. These have been supplied in conformity with Rule XIV. by the election of George King and Michael Metcalfe, Esquires.

2. Office-Bearers.

In the appointing of office-bearers for the current year, as prescribed in Rule XV., your committee had much pleasure in unanimously re-electing Robert Towns, Esq., as chairman, and George Thorne, Esq., as the deputy-chairman; Thomas C. Breillat, Esq., being chosen treasurer. The appointment of Mr. Thomson as secretary was confirmed.

3. Usance of Exchange.

Your committee, having taken into consideration the usance of exchange on England, as effected by the re-establishment of steam communication, submitted to you an expression of their opinion that the same should be extended from 30 to 90 days' sight. The desirableness of such an alteration was affirmed by the Chamber, and a sub-committee appointed to communicate thereon with the several banks in Sydney. Such has accordingly been done; but deeming it advisable to extend their operations so as to ascertain the feeling of the neighbouring Chambers of Commerce with respect to this question, the committee have, in the absence of replies to their enquiries, abstained as yet from reporting to the Chamber.

4. Steam Postal Communication.

Panama Route.—The proposal for establishing a monthly steam service via Panama, which was brought before the Chamber by the representative of the Royal Mail Company, has been so thoroughly discussed and emphatically approved of, that it only remains for your committee to congratulate the Chamber upon the successful issue of its exertions to secure so promising an undertaking, the advantages of which, not merely to this or that colony or city, but to the whole southern hemisphere will, your committee feel confident, prove not to have been over-estimated. A copy of the communication lately received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, detailing the provisional arrangement entered into with Mr. Wetton, is annexed to the present report.

Overland Route.—The inconvenience so needlessly inflicted on this colony by the detention at Hobson's Bay of the mails from Suez, for the full specified time of thirty-six hours, has been urged upon the attention of Government by a deputation from the Chamber. The representations which have, in consequence, been addressed by this Government to that of Victoria will, it is hoped, lead to the adoption of the necessary measures for obviating the inconvenience of the present arrangement. The efforts lately directed to that end by Mr. William Rutledge, in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, have deservedly obtained from this Chamber a due recognition of the services thus rendered. In connection with these and other matters which have necessarily brought them in communication with the Government, your committee desire to record their high appreciation of the attention and promptitude with which their communications have at all times been received.

5.—Amended Postage Act.

The attention of the Chamber has recently been drawn to the oppressive nature of the regulations now in force under the Postage Act passed in March last; and the sub-committee, to whom the matter was referred for further action, lost no time in bringing the subject prominently under the notice of Government, and of the Chambers of Commerce in the adjoining colonies. The result of their representations will be communicated to the Chamber in due time.

6.—New Members.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to membership during the course of the half-year, viz.:—

Hugh Larmour, Esq. H. E. A. Allan, Esq.
H. M. Joseph, Esq. Samuel Cohen, Esq.
John Young, Esq. John Keele, Esq.
James E. Graham, Esq.

Making a total of 139 members, of whom 115 are resident, and 34 (being absent from the colony) are honorary members.

7.—Statistical Returns.

A continuation of the usual half-yearly return of insolvencies and other information connected with the import and export trade of Sydney is appended to this report.

8.—Accounts.

The accounts of the Chamber having been duly audited, an abstract of the same is also appended, and shows a balance in hand of £150 8s. 8d.

9.—Offices.

Pending the completion of the New Exchange, the directors of that Company have kindly granted, gratuitously, the use of their merchants' reading room for the accommodation of the members of this Chamber. As, however, the several offices in the Exchange-building are now almost ready for occupation, and the directors have placed the choice of the whole at the disposal of the Chamber, it will be necessary for the members now to make a selection of the room which they may consider most suitable.

(Signed) Robert Towns, Chairman.

The Chairman, in submitting the report for the adoption of the meeting, said that the first subject which had engaged the attention of the committee was the rate of usance; and the proposal for increasing the rate from thirty days to ninety was carried by a majority of five to four. Of the other Chambers of Commerce to which communications on this subject were addressed, the only one that returned an answer was that of Tasmania, and that Chamber was adverse to an alteration; that of Victoria, did not take the matter into consideration. Now, however he thought a change was likely to come over the spirit of the dream on this subject, for the banks themselves were beginning to find that the present usance was inconvenient, and gave rise to difficulty; and if the matter were again considered, he thought the proposals of the Chamber would be more favourably received. Under these circumstances he hoped they would not allow the matter to rest till they had a fixed usance, somewhat more than thirty days, which was manifestly too short, when steam postage was in operation. With regard to the proposed steam communication via Panama, they had an elaborate and courteous report from the Government, to whom he thought they were indebted for the care and caution they had exercised as far as the matter had gone, especially in so far as they had taken the whole matter in their own hands, and thus anticipated others. The next question which was considered, was the detention of the mail steamers at Melbourne. He was of those who waited on the Colonial Secretary on this subject, and with his usual urbanity that Minister told the deputation that what could be done for obviating the cause of complaint the Government would not fail to do. In reference to the Postal Act, the committee had communicated with the Government and with the sister colonies, but in neither instance was there time to receive replies. He believed it was admitted by the best authorities, that the Act for imposing sixpence a letter was illegal. The next question which the meeting had to consider was one of great importance to the future welfare of the Chamber; this was the renting of a room for the purposes of a Chamber. He thought the members of the Exchange merited their thanks, for hitherto giving them free access to the Chamber in which they were then assembled. As other rooms had recently been completed, it was for them to make a selection of the room which they would permanently occupy. In every other part of the civilised world, they saw the Chamber of Commerce taking a stand second only to the Supreme Court, and he hoped the day was not far distant when that Chamber would take a higher stand than it then occupied. He trusted that a confidence would grow up which would induce mercantile men to refer their disputes to the Chamber, instead of resorting to expensive litigation. It was for this reason, among others, that he thought it desirable they should select a good room for the purposes of their meetings. (Hear, hear.) The Exchange directors gave them the option of having the best room, and as the difference in the rent between this and a less suitable one was only £80 or £100, he trusted the Chamber would see the expediency of acting liberally, and renting the better room. This was the more desirable, as there were several respectable societies (such as the Horticultural Society, the Philosophical Society) which were much in want of a suitable room for their periodical meetings, and to which the use of the room of the Chamber of Commerce might be granted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Malcolm acquiesced in the views of the chairman with regard to the desirability of obtaining the best room which was available. The fact of their possessing a superior room for their meetings would, he thought, induce many to join the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) He moved "That the report which had been read be now adopted, and be printed and circulated among the members."

Mr. Keele seconded the motion.

Mr. Gordon said, with regard to the usance of exchange, he thought it was undesirable that the committee should again take up the subject. Looking at the fact that the several banking establishments had diverse interests, he could not see how an uniform usance of exchange was to exist. He knew that for some time past no such uniform rate of usance as that which had already been professedly adopted was carried out. For a considerable period they had had one bank established for exchange purposes alone, but he knew that even this bank had adopted the practice of the others, of receiving deposits and discounting bills—although, as he before intimated, these were not objects for which it was established. Thus he could not see how they were to have an uniform usance. It might be the interest of one bank to sell their paper cheap, when another bank was not prepared to pursue the same course. He himself had bought bills at one bank at three-quarters per cent. less than the price at which other banks were prepared to sell. Thus seeing that they could not bind the banks to a uniform rate, he did not think that they, as a Chamber, ought to endeavour to bring about the adoption of a fixed scale. In this matter, as in others, they, as a Chamber, should act on the principle of allowing all to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. If they were to have free-trade and no protection, he thought it would be a loss of time to introduce this object again. He concurred in the remarks of the Chairman with regard to the providing of a room. He believed that they ought to have a room worthy of the Chamber of Commerce of the metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, and that in attaining such a place for their meetings a few pounds per annum ought to be no object. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mackay said, in reference to the rate of usance, that what they wanted was a uniform period for the drawing of bills which had nothing to do with the rate of exchange. The necessity for an alteration was shown in the fact that when drafts against gold were sent home the bills were liable to arrive and come to maturity before the gold was half way on the passage. At Colombo, Ceylon, and other ports in the East, the period was fixed at sixty days' sight, and why they should have the period at thirty days, when they were so much more remote from England, it was difficult to see.

The Chairman said, the establishment of steam communication made a great difference in this matter, and rendered an alteration necessary. If the banks fixed a general uniform rate of usance, the time might be extended or contracted to suit the convenience of parties. In India and China, the mercantile community adopted the system of dates, but fell back on that of sight, which was found most convenient. Although to bargain for a rate was a thing done every day, still of necessity they ought to have a uniform rate of usance, and anything diverging from that rate might be considered a matter of bargain.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and passed.

It was then moved by Mr. Malcolm, and seconded by Mr. Ross, "The the committee be empowered to treat with the Directors of the Exchange Company, for the use and occupation of the large chamber on the upper floor of this building."

The resolution was then put and carried.

The meeting then broke up.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, outfitters, and the trade to the continued sale of general drapery, ready-made clothing, damaged flannels, cocoa fibre matting, &c., &c., at their rooms, this day, Friday, at 11 o'clock punctually.—Adv.

Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind parties interested, that they sell at 11 o'clock, this day, damaged and sound candles, ex Contest; rum, brandy, &c., and oil paintings; and at 2 o'clock, 90 acres valuable land, near Kissing Point.—Adv.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

The Northern Escort.—The northern escort arrived in Maitland, *en route* to Sydney, yesterday, with 1848 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold-dust, the produce of the Rocky River gold-field, and £500 in specie. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, digging operations are carried on with great spirit and energy by the few diggers who are now located on the Rocky, the result of which is shewn by the present satisfactory return. The want of population is still the cry. The Hanging Rock, we hear, is attracting many to its new diggings, from the good reports which have been circulated of their richness. It is yet premature to expect full particulars relative to these diggings, as the late arrivals have not had time to settle down. The shallow sinking is, however, in its favour, and if report speaks truly, the next escort return will be considerably increased by gold from the Hanging Rock. We hear that a stockman in the employ of Mr. Loder, at Wallabadah, has been unfortunately killed. It appears that the unfortunate man was riding home through the bush—it is supposed at a smart pace—when the branch of a tree caught him, somewhere on the pit of his stomach, with such force as to occasion instantaneous death. His name we were unable to learn.

The Peel River Gold Vein.—We are favoured by Mr. Kingsmill with the following letter from his son, Mr. Robert Kingsmill, respecting the success of his party at the new Peel diggings, dated 29th June, adverted to in our last:—You will see by the arrival of the mail three specimens in the hands of Messrs. Dickson and Co., from the Maitland Reef, which we have just struck; and fearing that some false report may be circulated concerning it, I wish to let you know the exact yield—which has been half an ounce to the tub of dirt; but I think it will turn out better next week, as we have since washed the same quantity to a dishful. There are a great many places here that would pay first-rate, but they want money and perseverance to give them a fair trial. When I next write I will send some specimens, which would be an inducement to enterprising persons to come here. Robert G. Kingsmill.

Maitland Mechanics' Institute.—A lecture was delivered at the Court-house, East Maitland, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. G. K. Rusden, on "Shakspeare, and the Dramatists his contemporaries." The lecture was listened to with great attention by a numerous audience, and a vote of thanks was passed unanimously at its close.

The Megæthon.—The Megæthon started from Morpeth at about ten o'clock yesterday, and overcoming the obstacles that lay in its way, passed on until near Mr. Cobcroft's, East Maitland, where it stopped awhile. It then proceeded onwards and traversed the Victoria Bridge in safety, amidst the cheers of the bystanders. The next halt took place near the Cross Keys, in West Maitland. After a short delay the engine was again set in action, and the ponderous locomotive slowly moved on through High-street, at a rate of about three miles an hour, surrounded on all sides by a crowd on foot, and accompanied by several horsemen. No further interruption to its progress occurred, until it reached Mr. Sawyer's, about a quarter of an hour after, where, a water-cart passing by, the tank was replenished, and a supply of coal was obtained. The wood that had been used as fuel before was not well adapted for the purpose, and the effects of a more suitable fuel were apparent, when the Megæthon started again at a quicker pace. The delay here lasted for more than half an hour. Another quarter of an hour brought the Megæthon to the Long Bridge, and after traversing about two-thirds of the length, the steam was shut off, and the boiler screwed into the right position preparatory to the ascent of Campbell's-hill. That ascent was accomplished with great steadiness, under about two-thirds steam, at a pressure of about 60 lbs., and a good cheer welcomed the safe arrival at the top. A short stoppage took place at Mr. Eckford's, and another, a quarter of an hour afterwards, at Mr. Turner's tannery. The Megæthon then continued its way over the uneven ground that lies between the tannery and the branching off of the road to Stoney Creek, passing over several rather steep holes, and a portion of the rough ground cut up by the bullock teams and dray wheels in the wet weather. Neither the holes nor the roughness impeded its progress until arrival at the junction of the two roads, where a delay occured through the steam having been allowed to get down. After a few minutes, however, the Megæthon again moved on until it reached Captain Russell's, Stoney Creek, where a renewed supply of coal was readily afforded. By this time the water taken in at Mr. Sawyer's (36 gallons, we believe) was nearly exhausted, for the engine uses up a large quantity of steam. The time occupied in travelling from the Cross Keys to Captain Russell's, was two hours and ten minutes, inclusive of stoppages. The stoppages that occurred were chiefly caused by the necessity for frequently oiling the machinery. The Megæthon was enveloped in a cloud of dust nearly the whole way, and the effect of this must be evident. Since the engine has been staying at Morpeth the gear attached to the driving wheel has been protected with a curved iron plate. The want of this protection contributed greatly to the stoppages when the engine was in use before; the shoes, loaded with mud as they revolved with the wheel, overhung the gearing in question, and portions of the mud, &c., frequently fell between the teeth of the wheels. This is now prevented. The steering apparatus appears to give the driver a perfect facility in guiding the engine on its way. The Megæthon presented a formidable appearance as it moved along. The action of the shoes was admirable—each retaining its position on the ground, and sustaining the weight resting upon it, until a succeeding one was ready to replace it. The tender, with the saw-bench, &c., was not attached, but was carried on bullock drays, which followed. It was Mr. Clerk's intention to proceed as far as the Cowhill paddock yesterday, and then push on for New England steadily. We wish him good speed on his journey, and a successful return for his bold enterprise in a profitable use of the powers of the Megæthon afterwards.

New Wesleyan Chapel, East Maitland.—The foundation stone of the New Wesleyan Chapel, at East Maitland, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of from three to four hundred spectators, including many influential members of the Wesleyan congregation. The proceedings were initiated by a service appropriate to the occasion, in which the Rev. B. Chapman, Rev. J. G. Turner, and the Rev. — Woolley officiated. The foundation stone was then duly laid by Mr. J. E. Pearce, who, after the usual formalities on such an occasion, addressed the assemblage. The Rev. B. Chapman also delivered a suitable address. The proceedings were concluded by singing a hymn, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. — Woolley, the assemblage dispersed, evidently gratified at the afternoon's proceedings. The building will be a plain gothic structure of stone, and will be erected at the corner of William and Newcastle streets, almost opposite St. Peter's Church, in East Maitland. The plan was drawn by Mr. W. White, and slightly altered, we are told, from a plan in one of Jobson's works. The building will be 50 feet by 30 feet, and it is estimated it will accommodate about 300 persons.

Carbine for killing Whales.—A series of experiments took place a few days ago at the village called Les Vertus, near La Villette, in the presence of M. Jules Gerard, the lion-killer, of Algerian celebrity, M. Alexandre Dumas, sen., and several gentlemen connected with the Press, to test the powers of a new carbine, invented by M. Devismes, the gunsmith, for the purpose of killing whales by a single shot. M. Devismes' invention consists in introducing an explosive projectile into a carbine of a peculiar construction, and greater size than the common one. On the occasion alluded to, a smaller one was used, and its effect tried upon seven horses at a measured distance of twenty paces, M. Jules Gerard pointing out the various parts at which the shots were to be aimed. The first shot struck the breast of a vigorous horse; the animal, on receiving it, reared, extended its jaws to their utmost width, sank down, and, after a struggle of about a minute's duration, expired. Upon examination, the shot was found to have exploded immediately under the skin; a fragment of the projectile had penetrated into the heart, and others into the lungs. The explosion had caused a little wreath of smoke to issue from the wound, and the oxide of carbon, a gas which is the chief component of the smoke of gunpowder, had given the blood a dark brown hue, approaching to black. As any ordinary shot lodged in the heart would have equally caused instant death, the other shots were tried on less vital parts, and always with the same effect. The advantage of this invention is, that a whaler may man her boats with four instead of six men, and may consequently man six boats instead of four; and that the lives of the men will no longer be in jeopardy from the violent struggles of the whale, since, instead of harpoons, they will use carbines, which they may fire from a safe distance.

Black Creek.—27th June. Bay mare, long tail, star, off hip down, near shoulder like H. Bay mare, long tail, star, near shoulder RP sideways, off shoulder JM; a bay filly foal, unbranded. Brown filly, off hip down, illegible brand near shoulder. Red and white heifer, off rib, JR. Spotted heifer, off rump like MH. To be sold on 28th July.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 9.—Columbian, R.M.S., 2,500 tons, Captain Pender, from Suez 28th May; Aden 5th June; Point de Galle 15th; and Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—From England: Mr. and Mrs. M'Culloch and family (7), Mrs. Windsor and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Messrs. D. M'Connell, Douglass, Berrenes. From Point de Galle: Mrs. J Pearse and son. From Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rae, Mrs. Sage, Miss Williamson and Mr. Cumming. H. Larmour, agent.

July 9.—Inchinnan, barque, 475 tons, Captain Grant, from Manila May 6th. R. Towns and Co., agents.

July 9.—Moa, brig, 236 tons, Captain Thompson, from Auckland 17th June. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Barley and child, Mrs. and Miss Dare and 2 children, Mr. Wrentmore, Mr. W. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford and 2 children, Mr. M'Laughlin, Mr. Harrington, Captain W. Keane, Captain and Mrs. Bevan and child, Mr. Fossel, and 16 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Oxnard, for Callao.
July 9.—Thetis, for Callao.
July 9.—Fortune, for Melbourne.
July 9.—Caroline, for Melbourne.
July 9.—Dart, for Port Cooper.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Heather Bell, Svanhide, and Yanikale, for Callao; Sporting Lass, for Auckland; Deva, for Madras; Colgrain, and Martin Frederick, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.

July 9.—Colgrain, ship, 623 tons, Captain Scott, for Guam, in ballast.

July 9.—Sporting Lass, brig, 184 tons, Captain Cellam, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. Solomon, Miss Cohen, Captain Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and servant, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Weston, and two in the steerage.

July 9.—Deva, ship, 1039 tons, Captain Hawkins, for Madras, in ballast. Passengers—Mons. Dalecase, Madame Dalecase, three children and servant.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 9.—Defiance, from Pitt Water, with 450 bushels shells, 4000 shingles; Mermaid, from Clyde River, with 7 pigs, 35 bags wheat, 30 kegs butter, 12 hides, 14 pairs fowls, 10 bags oats; Bride, from the Hawkesbury, with 20 tons wood; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 31 bales wool, 24 trusses hay, 280 bags maize, 30 bags flour, 20 dozen pumpkins, 7 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, 10 hides, 120 sheep, 7 cases 5 baskets fish, 1548 ounces gold.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 9.—Mary Jane, for Macleay River; Defiance, for Pitt Water; Frederick Griffiths, for Morpeth; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Bride, for the Hawkesbury; Christopher George, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.

July 9.—Moa, from Auckland: 68 tons copper ore, 3 cases prints, 1 bale 2 bundles lance shafts, 10 hogsheads brandy, 1 case tobacco, 14 coils woollashing, 455 hides, 420 bags potatoes, 132 bags gum, J. Robertson; 1 truss, 1 case, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 1029 bags, 7 cases, 3 casks gum, W. Wright; 74 bags potatoes, 7 boxes onions, E. Bethel; 1 case plants, Botanic Gardens.

July 9.—Inchinnan, from Manila: 19,762 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 26 cases cigars, Wilkinson; 1 case cigars, Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co.

EXPORTS.

July 9.—Sporting Lass, for Auckland: 20 cases geneva, 25 cases sherry, 10 quarter-casks brandy, 20 cases gin, 2 cases cigars, 20 cases brandy, 10 cases claret, 24 cases port wine, 1 bale hats, 2 bales slops, 1 trunk shoes, 1 case furniture, 1 case saddlery, 1 case coffee, 5 cases spirits, 1 winch, 1 case plated ware, 1 case drapery, S. A. Joseph; 279 cases geneva, 5 hogsheads brandy, 7 quarter-casks whisky, 30 boxes candles, 20 boxes pickles, 17 tierces beef, 3 cases haberdashery, R. Dacre; 5 hogsheads brandy, N. Giffard; 104 bags sugar, 5 hogsheads treacle, 10 packages, 40 boxes tea, 12 cases pipes, 2 cases wax vestas, 20 cases pickles, 10 cases sardines, 9 cases oil, 20 boxes soap, 25 boxes candles, 5 cases twine, 5 casks pearl barley, 3 cases jams, 3 quarter-casks vinegar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 20 cases whisky, J. A. Buttrey; 2 half-tierces tobacco, G. Mauro; 23 cases wine, 1 case drapery, 4 barrels, 1 bag, 78 cases pickles, 114 boxes soap, 13 ploughs, 215 pieces iron, Macfarlane; 30 packages, W. Lockhead; 81 camp ovens, 1 hogshead hollowware, 1 cask stationery, W. Bennett; 8 trunks 4 cases boots, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 8 cases hardware, 2 hogsheads hollowware, 1 case wax matches, 310 camp ovens, 6 anvils, 50 boxes candles, N. Collins; 62 bullock-bows, 1 case hardware, A. Hawley and Co.; 2 cases drapery, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 4 bales bags, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 12 packages, Gedge and Son; 17 boxes candles, R. Ross; 2 cases stationery, 3 bales bags, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1 case tablecloths, Dawson and Thompson; 100 boxes soap, 1 horse, 1 horse-rake, 1 pair shafts, 10 cases cheese, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 1 bale leather, F. W. Eady; 6 hogsheads rum, 45 cases, 2 hogsheads, 6 quarter-casks gin, 30 cases pickles, 2 cases figs, 12 cases vinegar, 4 cases cheese, 2 caroteels currants, 4 bales bags, J. and C. Keele; 30 packages ironmongery, J. Keep; 25 cases pipes, F. Fulton; 1 truss drapery, R. Gray; 4 cases, 1 parcel, Levicks and Piper; 30 bars 4 bundles iron, 2 boiler plates, 1 parcel, C. C. Scott and Co.; 1 bale bags, W. Busfield; 20 boxes candles, 8 cases, 2 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 copying press, S. Bensusan; 5 cases 1 truss 1 bale drapery, C. Newton, Brothers.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Sporting Lass, at noon.
FOR CALLAO.—By the Svanhide, and Yanikale, at noon.
FOR WIDE BAY AND PORT CURTIS.—By the Burnett, at 5·30 p.m.
FOR MADRAS.—By the Deva, at 6 p.m.
FOR NEW PLYMOUTH AND WANGANUI.—By the Venture, at 6 p.m.
FOR NELSON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Spray, at 6.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), to-morrow at 2. p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Entered Outwards: July 7.—Zone, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Gourlay, for Melbourne; Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

235 barrels cement, 145 barrels pitch, per Golden Spring, are consigned to Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

The Inchinnan reports the Chance, Port Jackson, and Europa as loading for Sydney at Manila when she left. It was also expected that the Montreal, French ship, would load for the colonies. The Trident, it was expected, would be condemned.

The Moa reports a succession of heavy westerly gales throughout the passage.

THE PHŒNICIAN.—This favourite ship has completed her loading, and sails positively on Tuesday next. It is hardly necessary to mention the desirable opportunity that she offers for the dispatch of duplicate letters, as the regularity and speed that has always marked her passage has stamped her reputation as one of the fastest vessels trading to the colonies; and, no doubt, Captain Jamson will on the present occasion maintain the position she has acquired.

The John Bunyan, for London, is fast filling up, and will leave positively on the 25th of this month.

The R. M. S. S. Columbian, W. Pender, Esq., Commander, arrived here at 8·30 p.m., having made the run from Melbourne in 49 hours. The Columbian brings one of the largest mails ever brought to the colonies; it consisted of 503 boxes, viz. for Melbourne, 252; Sydney, 140; Adelaide, 49; Tasmania, 55; King George's Sound, 7. She remained but two hours at Suez. Before leaving, the passengers presented Captain Pender with a highly complimentary address. On her homeward passage the Columbian arrived in King George's Sound on the 23rd April, and sailed for Galle on the evening of the 24th, arriving there at 2 a.m.; on the morning of the 28th May at Suez. After landing mails and passengers, she took her departure the same evening with the London mails of the 16th May. A seaman fell overboard from the Columbian on the voyage to Suez, who was unfortunately drowned. The second officer (Mr. Bartlett) made a great effort to save him, in the boat under his command, but succeeded only in picking up the unfortunate man's hat, close to the life-buoy that had been thrown overboard to him. It is supposed that he succeeded in reaching it, and either lost his hold or was taken off by a shark. The Columbian, on the return voyage, arrived at Aden on the 3rd of June. She was there detained forty hours, taking in 980 tons of coal. At Galle she stayed thirty hours, taking in coals, where she arrived on the 14th June, one day behind her contract time. From Ceylon we have intelligence of the loss of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Erin, which was run ashore on Sunday night, the 7th June, about sixty miles to the north of Galle, on her voyage from Bombay to China. All hands were saved, but the ship and cargo are a total loss.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 7.—Emma, barque, 191 tons, Captain Terry, from Melbourne.
July 8.—Boomerang, steamer, from Sydney.
July 8.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Brown, from Sydney.
July 9.—Waratah, steamer, from Sydney.
July 9.—Notion, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Rolls, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Kiama, steamer, for the Manning River.
July 8.—Brilliant, schooner, Captain Wilson, for Melbourne, with 130 tons coal, and 12 drays.
July 8.—Gazelle, brig, Captain Truscott, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
July 9.—Boomerang, steamer, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 8.—Reaper, Norna.
July 9.—Ariel, Black Diamond, George, Warlock, Pacific, Elfin.

Captain Perry, of the barque Emma, reports that on Saturday last he saw signals of distress hoisted on Gabo Island, as he understood them, for want of provisions; but his vessel being light he could not lay up to windward to render aid.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 6.—Wanderer, from Sydney; Eleonore, from Colombo; Lorenzo Sabine, from Mauritius; Caltde Harold, from London.

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Bright Planet, for Newcastle; Agincourt, for Point de Galle; Norfolk, for London.

CLEARED OUT.

July 6.—Deva, for Newcastle; Tarbert Castle, 184 tons, Morison, for Sydney, in ballast.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

July 4.—Ruby, from Newcastle.

CHINA.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVED.

May 10.—Sabina, from Sydney.
May 11.—Thomas Ann Cole, from Melbourne.
May 17.—Salcombe Castle, Challenge, from Melbourne.

SAILED.

May 17.—Salsette, for Guichen Bay.

SINGAPORE.

ARRIVED.

May 13.—Claremont, from Sydney.
May 17.—Nelson, from Melbourne.
May 22.—Lady Agnes Duff, from Sydney.
May 27.—Limehouse, from Geelong.
May 31.—Myrtle, from Wellington.
June 1.—Cornwall, from Melbourne.

(From Auckland Papers.)

THE Bishop of New Zealand's yacht, the Southern Cross, Captain Sustins, arrived in port, with the loss of her jib-boom, in the course of Wednesday night or Thursday morning. We have no report from her, but we learn indirectly that she landed the lads from St. John's College at their native islands, and that she subsequently touched at Norfolk Island, from whence she has brought hither Messrs. Adams and Buffett, two members of what may be called the Pitcairn Island family. Supplies of vegetables and farinaceous food are reported to be still scanty at Norfolk Island. The first clip of wool had been sent to Sydney, where it realised £200. It is said that our interesting visitors have come hither to see if they can open commercial relations with this port. We hope, if this be so, that every facility will be afforded them.

THE AUCKLAND LOCAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this Company took place at their office yesterday. Captain Salmon having been called to the chair, it was intimated that the proxies of 69 shareholders, representing 451 shares entitled to 146 votes, being a considerable majority in number and value, had been received. In consequence of this, to confirm a resolution previously put and passed, but which was then only conditional, it was resolved and carried unanimously, on the motion of Messrs. Burn and Henderson,—"That the Directors of the Company be empowered to sell the steamer Wonga Wonga and stock, with a view of winding up the affairs of the Company at such time and place as they may deem most judicious."—On the motion of Mr. Henderson, the names and number of votes of the proxies received were ordered to be entered in the minute book. The meeting then separated.

THE WILLIAM DENNY.—On Wednesday afternoon, an adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Auckland Steam Navigation Company was held at the William Denny Hotel. The meeting was convened for the purpose of appointing auditors to audit the accounts and dissolve the company. Mr. Connell having been called to the chair, stated that documents and vouchers, expected from Sydney, not having arrived, it would not be practicable to dissolve the company for the present; he would suggest the propriety of appointing auditors who would have an opportunity of going into the accounts, after which the meeting might be adjourned to a future day to dissolve the company. In answer to questions to that effect, the meeting was informed that the salary of the secretary was still payable, and would continue to be so until the affairs of the company should be finally wound up. With respect to the Sydney agent, the directors were of opinion that his office and his claims upon the company ceased from the date of the sale of the ship. They had no intention to pay him anything from that date. A resolution was passed unanimously that the auditors be remunerated for their trouble in auditing the accounts. Messrs. C. A. Harris and Thomas Macky having been appointed auditors, the meeting was further adjourned until after the auditors shall have examined the accounts and prepared the report.

THE WILLIAM DENNY.—We learn, with great regret, that every effort hitherto employed to extricate this fine but unfortunate ship has been found abortive. Her master and the several artisans engaged upon her have returned to Auckland, and further attempts at floating her from her rocky bed have been abandoned until the return of more genial weather. This presents but a cheerless prospect for her ultimate rescue. In the meanwhile, all that is portable, such as cabin furniture, is said to be removed, the vessel remaining in charge of a couple of her crew. Notwithstanding unpromising appearances, we hope the good ship may yet make her appearance in Auckland harbour.—*New Zealander.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From the Victoria Government Gazette.)

GEELONG HARBOUR.

A temporary light-ship has been moored opposite the Bird Rock, on the port side of the channel leading into Geelong, near the position hitherto occupied by the Second Black Buoy, which latter has been removed.

The vessel will, on and after this date, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit a bright fixed light, elevated twenty-seven feet above the sea level, and may be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the water, nine nautical miles.

The vessel is moored in twelve feet at low water, with the following magnetic bearings:—

Outer Red Dolphin, upon which a red ball has been placed	N.	82	W.
Beacon on Bird Rock	S.	89	E.
White Buoy, off Bird Rock	S.	51	E.
Red Buoy, off Point Wilson	S.	87	E.
White Buoy, off Point Wilson	S.	52	E.
Point Henry	S.	4	W.

Should the lightship break adrift, or be otherwise shifted from her moorings, the bright light will be discontinued, and two red lights hoisted instead by night, and a large white flag by day.

The following tidal signals will be hoisted by day on board the light-ship to indicate the height of water on the Bar:—

Ten feet—One blue flag.
Ten feet six inches—One ball.
Eleven feet—Ball with blue flag over.
Eleven feet six inches—Ball with blue flag under.
Twelve feet—Two balls.
Twelve feet and a-half—Two balls with a blue flag under.
Thirteen feet—Two balls with blue flag over.
Thirteen feet and a-half—Two balls with red flag under.
Fourteen feet—Two balls with red flag over.
Fourteen feet and a-half—Two balls with red flag between.
Fifteen feet—Red flag.

CHARLES FERGUSON, Chief Harbour Master.
Office of Ports and Harbours, Williamstown, 2nd July, 1857.

THE PASSENGERS ACT.

(From the Gazette of Friday, May 8.)

AT the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of May, 1857. Present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1855, it is amongst other things enacted, that before any passenger ship shall be cleared out, the emigration officer at the port of clearance shall satisfy himself that there is on board a sufficient quantity of pure water, carried in tanks or casks, to secure, throughout the intended voyage, the issue of three quarts daily to each statute adult for the use of the passengers, exclusive of the quantity required for cooking; and whereas it is also enacted, that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by any Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to her Majesty may seem fit, for permitting the use on board of passenger ships of an apparatus for distilling water, and for defining, in such case, the quantity of fresh water to be carried in tanks or casks for the passengers.

Now, therefore, her Majesty doth by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in pursuance and in exercise of the authority vested in her by the said "Passengers' Act, 1855," hereby order as follows:

Any "passenger ship" propelled wholly by steam engines of not less power than is sufficient, without the aid of sails, to propel the ship at the rate of five statute miles an hour, may be cleared out and proceed on her voyage, having on board, in tanks or casks, only half the quantity of pure water required by the said act to be carried for the use of the passengers: provided,

1. That there be on board such passenger ship an efficient apparatus, to be approved by the emigration officer at the port of clearance, for distilling fresh water from salt water.

2. That the owners, charterers, or masters of the ship, before clearance, lodge with such emigration officer a certificate from the engineer or surveyor of the Board of Trade, or other competent person to be named by the emigration officer, declaring that the apparatus has been, within the seven days immediately preceding the date of such certificate, examined by a competent person, and is then in good working condition, and stating the number of imperial gallons of pure fresh water which it is capable of producing in every 24 hours.

3. That the emigration officer is satisfied that this number of gallons is not less than the whole number of persons about to proceed to the intended voyage of such ship; that is to say, the whole number of cabin passengers, passengers, and crew.

4. That there is rated on the ship's articles, and on board the ship, some person who, to the satisfaction of the said emigration officer, shall be competent for the proper management of such distilling apparatus.

And to prevent all doubts on the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered that the terms "passenger ship," "emigration officer," "statute adult," and "master," shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers' Act, 1855."

And the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. WM. L. BATHURST.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MAY 13.

SINGULAR CASE.—RIDDER v. SALISBURY.—This was an action to recover £700 for the assignment of a "bottomry" bond to the defendant. There was also a count for assault and false imprisonment. The defendant denied that the bond was the property of the plaintiff, and as to the assault pleaded a justification. Miss Ridder, had formerly kept a lodging-house at Melbourne, Australia, and having saved a considerable sum of money, returned to England with her daughter, a girl between 10 and 12 years of age. She took a passage in a ship called the Ann, commanded by a Captain Ramsden, who was part owner. In the course of the voyage the captain borrowed from her £700 for the repairs of the ship and other matters, and gave her a "bottomry bond" on the vessel for the amount. The plaintiff being in want of money when she reached England, Captain Ramsden introduced her to the defendant, Mr. Salisbury, who is a ship-chandler at Poplar, and he agreed to advance her £700 on receiving an assignment of the bond to himself. An assignment was accordingly prepared by a notary named Harrison, in Lombard-street, and the parties attended at his office to execute it. The plaintiff attached her mark to the assignment, and also to the receipt for the £700, not being able to write; but when the defendant was asked for the money he said he had forgotten his cheque-book. According to the plaintiff's evidence he afterwards snatched the document out of her hand and induced her to let it remain in his possession by promising to pay the money at his house. She afterwards went to his house repeatedly and demanded the money or the bond, but without receiving either, and on one occasion he gave her into custody for annoying him and using bad language to himself and his mother, but the inspector at the police-station dismissed the charge. The defendant then sold the ship under a proceeding in the Court of Admiralty upon the bond, and had kept the proceeds, which amounted to more than £1000. The principal question in the case was whether the defendant had paid the money, and upon this point there was a direct conflict of testimony. The jury retired, and after about an hour's deliberation found a verdict of guilty as to the assault, and also that the £700 had not been paid to the plaintiff—Damages £5 for the assault, and £756 12s. in respect of the plaintiff's claim upon the bond, with interest from October.

GREAT BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

NEVER within the experience of the oldest aquatic man has there been so vast an assemblage as that gathered together yesterday to view the boat race for the championship, and never was more disappointment experienced. The assemblage reminded one only of a Derby, while the race itself was one of the most hollow affairs on record—so hollow that it would be difficult to conceive anything more one way, and the more provoking because something very great had been generally speculated upon. But results of this description are of too common occurrence in sporting matters to create any great amount of surprise.

The championship was won three years ago from Thomas Cole, by James Messenger, of Teddington, whose style as a rowing man is unequivocally the finest ever seen in a boat. He held that proud distinction until yesterday, when it will form no matter of surprise that a man who could pull 34 effective strokes in a minute should have vanquished him. Messenger gained the championship with less trouble and enjoyed it with more ease than any man who has preceded him within the last quarter of a century; from the day he won it until yesterday his claim to supremacy was undisputed.

Henry Kelly, his opponent, five years his junior, but very evenly matched with him in size and weight, has only recently acquired aquatic celebrity; he was unheard of until two or three years ago, and first distinguished himself in a close race at the Thames National Regatta. Although he exhibited great pluck and power then, more can hardly be said than that he scrambled a boat along. He has since much improved, although his rowing of yesterday did not reach that perfection of art which his opponent illustrated.

The stakes were £400. The betting at first had been at even, but as the day approached 5 and 6 to 4 were freely betted on Kelly, which were increased to 2 to 1 before the start, and three minutes after it to 6 to 1.

The course was from Putney to Mortlake, with tide; and from the hour of noon to the time of the start, multitudes in small boats of every description were seen wending their way towards the scene of action. To these were added no less than twelve or fourteen steamers, literally crammed with company. The Leander, the Guards, the Palmerstons, and other crack clubs were afloat in their cutters, and as the eye dilated, it fell, throughout the whole course of 4½ miles, upon myriads of human beings closely packed together, anxious to see any part of the race.

Mr. T. S. Egan, of the University of Cambridge, kindly officiated as referee, as it is termed, which in effect means sole umpire, and took his station on board Citizen D, to perform what are too often the onerous duties of his office; and it may be as well here to observe that, although from the number of steamers present, the Thames appeared to have one huge furnace upon it, the care and attention of Mr. Burney, Superintendent of the Citizen steamboats, and of Mr. Sawyer, Superintendent of the iron boats, prevented any collision or confusion.

Directly after 4 o'clock both men appeared at their stations. Kelly on the Fulham side, and the most breathless anxiety pervaded the vast assemblage. Kelly's steerage was directed by the celebrated John Phelps, Messenger's by Thomas Mackinney. The men started themselves, and were even at the moment they mutually agreed to go, but Kelly went away from Messenger with amazing rapidity. So rapid was his performance that he took four strokes to his opponent's three, and on their arrival at Finch's Cricket-ground Kelly had drawn his boat clear. From first to last, without the slightest variation, save Kelly's increasing his lead as much as he pleased Messenger never stood a shadow of a chance, and there was half-a-dozen clear lengths between the boats at the Crab Tree, which were increased to 16 or 18 at the finish. Throughout the whole of this race, however, Messenger rowed with his usual unwearied care and attention, but his boat seemed to lean forward, and, finished as his style is, was pressed into the water. Towards the conclusion of the race Messenger encountered two trifling hindrances, but his opponent, who was within 100 yards of him at the time, waited for him. Indeed, the speed of the winner during the last half mile was so relaxed that he occupied 24 minutes and a-half in doing the distance.—*Times*, May 13th.

UNDERWRITING ON THE ONEIDA.—During the anxious suspense which existed in London by the delay of the Oneida, one underwriting firm alone took nearly £30,000 at between 30 and 40 per cent., all of which has, of course, become clear profit.—*Home News* 16th May.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	July.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern
10	FRIDAY	7 9	5 1	10 23	10 41

MOON.—Last Quarter, 14th instant, at 11h. 0m. 7s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.	Mixed Train.	Goods	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·45 a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Mail p.m.
0	Sydney	6·30	10· 0		1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6·37	10· 7		1·37	4·32	5·53
5	Ashfield	6·47	10·17		1·47	4·42	6· 2
6¼	Burwood	6·52	10·22		1·52	4·47	6· 7
7¾	Homebush	6·57	10·27		1·57	4·52	6·13
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48		2·18	5·13	6·33
17¾	Fairfield	7·31	11· 1		2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12		2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	Mail a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·30 p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·30	8·15	11·30		3·30	5·45
4¼	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43		3·42	5·58
8½	Parramatta	7· 1	8·46	12· 1		4· 1	6·16
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9· 0	12·15		4·15	6·30
15¾	Burwood	7·19	9· 4	12·19		4·19	6·34
17	Ashfield	7·24	9· 9	12·24		4·24	6·39
20	Newtown	7·37	9·22	12·37		4·37	6·52
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42		4·42	6·57

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9¾	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16½	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	4·30
16½	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	5· 4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.

HOWEVER disposed we might be to congratulate Mr. MARSH upon his appearance in the House of Commons, after his long residence in this part of the world, this feeling is overpowered by the bad use he has made of his first opportunity. He thought to win the attention of the House, and, at least, he was greeted with "laughter," when he said he had just returned from a "penal colony;"—his first, last, and ever-prominent recollection of this noble and free land, which for seventeen years has been rescued from the stigma which would have disgraced the people had they retained it when it was in their power to wash it away. Mr. MARSH has been conspicuous in opposing the unanimous verdict of the colonies. Many, like himself, had favoured the importations of criminals from necessity; some few, like himself, who did so, exulted in their power to preserve themselves and their families from any contact with the men in whose bones and sinews alone they were concerned. Many of a better cast had yielded an indolent acquiescence in the theory of employers, but immediately submitted to the higher impulses when they were conscious of them, and readily threw their weight on the side of the country which had given them a fortune, and which they knew must to many, to whom it has yielded no fortune, be a *home*.

Mr. MARSH is fully aware of the wishes of the colonists. No doubt, however, he despises them. It would be a triumph to such a man in such a sphere if he could plant a nuisance at the door of these colonies, and make them feel that, though he could gain no converts or accessories in Australia, he could obtain plenty in London. Happily for us such men are better understood at Downing-street. If Mr. MARSH has no responsibility the Ministers have. They call to memory the mischiefs inflicted by people of his character some eighty years ago. Men who made themselves conspicuous by treating with contemptuous indifference the public opinion of the colonies. Great as Lord PALMERSTON has become, he is not strong enough to fill out the plans of Mr. MARSH. The moment the compact is violated, by which the Ministers have bound themselves to respect the safety and interests of the Australias, their moral power will be at an end. No doubt they can gratify Mr. MARSH without raising up a rebellion. We are too busy and too prosperous. But the cordial understanding which the cessation of transportation, more than any other event of modern times, produced between these colonies and England would cease from that moment. Every man would loathe a power perfidious, mean, and oppressive, and the earliest moment would be doubtless seized by the daring spirits, which must be ever found in countries like these, to separate from Great Britain. We are, however, gratified to observe that "Mr. MARSH's experience in a penal colony" did not produce any stronger impression on the House of Commons than may be understood by laughter.

The Ministers have taken the right course. The Bill which they propose abolishes transportation, or at least, it will be no longer imperative. The outcry respecting the ticket-of-leave men has subsided under the potent operation of figures and statistics. It is found that a comparatively few have drawn upon the whole body a degree of popular odium, and that the ticket-of-leave man who is re-convicted is all but in name the same sort of person as used to appear half-a-dozen times at the bar before the ticket system was known, and who was discharged again and again ere he acquired "sufficient fund of merit" to be entitled to transportation.

The power reserved to the Government to send such part of the convicts abroad as may be in request is not objectionable, providing they scrupulously circumscribe the field to places where no injury can be inflicted upon other people. The project of creating a merely penal colony, wherever tried, will entail vast expense, and be a disgrace to civilisation. Those who think otherwise are utterly ignorant of the past. Whatever good resulted from penal colonization sprung out of its connection with the establishment of settlers, whose increase of course soon made transportation undesirable, and finally impossible. The world is wide—a few more or less rascals in all its populous places is scarcely worth quibbling about. Besides penal colonies there are other lands in which English-speaking villains find an arena for their talents, and, at no great distance, a gallows and a grave. Those offenders who are really reformed may be allowed to circulate freely and get rid of the taint of the prison by travel. The Government may, without violating any duty to the colonies, or to the world, make individual exile a condition of full liberation. There is no wish among intelligent men to bar the door of mercy, or to contract the means of a reformation, but let us never see gangs of criminals, never the prison ship, never again the vile penal code, never the sordid task-master; never again a race of colonists who, to their own dishonour, and the wonder and laughter of the world, maintain that man is better for having been convicted—that the best kind of labour is that gotten from the hulks. Let us hear no more that the prosperity of the colonies depends on that kind of men who "knock down" their wages whenever they have the luck to get any; let us not be told that the very noblest specimens of gentle blood, of high spirit, of manly honour, are those who, from their youth up, have spent their time in hectoring over convict servants, and scampering after wild cattle.

Some have passed unscathed the terrible ordeal; but who can count the numbers who have missed the object of human existence? The generation who saw chain gangs, triangles, and the gallows in full power, must die out before Mr. MARSH will cease to be deemed the enemy of the Australias.

OUR readers must have noticed the following announcement in our issue of yesterday:—

"A deputation from the General Association for the Australian Colonies had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere, on the 23rd April, at the Colonial-office, to present a memorial requesting him to bring a bill into Parliament giving the Australian colonies power to form a federal assembly. The deputation comprised Messrs. W. C. Wentworth (late member of Council for the city of Sydney, chairman of the association), James A. Youl, (honorary secretary), Sir W. Macarthur, Dr. Dobie, R.N., and Messrs. G. F. Leslie (late members of Council for New South Wales), W. Nicholson (late M. L. C. for Victoria), John Dunn (late M. L. C. for Tasmania), Edward Stephens, and A. L. Elder (late M. L. C.'s for South Australia), H. G. Ashurst, Robert Brooks, D. Benjamin, S. Benjamin, J. Gilchrist, G. R. Griffiths, Dr. Learmouth, D. Larnach, F. A. Ducroz, R. Dry (late Speaker of Council, Tasmania), and A. R. Cruikshank (member of House of Assembly, Victoria)."

The names which appear in this list unquestionably include to a great extent the opinion of the Australias. The members of the deputation belong to all the different parties which have taken an active share in public questions. Mr. WENTWORTH, the first and most conspicuous champion of Australian liberties, lowered for a time in the estimation of many by a misconception of his real principles and a forgetfulness of his great achievements, is destined to appear before future generations in full and just proportion, and *that* when many who have kindled their smoke around him shall go out in utter oblivion;—Mr. NICHOLSON, an old opponent of Mr. WENTWORTH's party, when this colony and Victoria were one, is a gentleman who, by his own industry and energy as a mercantile man, and his public spirit as a politician, rose to distinction and was thought worthy of attempting the formation of a Government;—Mr. RICHARD DRY, lately Speaker of the Assembly in Tasmania, a man, who conciliated an uncommon share of public regard;—Mr. ELDER, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of South Australia, a man of high reputation and great local influence. There are other names well known, but we prefer to select from the most conspicuous, whose combination is a pledge as well as their character, that no petty or partial project will receive their sanction.

We quite agree with a contemporary, that the form of a federal union of the colony should have some better inspiration than leaders in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. No one must be surprised, if, when the desire for federation is universally expressed, we are inclined to claim some credit in having sketched a plan which has obtained the approbation of all these London gentlemen. It is a plan which leaves every colony free as before, which leaves to each colony the right to stand aloof, and to work out in its own way its own destiny; which secures to the weakest colony a perfect protection against the self will and injustice of the strongest; which sets aside for the time most of the practical difficulties in the way of federation, and which gives the first steps by which we may reach at last the higher objects and advantages of federal government.

We should have been sorry to see federation forced upon the people, and especially we should have regretted to have seen its action limited by any other rule than experience may furnish. It is impossible to say how many questions should be the subject of united legislation; but by common consent they may be transferred one by one from local Assemblies to a general Legislature, and according to the light of time we may gradually approach to a more perfect organic unity. These are, however, all subjects for careful and separate consideration. The Bill recommended by these gentlemen, being a permissive bill, will lie dormant unless two colonies consent to act upon it. It may be according to treaty between them, and relate to one thing or to twenty, as they choose. It may be composed of representatives or merely delegates who will receive instructions from their own colonies, dictating the course which they must pursue.

This appears to be a case where the first movement must be made by the Imperial Government. Were the colonies required to unite in constructing a plan before any imperial authorisation were given to act, we fear there would be great difficulties in the way of negotiation. If, instead of dependencies they were States, they would first settle details and then enter into federation. At present they have no power beyond their own territory, and the chief thing to be done seems to be to enable them to act, and then leave to their own discretion the time and the mode of action. The Bill will not abstract one farthing from our revenue or impose one obligation on our legislators. It may be dormant for ten years, or, if the necessity should appear, it could be brought at once into operation. It is not improbable that those who oppose everything will be inimical to this measure. They will see in it snares of all kinds, and especially they will grudge to Mr. WENTWORTH and his colleagues the honour of its introduction. There will be nothing to hinder gentlemen of this sort exercising all their ingenuity and making their opposition as intense as possible. It is our impression that every day we shall not only feel the want of union among the colonies for material objects which they all contemplate, but that we shall discover an increasing number of subjects which ought to be included in united legislation. We are gratified to see gentlemen of such various parties and opinions so far above a mere national prejudice on the one side—willing to learn from the experience of America, and to copy those portions of her constitutions which may be engrafted upon others which are essentially British. These are dictated, not by political theories, but by parallel requirements arising from the condition of both countries. It is a mistake to suppose that federation means republicanism. The British Parliament itself is a federation of kingdoms. The United Provinces were subject to the family of Orange. The free cities of Italy and Germany where combined in one body politic under an imperial Crown. The form of the Chief Magistracy will be influenced far more by the spirit which gives rise to its institution than by the organization of which it is the centre and bond.

We are far from inclined to precipitate those ulterior changes which are sometimes predicted in spite, and sometimes foretold in the spirit and tone of philosophy. The recent course of the English Government in colonial matters, has not only neutralised the anti-British spirit, but almost destroyed it. A generous concession of freedom on the one side, and a profound reliance upon the humanity, moderation, and intelligence upon the other side of the globe, will leave little disposition to debate abstract theories of political dependance, much less to hazard present advantages in order to test them. Whether there should be any public action on the subject or not, at present, may be doubtful, considering the great measures which will require the attention of the colonies for some time to come. The Colonial Association will be justified, however, in interpreting silence as consent—as to the preliminary steps which they have recommended to Her Majesty's Government, and which will still leave to each colony its own free choice whether it will, or not, accept the boon.

THE Columbian has returned to our port after performing her first trip with a degree of success that inspires the hope that, when an extra steamer is supplied, the mail service will be carried out with the promised punctuality. The budget of news she brings, though not exciting, is highly interesting. The political movements in the mother country are specially worthy of attention by Australian colonists, who, in applying to their own circumstances the forms of Responsible Government, may learn much by watching the still vital operation of those forms in the country where they were first produced.

The Palmerston Parliament had met and got to work with an air of business that it would not be a misfortune to see imitated in our antipodean assemblies. The Royal Speech was certainly not a particularly promising document, and the Government has made no pretensions to "out-liberal the liberals." Lord PALMERSTON has never been known as either in heart or profession a leading reformer, having been always much more disposed to conserve than to alter. Yet it seems that to him is likely to fall the honour of carrying through the House of Commons the second great Reform Bill. Other reformers of established reputation waive their right of precedence to give him scope, and help him to carry measures which they have in vain attempted to pass themselves. From Lord PALMERSTON no revolutionary changes are to be expected, but his practised insight into the real wishes of the country, and the pressure from without, will induce him to propose such a progressive policy as will satisfy the great bulk of the community. We read at present of no factious counter-demonstrations on the part of the extreme reformers; no threats of obstructions if the measure does not come up to their standard. If Lord PALMERSTON's bill is really a good one, it will be accepted even by those who may think that it does not go far enough. Honest politicians, who are conscientious in the opinions they profess, and who have not adopted them merely to serve as stepping-stones to power, or place, or popularity, do not refuse to push them forward a stage even under the leadership of one who has been frequently an opponent.

The dissolution has eaten too much into the heart of the session to allow time for a thorough discussion of the reforms needed; and the bill, though distinctly promised, is postponed till the following session—which is done without bringing down on the PREMIER's head charges of insincerity and evasion. A bill to remove Jewish disabilities is, however, brought forward with the certainty of its being carried through the Commons, and with more chance than it has ever yet had of getting through the Lords. A measure is also promised to deal with the vexed question of Church rates.

The Transportation Bill will relieve many anxieties that have been lately awakened on this subject in Australia; and still more satisfactory is it to observe that, at a public meeting in the city consisting of influential persons, resolutions were proposed virtually involving the conclusion that transportation is an evasion of the duties imposed by the presence of a criminal population, and that it is the part of Britain to find out rather how to reform offenders that to discover where to expatriate them.

From America the news is peaceful. The new English representative had been well received, and there was a prospect of harmony for the future. Lord PALMERSTON had received satisfactory assurances that no filibustering intentions were entertained with respect to the land near the Panama railroad, All that the Americans profess to desire is guaranteed protection for their countrymen crossing the isthmus, and to the British PREMIER it seems not only proper, but so proper that he deems it right to secure the same guarantee for British subjects, and has despatched an adequate naval force to the spot in order to secure this end. It will be satisfactory to Australians, who are looking forward to the establishment of the Panama route as one of the great highways to Europe, to know that a British fleet keeps watch and ward over the isthmus, and guards the transit against interruption from the passion or avarice of the semi-barbarous people who claim the country. The construction of the Atlantic telegraph has proceeded favourably. This month (July) one-half of it was to be put on board the American steamer Niagara, in readiness for laying it down. In a little while, therefore, the world will know the result of this marvellous experiment, on which so much expectation hangs, and which, if successful, will revolutionise the intercourse of the four quarters of the globe.

COURT OF REQUESTS, £10 Jurisdiction.—The first case to be heard at ten o'clock this morning is No. 320; and after the trial of case No. 400, the Court will adjourn until ten o'clock on Monday next, the 13th instant.

PARRAMATTA ROAD.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Burwood will be held this evening at Mr. Neich's, at 7 o'clock, to consider what steps shall be taken in reference to the bad state of the Parramatta Road.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.—Some idea may be formed on this subject, when it is stated that, owing to the bankruptcy of Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, *Standard*, and *St James' Chronicle* newspapers, the copyright of all three was offered for sale by auction, at £13,500, but withdrawn, there not being a single bid. The average yearly receipts from the advertisements in all these papers was only £13,500.

VALUABLE orchards, vineyards, and farms, at Summervale, Kissing Point. Chatto and Hughes have particularly requested us to remind fruit growers, farmers, and others interested of their sales of land at Summervale, Kissing Point, commencing at their rooms, at 12 o'clock, at which time they have positive directions to sell the whole remaining portion of this valuable estate.—ADV.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

Saturday, May 16, 1857.

THE parliamentary campaign has commenced with the appearance of an earnest desire to work, not play or talk. Measures of practical utility are being brought forward with energy, and next session there can be little doubt that Lord Palmerston will redeem his pledge to the very letter and spirit, to bring forward reforms commensurate with the feelings of the people. The Savings' Banks are going to be placed more under general control: the Government will become responsible for all the deposits. This is an important alteration. Sir George Grey's "Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill" has been read a second time. The object of the bill is to substitute the sentence of penal servitude to that of transportation, in order that "convicts may be sent to any colony willing to take them." There is here sound good sense. The receiving of convicts will not in future be, as formerly, compulsory, but optional, and therefore the bill merits encouragement and support.

A select committee has been re-appointed to enquire into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844.

Considerable agitation has lately been engendered by the announcement that the United States purposed sending an expedition to the Isthmus of Panama; but the uneasiness felt has subsided, Lord Palmerston having officially stated that her Majesty's Government had been in communication with the United States, the Cabinet of which "expressed the most honorable intention, and disclaimed any design of taking possession of territory." The object of the United States Government, the more it is considered, therefore appears most laudable, and of great general benefit, and if carried out seems to promise a grand future of prosperity to the Isthmus. Leave has been given to bring in a bill for the better prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults on women and children, a crime which is sadly on the increase, and becomes more brutal in character with each instance. *Flogging* will be substituted for imprisonment, and it is to be hoped that the brutes who come under the lash will have their brutal passions thoroughly thrashed out of them and some human feelings flogged into them. Lord Robert Grosvenor will bring in a bill to relieve candidates at elections from payment of expenses. The measure is intended for the prevention of bribery and corruption in a great measure. One of the great measures of the Session—if not the very greatest—relates to the admission of Jews into Parliament. This has hitherto been the grand object of Lord John Russell to accomplish; but last night Lord Palmerston took the wind of his late colleague's sails by rising, amid the cheers of the House, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the three present oaths of "Allegiance," "Supremacy," and "Abjuration," and to substitute one oath founded on the unobjectionable portions of the former, which will allow Jews to sit in Parliament. The battle is won!

The events on the Continent to notice are of interest. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is making a good stay at Paris, and rumour asserts that he is highly vexed at the failure of his attempts to divert France from England. His Grace leaves Paris to-day, and returns on the 18th instant; he will, about the 1st of June, arrive in London, on a visit to her Majesty. The King of Bavaria has arrived at Marseilles on a visit to France, and Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Berlin; all kinds of rumours are circulated as to the cause, one being that it has reference to the Neufchatel question.

Matters in Spain have lately looked serious. Independent of attempts to get up another revolution, the King Consort has been discovered conspiring to obtain a fusion of the two lines of Spanish Bourbons in connection with the abdication of the Queen—the union of the Princess of Asturias to a son of Don Juan, the brother of the Count Montemolin. The correspondence fell into the hands of Queen Christina. His Majesty was summoned before the Council of Ministers, when he was told that he had been guilty of high treason, and application was only necessary to be made to the Cortes for him to be brought immediately to trial. His Majesty was finally warned not to interfere again, lest he might expose himself to serious consequences.

The Emperor of Austria is now on a visit to his Hungarian kingdom, and has commemorated his visit by an amnesty for all political offences, and all trials for political offences are quashed except those now pending against the refugees. His holiness the Pope is travelling throughout the Roman States, in order to obtain a knowledge of what the state of the country really is; and great good is to be expected from his tour.

Spain will send two men-of-war to the China seas, with an agent specially charged to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire.

The terms of the treaty of peace between England and Persia arrived at Teheran on the 4th April, and had been received with satisfaction by the Shah. It appears that the expedition of the Anglo-Bengal army against Mohanmorah sailed for Bushire before the news of the treaty had reached that place. Mohanmorah fell into our hands with trifling loss; but two incidents occurred which give a tragic character to the war, General Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheredge, of the Navy, having both committed suicide during temporary insanity, arising from anxiety connected with their duties.

The accounts from China, per telegraph, in anticipation of the overland mail, states that three vessels with English troops had arrived. Nothing new had taken place. Lord Elgin would wait at Singapore for the arrival of the French Commissioner.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report affairs on the Kaffir frontier to be more complicated than ever.

From America we learn with satisfaction that General Walker was fast losing ground.

Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*, during the Russian campaign in the Crimea, has commenced a series of lectures, giving a personal narrative of events of which he was a spectator. He is a better writer than an orator. He will receive a sum of £10,000 for his lectures by the firm which has undertaken so highly interesting an addition to the amusements of the higher classes.

The Manchester manufacturers are bestirring themselves to encourage the growth of cotton in various parts of the world.

The Manchester Exhibition of Works of Art proves a great attraction. Property to the value of £3,000,000 is here collected.

The Money Market, which for some few days past gave indications of returning ease, has suddenly became very tight again, as much as 8 to 10 per cent being given yesterday for loans and consols. Discounts are firm, at 6½ per cent. for first class short bills.

I send the latest Foreign Intelligence, received at the last moment.

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LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EAST.

[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

TRIESTE, FRIDAY, MAY 15TH.—News from Constantinople of the 8th instant states that the Treaty of Peace had arrived at Teheran on the 4th of April, and been received with satisfaction by the Shah. There is still great disorder in the finances of Persia.

The same arrival brings intelligence that the mountaineers, under the command of the son of Schamyl, had repulsed 4000 Russians near Shalisch.

THE DANISH MINISTRY.

[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

BERLIN, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15TH.—Finding it impossible to hit on recognised statesmen willing to form a part of a new Cabinet, the old Danish Ministry is again in office, with the exception of M. Scheele, the portfolios of Holstein and Foreign Affairs being still kept open. M. Hall is *ad interim* President of the Council; M. Unsgaard, Minister of the Interior, administers Holstein; and M. Michelsen, the Minister for the Marine, administers Foreign Affairs.

Prussian traders complain that a reported reduction of the Russian tariff has inflicted on them great loss. On taking large quantities of goods, purchased purposely, to the frontier, they were told that the change was not to come into operation till the junction of the Prussian and Russian railways, which must be a long while distant.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.—The latest advices from Constantinople report that an Austrian financial company have offered the Ottoman government a loan of £6,000,000. The company demand, in exchange, a concession of all the coal mines now existing or that may be discovered on the Ottoman territory.

A letter from Rome announces that Pius IX. arrived at Assisium on the 7th instant, and that on the day following the holy father left for Perugia.

Accounts from Florence state that the Grand Duke, accompanied by the hereditary prince and his prime minister, Signor Baldasseroni, had retired for the previous three weeks to Gorsetto, in the Marennes, where he was reposing from the cares of the State. He had given orders to his ministers not to forward any despatches to him unless they were of an urgent nature. There is an annual fair held at Gorsetto in the commencement of the month of May, which concludes with a village ball. The Grand Duke had ordered his best military band from Florence to attend on the present occasion.

The Roman Railway Shares, which had fallen at one moment yesterday, again recovered, and closed at 570f.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

DRESDEN, MAY 14.—Prince Napoleon arrived here to-day at 2 o'clock, and was received at the railway terminus by the Prince Royal. His Imperial Highness proceeded at once to the Palace, and dined at 3 o'clock at the Royal table. It is thought that the Prince will remain here two days.

SPAIN.

[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

MADRID, MAY 14.—M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had a conference yesterday with M. Pidal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The debate on the address will commence to-morrow in the Senate.

CHINA.

(From Tuesday's Argus.)

WE have papers from Hong Kong to the 24th of May, and from Singapore to the 2nd of June. Subjoined are extracts, arranged in chronological order:—

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

We understand that H. E. Commodore Armstrong has received the full, earnest, and complimentary approbation of his Government for the course pursued by him in relation to the recent difficulties between the United States and Chinese authorities.—*Friend of China*, May 9.

H. M. Steamer Highflyer, Captain Shadwell, arrived here this morning with the gunboats Forester, Haughty, Plover, and Opossum, in tow, making a very valuable and opportune addition to our naval force. It is rumoured, however, that Admiral Seymour will not commence any active operations until the arrival of the Plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin.—*Ibid*, May 13.

By advices from Macao we learn that Howqua has arrived at that place, bringing with him sixty thousand dollars in specie to purchase rice for distribution amongst the poor of Canton.—*Ibid*.

By intelligence received from the river we learn further particulars of the manner in which the attempt was made to blow up the Acorn. The machine, which was supposed to contain about a ton of gunpowder, was guided down the river by means of a line in the centre and a guy on each side to steady it; but very luckily the Acorn had weighed her anchor the day previous, and consequently the contrivers were thrown out of their distance. As it was, the explosion took place within twenty yards of the Acorn.—*Ibid*.

By information received yesterday from Canton we are happy to learn that there are twenty foreigners still alive in the city, but our informant was not permitted to see them.—*Ibid*, May 15.

Our latest intelligence from the river is up to the 16th instant, from which we learn that nothing of interest has transpired, and that, consequently, the rumours which have been so generally current the last few days of an engagement having taken place, were entirely without foundation. The war junks in Fatshan Creek appear to be increasing in number, as upwards of a hundred can now be counted there, the majority of them being of the largest size. The Braves are also erecting batteries on the points in their front commanding the passage which our forces will have to pass through when they attack them, which it is anticipated will take place in a very few days. It is rumoured that a very large amount of valuable property has been removed from Canton to Fatshan, and by the very great pains being taken to guard the passage, they no doubt think that Admiral Seymour will make it his first point of attack. Owing to the continuance of the fine weather, and the great care and attention paid by our officers, the health of the men is comparatively good, and we trust that the rains which we may reasonably expect will not cause any serious addition to the sick-list.—*Ibid, May* 20.

By private information received yesterday afternoon from Canton we learn with regret that four of the European prisoners within the city are dead, their end doubtless hastened by their anxiety and confinement. Yeh, who has returned to his old Yamun again, still allows sixpence a day each for the maintenance of those who are alive. We also learn by the same source that there are 15,000 troops quartered within the walls.—*Ibid*, May 23.

On her trip last Wednesday from Macao, the Willamette saw four very large mandarin junks, and we understand that Commodore Keppel the following day, with the Sir Charles Forbes and Bittern, proceeded out in that direction in search of them. Should the Commodore fall in with them, they will find that he is still as vigorous and energetic as formerly.—*Ibid*, May 23.

The news recently from Canton is that the mandarins have sent out in every direction to buy up provisions to be stored for use in the capital, and also in the adjacent district chief towns - their reasons for which are to provide against the want of the soldiers and people in the city, should the gates have to be shut up on account of further war movements. Recently the Braves have been closely guarding the city gates on every side, barely allowing the Western and the Tae Ping Gates to be opened, where a very strict vigilance is kept up: without a pass, persons are allowed to go out but not to enter. Recently a messenger from Pekkong, sixty or seventy miles north of Canton, came to Hong-kong, reporting that the rebels at Che-soey in C-oey district have exhausted their supplies, in consequence of which the adherents of the leader Chun have abandoned him and joined themselves to the rebels in Kwangsi. At present the leader Lien has but few adherents, and they are closely environed on every side by the Braves of the Imperialists, who are not quite brave enough, however, to enter deeply into their caves, nor dare the rebels come out to attack, so they are now baying each other like two bulldogs, and grinning: nothing more.—*Ibid*, May 24.

INDIA.

THE intelligence from India is of an alarming character as regards the progress of the mutiny in the Bengal army. At the latest advices, about 12,000 of the mutineers, after killing their officers, had obtained possession of the city of Delhi. An overwhelming force of European troops was concentrating around that city, and the next mail will, it is hoped, bring intelligence of the suppression of this fresh outbreak, and the chastisement of the leaders. The Raleigh, frigate, Captain Kiffal, was lost near Macao. Pending the suppression of the revolt of the sepoy troops in Bengal, steamers had been dispatched by the Governor-General to the Mauritius and the Straits of Sunda to intercept the troop-ships destined for China, and to direct them upon Calcutta. Lord Elgin's departure from Calcutta for China was deferred until the settlement of the sepoy outbreak.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY, 6TH JULY.—Rumours have been current that the Government do not intend to proceed with the Land Bill this session. From what source these have proceeded, is not known, but a very general expectation prevailed on Friday, that a ministerial explanation on the subject would be made in the Assembly. The Cabinet, however, hoisted no signal of surrender, even when Mr. Aspinall, the worthy and anti-time-wasting member for Talbot, gave notice of his intention to move a resolution, declaring it to be "inexpedient to proceed with the settlement of the land question, until a fuller parliamentary representation shall have been provided for." It is generally believed by the members who sit upon the Ministerial side of the House that the bill will be proceeded with—at any rate, so far as the carrying it through the Assembly; and that amendments will be introduced, in committee, to meet to the fullest extent the reasonable ojections that have been raised against some of the clauses.

The quarterly statement of the revenues of the colony was placed in the hands of members on Friday evening. The year and the quarter compare very favourably with the same periods ending the 30th June, 1856. Notwithstanding that the yield of the gold-fields has been considerably less this quarter than the former one, there is no falling off in the general revenue. There is a considerable falling off in the territorial revenue, but this has arisen entirely from the fact that the average submitted for sale has been less in an equal proportion. On the whole these returns are very promising.

The Columbian has just (9.15 a.m.) been reported by telegraph as arrived at the Heads, having only exceeded the contract time by one day. I must make use of the test thus afforded me to remark once more on the paramount necessity of the earliest possible information of the date of her intended departure with the homeward mails. The inhabitants of the inland districts are beginning to feel sore on the subject of the uncertainty that has attended the sailing of the last three mails.

Little of interest has disturbed the tranquillity of Melbourne during the last few days. The proceedings of the Assembly are slower and drearier than ever, and the interest felt in them is but small. An endeavour is being made by all parties to bring the unusually long session to a speedy termination. This effort, though pretty general, is not likely to be successful, as a few obstructives are likely to fight to the last against the Land Bill. The session can hardly close before the end of August or the beginning of September. What the Upper House will do cannot be predicted. They adjourned on one occasion because the place was damp—three or four times in order to have proper accommodation for their meeting in one of the committee rooms, and on other grounds of a cognate nature. The last week's adjournment was in consequence of a "smell of paint." In the interim very important and pressing business stands over from week to week, and will at last have to be transacted by a kind of *rush* in order to get up to the time of prorogation, and this too at the end of a session which will have endured for nearly ten months!

The American dinner in honour of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, took place on Saturday, and went off splendidly. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the evening, except the injudicious conduct of Mr. Hood, M.L.C., who was a guest on the occasion. Mr. Hood's good taste in responding to the toast of his Excellency the Governor may be gathered from the following extract:—

He would take that opportunity of saying a few word with reference to his Excellency's present advisers. (Loud cries of "No, no.") He would only say ten words.

The President, interrupting the speaker, said he hoped he would not refer to party or political questions.

Mr. Hood said, as such observations were objectionable, he would discontinue them. The hon. gentleman proceeded to remark on the bad taste of Irishmen in attempting to throw ridicule on an authority quoted in the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of two hon. members calling out when the name of Cushing was mentioned, "Oh, an American," and "Oh, a Yankee." The hon. member's (Mr. Hood's) observations were in such evident bad taste that they were received throughout with most deserved marks of disapprobation, and amid which he resumed his seat.

This little episode in the celebration proceedings will convey some idea, not only of the good taste of Mr. Hood, but of the class of gentlemen who have a right of *veto* to the proceedings—the laboriously matured measures—of the Lower House.

The journals of to-day announce the vacation of his seat in the Assembly by Captain Pasley (South Bourke), and a valedictory address to the constituency is issued by that gentleman, whose official duties seem to clash with the fair discharge of those of a representative member. Messrs. Chapman, Ricardo, and Walsh are in the field, and a hot contest is expected. Captain Pasley will be a loss to the Assembly, in which his manly and straightforward character is fully appreciated.

There has been nothing doing in the import market, except in flour and wheat. The best brands of Adelaide are quoted at £24 10s. per ton to-day. I have not heard of sales, but an offer of £23 10s. for a parcel of 200 tons, which was refused, has come under my notice. There have been large sales of wheat at 9s. and 9s. 3d. per bushel. The telegraphic report of the arrival of the Columbian at the Heads has put an entire stop to business for the day.

The favourite clipper-ship Norfolk cleared out at the Customs on Saturday, with 85,000 ounces of gold, and £77,700 in gold specie. She is commanded by Captain George Coleman, who has made his name renowned in the Kent by the rapidity and regularity of her voyages.

SENTENCE OF DIVORCE.—In the case of "Campbell v. Campbell," which came before Dr. Lushington, in the Consistory Court, it appeared that the parties were originally resident in Australia, but, in 1856, Mrs. Campbell came to England with her six children. On the voyage, she appears to have become intimate with Mr. Christopher Garstin, the alleged paramour; and this gentleman took lodgings in several houses in which, after her arrival in London, she occupied apartments. There were various averments of adultery, which were met by the pleas, first, of innocence; secondly of condonation. Dr. Lushington was of opinion that the proof of Mrs. Campbell's guilt was undeniable. The plea of condonation was supported principally by the evidence of Mr. Feuillade, the proprietor of the Colonnade Hotel, who stated that he had heard Mr. Campbell speak kindly to his wife, and agree to be responsible for her hotel expenses. On cross-examination, however, it appeared that Mr. Campbell was at the time under the impression that his wife was of unsound mind, and that she was being attended on that account by Dr. Forbes Winslow. An application had been made to allow time for the examination of witnesses in Australia and Italy; but the Court did not think that any sufficient grounds had been shown for granting that indulgence. He (Dr. Lushington) must regard the plea of condonation as wholly unproved, and must pronounce for the separation. Divorce accordingly.—*Home News*.

TASMANIA.

WE have papers to the 1st instant from Hobart Town and Launceston.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On the evening of the 29th ultimo, pursuant to placard and advertisement, a numerously attended meeting was held at the Albert Theatre "for the purpose of considering the present state of the Tasmanian Press, and other important matters affecting the interests of the working classes." Mr. Josiah Hand was unanimously called on to preside, and, in his capacity of chairman, placed before the meeting the heads of the various subjects that would be submitted for their consideration. The proceedings extended to a considerable length, but their tenor may be gathered from the following notice of the meeting by the *Daily News* of the next day:—"The labour supply (it says) was the real question involved in the resolutions adopted by last night's meeting. Residents here of the working class are dissatisfied with the method employed for supplying the labour market of Tasmania from Europe, and complain of the unnecessary severity to which immigrants are subjected, on arrival, under the operation of the Masters and Servants' Act. Immigrants, it is alleged, are decoyed here, at great expense to the colony, under false pretences or on delusive representations; they are not made acquainted with the penal character of their contract with the colony; they are roughly received on landing; find scanty or unremunerative employment in the country; and are ultimately driven, by want of employment and harsh laws, to seek in Victoria or New South Wales the wages they cannot earn in Tasmania. Such are the allegations of the working classes. Employers, probably, would meet these statements with absolute denial. The truth, as usual, is to be found between these extreme views."

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—On Monday, Boyle Robertson Patey—who came to the colony as a prisoner of the Crown—brought an action against John Davies, of the *Hobart Town Mercury*, for printing and circulating a defamatory placard, whereby his fair fame was tarnished. Damages were laid at £500. The trial, which lasted all day, was brought to a close, after half an hour's deliberation on the part of the jury, by the plaintiff obtaining a verdict—damages one farthing.

IN RE H. J. D'EMDEN.—On Friday the 26th ultimo, Mr. D'Emden, late proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Colonial Times*, applied to the Insolvent Court, Hobart Town, for his discharge. Mr. Brewer, for the opposing creditors, objected, on the following grounds, viz.:—"That from 1854 up to the time of his insolvency insolvent had carried on nothing but a system of borrowing that in itself was the strongest evidence that in 1856 he had no prospect of being able to pay his debts. He (Mr. Brewer) had doubts whether insolvent would ever be able to extricate himself. Then, what was the object of the bond? Was it to pay creditors already in existence? No! it was to enable the newspaper to be carried on. Before that bond was executed every shilling of the money was drawn. The bond was obtained on fraudulent and false pretences. Did insolvent state what his liabilities at the bank were? The contract with Messrs. Anderson and Searle was a fraud upon the other gentlemen who signed the bond. In reality Mr. A'Emden drew £741 on the new cash credit; then what prevented him from paying Mr. Anderson? and his failure to do so was a false pretence under the Act. Then the debt to Messrs. Brent and Westbrook was contracted under circumstances which showed that insolvent could not have had the slightest expectation of being able to pay the same. That debt was contracted after the execution of the bond, at a time when Mr. D'Emden admitted that he owed £4000; he still, however, continued borrowing money, and he (Mr. Brewer) would contend that insolvent could not have had the slightest expectation of payment. Insolvent had acted in the most reckless manner, and involved others in his ruin, and he (Mr. Brewer) would submit that this was a case which called for the visitation of the utmost severity of law."

Mr. Commissioner Browne reserved his judgment.

THE TASMANIAN WASTE LANDS BILL.

THE *Colonial Times* publishes the following outline of the new Waste Lands Bill, as amended in committee:—"The Waste Lands are to be disposed of according to the provisions of the proposed Act, and not otherwise. The Governor may reserve lands for public purposes, the instrument of their disposal to state expressly the purpose to which they are to be appropriated, and sixty days' notice to be given in the *Gazette*—the Governor to have power to make land regulations; commissioners to be appointed; the Waste Lands to be divided into three classes:—1. The town and suburban lands; 2. Country lands. 3. Unsettled lands. The first class to include all lands within five miles of Hobart Town or Launceston, and within one mile of any other township or village. The third class to comprise the western coast lands, say roughly, the whole unexplored district to the west of a line drawn from South Cape to the Arthur River. The second class we infer (for it is not stated) to include all lands not embraced by the other two divisions. "Town and suburban" lands are to be sold only by auction after three months' notice—such notice to state the upset price. "Country" and "unsettled lands are to be sold either by auction, at an upset price of 10s. per acre, or by private contract. If by auction, a deposit of one-tenth to be paid at the time of the purchase, and the rest within one month; if sold by private contract, the lots must be above fifty acres at the rate of £1 per acre, and the extra expense of survey and grant deed must be borne by the purchaser. Cash to be paid at the signing of the contract, if the block be more than 640 acres; if under that extent, credit may be allowed for eight years, on the following terms; a premium of one-fifth in addition to the price, as allowance for credit, also a deposit of one-fifth, the rest to be paid in annual instalments equal to one-tenth of the whole. The Commissioner may grant, for twelve months only, licenses to occupy "country" or "unsettled" lands, or licenses to fell timber. They may also put up to auction for lease, lots of 500 acres of the second and third class, at an upset price of £1 for every 100 acres. Such lease may, however, be closed by the Commissioner at six months' notice—compensation being allowed for improvements. Commissioners may also let lands by private contract, in certain circumstances, and under similar conditions. "Town and suburban" lands may be let on building leases for twenty-one years. Grants may be made to adjoining owners for slips, jetties, &c. Gratuitous grants in "unsettled" lands of from 50 to 640 acres may be made by the Commissioners, if the applicant shall prove that he means to settle upon, and cultivate the land, is possessed of capital equal to £1 for every acre, together with live stock, implements of husbandry, &c. He must further make a declaration that he has not obtained a previous grant of land under this regulation, and that he will not dispose of his interest without the consent of the Commissioners. He must, moreover, reside on the land for five years, and clear, fence, and cultivate 1-10th of the whole block. Should these terms be only partially fulfilled the Commissioners may, if they think fit, extend the time, &c. The Commissioners may also let the "unsettled" lands for seven years, at a peppercorn rent, in blocks of 5000 acres, provided that the lessee will put 1000 sheep, or 100 head of cattle upon the block—six months' notice to close the lease, with compensation for improvements. The remaining sections of the bill are occupied with the usual legal precautions, and do not affect its general principles.

Commenting on this measure, the same journal of the 27th ultimo, remarks:—"It would be in vain for any set of men to hope that they could put forth a land scheme that should be perfectly free from all objections, and it would be equally unreasonable of the public to expect it. The utmost that can be attempted is to devise that plan against which least can be said; and dissentients can only make good their position by showing that something else is practicable, and attended on the whole with more benefits and fewer disadvantages. The question to be answered is, not whether some of the provisions of the Waste Lands Bill are good, bad, or indifferent, but whether it is possible to suggest any thing better. The disposal of the waste lands is intimately connected with immigration, and cannot fairly be considered without reference to that great question. The legitimate application of the revenue arising from land sales we take to be to open up the country, and to develop its produce and resources to the utmost. To accomplish this end, the land must be occupied and cultivated; and this again can only be brought about by such a large increase of the population as immigration alone can secure. But if immigrants are to be drawn to our shores, we must hold out sufficient inducement to attract them, and to keep them when they come. Hence a certain portion of the land revenue is directly expended in the payment of passages to the colony. The immigrants arrive. Can we keep them? Do they make the colony their home? Is it not rather a mere thoroughfare to the regions beyond? And if we lose nearly as fast as we get them, what advantage do we gain though they repay the bounty to the Government? We repeat it, our grand difficulty is not to bring immigrants to the colony, but it is to retain them as *bona fide* settlers when they come. We must make it worth their while to stay and become permanent residents and improvers of the country. No government restrictions will accomplish this end; it can only be effected by making it their interest to remain, instead of their using our immigration scheme as a bridge to the gold-fields. The only effectual inducement that we can hold out is—Land, and facilities to acquire it. This, at least, should be one great consideration in any plan for its alteration. If the mode of disposing lands should be such as in effect to shut out the poor man and his family from all chance of becoming a proprietor; if he can only buy land in large allotments, and at a ruinous competition; if, on the other hand, full fling is given to the large capitalist and speculator to grasp the territory over his head, we may indeed get a large immediate revenue; but we shall loose a hundred-fold more in the end. Any land scheme will ruin us at last, if in effect it be prohibitory to the honest, sober, and industrious immigrant, who has but little money at his command. Here it is that the proposed land scheme fails. While the bill contains many provisions that are creditable to its framers, and while we scorn to echo the base insinuation that honourable men have deliberately concocted a bill to subserve their private interests, we must in candour confess that in this matter it has disappointed us. Let the truth be plainly stated—the framers of the bill were very much at sea. We want, above all things, a sober, hard-working, and independent yeomanry; a middle class of farmers fixed to the soil; a body of agriculturists who shall occupy an intermediate position between the large landlord and the small labourer. We do not wish to see society here grouping itself into sheepowners and shepherds, proprietors and ploughboys, merchants and matchsellers. A community without a middle class is exposed to the alternate tyranny of the magnate and the mob, and until we get it in the country as well as in the town, all differences of opinion will assume the character of class struggling against class."

THE NORTHERN ESCORT.—The Rocky River Escort arrived by the Illalong, from the Hunter, last evening. The following are the consignees:—David Cohen and Co., 137 ozs. 10 dwts.; A. Levien, 178 ozs. 14 dwts.; Cohen and Levy, 395 ozs. 5 dwts.; Joint Stock Bank, 234 ozs. 13 dwts.; Bank New South Wales, 758 ozs. 6 dwts. Total, 1848 ozs. 8 dwts. Specie, Colonial Treasurer, £500.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.—Notice to the following effect has been issued from the Treasury: As the strength of the spirit known by the designation of "Hamburgh Bitters," cannot be tested by Sykes' hydrometer, the duty of customs payable on the said spirit is fixed at ten shillings (10s.) the gallon, in accordance with the Schedule of the Act of Council, 19 Victoria, No. 14.

LECTURE AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—In connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, a lecture was delivered, last night, by Mr. G. J. Crouch, at the above institution, on "The Chemistry of Intoxicating Liquors." The body of the hall was well filled; Dr. Whittell occupied the chair. For the illustration of his subject, the lecturer exhibited and explained a number of well-drawn diagrams, tables of analyses, and chemical apparatus, by which he practically displayed the process of distillation. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Crouch made extracts from Liebig, Pereria, Davy, Hassall, and other authorities, to show that alcohol had no existence in organic nature, and that the destruction of some natural product, containing saccharine matter was indispensable for bringing it into being; but demonstrating, at the same time, that previous to fermentation, sugar contained neither alcohol nor carbonic acid gas. For the production of the amount of alcoholic beverages which were consumed in one year (1824), which was upwards of 81,000,000 gallons, he said it required the destruction of 1,459,098,782 lbs. of sugar. Explanations were given of the various processes to which vegetable products were submitted before beer, wine, and spirits, were formed from them. The lecturer had, whilst elucidating his subject, separated the nutritious from the spirit or heat-producing element, and having derived alcohol by the distillation of beer, wine, and brandy, he exhibited it as being the identical stimulant in all fermented or distilled liquors, stating that all their nutritious matter was contained in the residuum. The lecturer was frequently cheered during the evening.

IMPOSTORS.—A CAUTION.—Two men and a boy, a small table; a dozen one-ounce vials, containing a colourless fluid with an ochrey deposit; half-a-score walnut sized chalk balls—red, white, and blue; a shabby little box; a brass candlestick, two or three table-spoons, some copper coins, and a sort of thimble-rigging cup, formed the nucleus around which a number of persons were seen congregating at one of the Woolloomooloo approaches on Tuesday. One of the men spoke provincial French, and had a quantity of dirty hair about his mouth; the other spoke the common German-Hebrew-English, and tried to drive the business. He requested "ladies and gentlemen" to ask for the improved "galvanising composition," for candlesticks, spoons, &c., and whilst doing so he showed the effect of the liquor from the vials upon the brass and copper coins, which was to impart a quicksilver coating. The enterprise was not a very successful one, the only victim being a drunken character, who was induced to believe the thing very clever, and a "good imitation" of silver. It fortunately happened that a passer-by, observing the crowd, and perceiving the odour of aqua fortis in the air, inspected the paraphernalia, and recognised a quack composition he had prepared in large quantities in England. He referred, on his return home, to certain memoranda, and there found the following:—"A supposed quack doctor (who, however, proved a scamp) periodically got a composition made up and bottled at ——'s of Norwick. It consisted of quicksilver ½lb., nitric acid 1lb., water a sufficient quantity for a solution to fill a gross of vials—ounce and half-ounce, half a gross each. The last order (three gross of these bottles) was packed in readiness to be called for, but the gent never came! What did he want the stuff for?" The query is now at length answered. The bottle and contents, which were sold for a shilling, were not worth two-pence.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL.—On Friday 3rd instant last, Mr. Inspector Cooke, having received information that an illicit still was to be found at a place called Salisbury Farm, twenty-two miles from Melbourne, and four miles from Rock Bank, on the Ballaarat-road, proceeded in quest of it, with some of the mounted police. When within a mile and a half of the farm he encountered a man driving a cart, and asked him what his name was. The man told him "Pettit." Being struck with the appearance of the cart, Mr. Cooke made further inquiries, and was informed that it contained potatoes. Not feeling satisfied, he ordered one of his men to examine the sacks supposed to contain potatoes, with his knife, and the man could find nothing but straw. This, Pettit asserted, was to cover the potatoes with. The inspector then probed the straw and sacks with the hammer of his whip, and hearing a peculiar ringing sound, searched the cart, and discovered a hogshead. Asking Pettit what it contained, he at first refused to answer, but at last admitted that it contained spirits of wine, and that it was useless to deny it. Pettit next confessed that his name was Armstrong. Going on to the farm, Mr. Cooke left Armstrong in charge of one of his men, and went to the house, but found no one in. There was a barn opposite the house, which he entered, and saw that some of the slabs of one of the walls were loose. Against these slabs, outside the barn, a large haystack was built. Removing two or three of the slabs as quietly as possible, Mr. Cooke looked through, and saw a light in the middle of the stack! This mysterious circumstance was rendered still more exciting by the apparition of a figure inside the stack, occupied in stirring up something very busily in a tub, with a shovel Upon this, Mr. Cooke placed his men round the stable, but while he was occupied, the individual made his exit from the interior of the stack, and replaced the slabs. He was too late, however, and was compelled to take them all down again and very reluctantly to "reveal the secrets of his prison-house." Mr. Cooke entered the stack, and found a French patent still, quite complete, and capable of distilling from 500 to 700 gallons a week, and fourteen mash-tuns, several of them new, and two of them containied 500 gallons of wash, ready for distillation. In a large butt, used for a spirit-receiver, Mr. Cooke found a gallon of spirits of wine, similar to that contained in the hogshead, the latter having evidently been filled from it. Upon removing a portion of the top of the haystack and looking in, the method of working the still was sufficiently manifest. The fire by which the stills were heated passed underground from the chimney of the house, and the water was supplied by an underground pipe, running from a large barrel outside the house to the stable, and worked by means of a force-pump of double action, which supplied also the various coolers. The whole was seized, and the man Armstrong, and the other man, whose name is Andrew Russell, were brought up before the Resident Magistrate, at the City Court, on Saturday, and remanded till Wednesday next.—*Argus*.

A QUARTZ-REEF AT KEW.—We have been shown some specimens of quartz, richly impregnated with gold, accidently discovered about eighteen inches from the surface, while sinking a cesspool upon some land belonging to C. P. Bradley, Esq., and very near the Kew Hotel. The quartz was found in scattered fragments, and it is believed that a reef exists near at hand. The specimens may be seen at No. 79, Collins-street East.—*Argus*.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held, this day. The report was read and adopted. A letter from the Colonial Secretary, stating the terms proposed by Mr. Wetton, respecting Steam Communication via Panama, and the reply of the Government was also read, a full report of the proceedings will be found in another part of our columns.

The Inchinnan arrived to-day from Manila, with 19,762 bags of sugar, and 27 cases of cigars.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool offered was small (27 bales), and a decline of 1½d. per lb. took place, in consequence of our late advices from England. Two lots of superior scoured wool brought from 2s. 6¾d. to 2s. 7d. A large quantity of sheepskins was sold to-day, at a decline of full 1d. per lb. on last quotations.

The tallow market was well supplied. About 83 casks were sold. For 5 casks of superior beef £47 15s. was obtained; mutton brought £51 10s.; the remainder brought from £40 5s. and upwards.

HIDES.—A large quantity was sold to-day, at prices which show a fall of from 3s. to 4s. on last week's quotations.

The *Times* of the 16th of May gives the following report of the produce markets:—

In the produce markets during the week there has been general steadiness, and stocks in most cases exhibit a further diminution, the easterly winds still delaying arrivals at this port. The demand or sugar appears to have received a check by the farther sudden advance of 2s to 3s established at the public sales in the early part of last week, and, where importers met the buyers, is under the extreme rates then obtained has been accepted. The general position of the market is still, however, favourable to holders, the latest returns again showing an important falling off in the quantities held, owing to remarkably large clearances for consumption, combined with light receipts. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Java, on Monday, will comprise about 25,000 tons, and the result is looked forward to with more than the usual degree of interest. There has been some animation in coffee, prices of all descriptions closing rather firmer. Some speculative business is reported in Ceylon of native growth, good ordinary quality bringing 63s to 64s. Four cargoes of Rio and two of St. Domingo have been taken for near ports at about former quotations. Rice remains steady. The clearances for export still proceed upon a very extensive scale, and the stock is now reduced to a moderate compass. Nothing of interest has transpired in spice. Rum is unaltered. There has been a better feeling in the saltpetre market, owing to the revival of speculative inquiry at Liverpool, combined with the absence of further indirect imports and the comparatively limited stock on hand here. The quarterly sales of East India indigo, which commenced on Tuesday, have thus far gone off at 2d. to 6d. under the rates obtained in the January series, excepting for good to fine shipping Kurpah Madras, which met with a spirited competition. Notwithstanding the limited attendance of buyers, a large proportion of the quantity passed has been disposed of. In tea there is scarcely any speculation, but a fair demand exists on the part of the trade for most descriptions. Green teas are offered more freely, and in some instances have been sold at a reduction. There are buyers of common congou at 1s. 0¼d. per lb.

The same journal, with respect to the weekly return of the Bank of England, says:—

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£5,163,146	Decrease	£727,014
Other deposits	10,081,864	Increase	590,620
Rest	3,328,676	Increase	49,807
On the other side of the account:—			
Government securities	£10,303,838	Decrease	£906,385
Other securities	18,630,357	Increase	219,534
Notes unemployed	4,236,355	Increase	672,990

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,341,890, being a decrease of £434,640; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,808,127, showing an increase of £249,300 when compared with the preceding return. The decrease in the amount of Government securities arises probably from some arrangement connected with the investments of the Savings'-banks Commissioners consequent upon the paying off the £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds.

From the *Home News* dated the 16th of May, we take the latest City and Commercial intelligence.

The gradual but steady influx of gold which seems during the last week or two to have set in from most quarters is beginning to lead to discussion as to the probability of an early return to the rate of 6 per cent. by the Bank of England. The delay in publishing the weekly *Gazette* statements deprvies the public of the most important materials for forming an opinion on the point; but, judging from those issued up to May 2, and supposing that the increase in the bullion since that date may have been about £300,000, so as to raise the total to £9,850,000, a further improvement to the extent of about half a million will still most probably be required before any alteration can be looked for. This, however, may now take place at any moment. The change of the wind gives a prospect of the speedy arrival from Australia of about £700,000; each weekly packet from New York will bring a considerable sum; about 50,000 sovereigns are on their way from Constantinople; and to-day some bills on London of large amount, drawn from St. Petersburg against gold shipped, have made their appearance—the aggregate expected thence being at least £200,000 or £300,000. It was at about this date last year that a sudden and strong, although only temporary, revival from a long period of depression took place. On the 17th of May, 1856, the bullion stood at £9,800,000, and in the succeeding week it reached £10,550,000, the Bank meanwhile having reduced their rates, which for the past half-year had been at 6 and 7 per cent., according to the term of the paper, to 6 per cent., for all descriptions. By the 31st of May a further augmentation had occurred to £11,380,000, the rate having two days previously been lowered to 5 per cent. Up to the end of June the favourable movement continued without interruption, until the bullion had reached £13,070,000, and the rate of discount was put at 4½ per cent. The tide then again turned, and from that period to the present, an interval of nearly eleven months, with very few exceptions, each weekly statement has shown a falling off. The signs of reaction, therefore, have not arrived before the time at which, from all past experience, it might fairly have been expected. It is to be hoped that it will not be as rapid and delusive as that of last year; but it is upon the discretion of the public with regard to foreign undertakings that this will in a great degree depend, although the progress of the silk crop and the prospects of the European grain harvest must for the next three months constitute the main considerations.

The suspension was announced to-day of Messrs. Edward J. Hambro and Co., general merchants. Their trade was rather extensive, and it is supposed their liabilities may be considerable.

FLAX.—Thirty-one bales flax stem, ex Sarah Ann, from Australia, sold at 105s; and 69 bales, ex Arrow, from Australia, part sold at 100s to 105s per ton.

We subjoin the latest prices for Australian securities in the London Stock Exchange, on the 16th of May: New South Wales Government 5 per cent. Debentures, 97¾ to 98½; Victoria, 6 per cents., 106 to 106½; Bank of Australasia, 87 to 89; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17¼ to 17¾; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17½ to 18; ditto, new, 17 to 17½; New South Wales, 46 to 48; Oriental Bank, 40 to 41; Union Bank, 56 to 58; ditto new, 6 to 7.

The same paper announces the fact of Coutts' private bank adopting the practice of allowing interest on deposits, in the same manner as the Joint Stock Banks:—

It is understood that Messrs. Coutts and Co. have lately notified their willingness to allow interest on any large sums deposited with them for fixed periods, thus assimilating their practice to that of the joint stock banks. The measure is a new one on the part of private bankers, but it involves a nominal rather than a real alteration of system, the practice hitherto of all the London houses having been to take sums to employ on behalf of their customers, according to such agreement as might seem mutually desirable. Messrs. Coutts and Co. having now placed this description of business on a fixed footing, most of the other private banks will probably take a similar course.

The National Provincial Bank of England appears to be in a flourishing state, as shown by the subjoined statement:

At a meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England, held to-day, Mr. J. F. Laurie presiding, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 10 per cent., was declared, and the report was unanimously adopted. The chairman, in alluding to the progress of business during 1856, referred to the healthy and prosperous condition of commercial and agricultural affairs, notwithstanding the high value of money. The late failures of private and joint-stock banks have caused some apprehension among the public, but it was contended that the majority of the joint-stock banks are entitled to credit for their general management and the assistance they have afforded towards carrying out the present extensive operations of the country. In the case of the National Provincial Bank of England every safeguard has been adopted to prevent any improper advantage being taken of the funds.

The same journal, of the 14th of May, announces that the prospectus has been issued of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, with a capital of £120,000, in £10 shares, and a guarantee from the English Government of 6 per cent. for 25 years. The object is to carry a line, which has already been laid to Sardinia, to Malta and Corfu, where a communication will ultimately be effected with the Euphrates line to India. Its length will be about 700 nautical miles, and a contract has been made for its completion by October next, the manufacturers taking all the risk of laying it down. From the number of vessels touching at Malta a large revenue is especially contemplated from that port. The tariff rates will be fixed with the consent of the Government, and are not to be liable to reduction, except when the profits of the company shall exceed 12 per cent. Mr. Samuel Gurney is the chairman, Messrs. Hankey are the bankers, and Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell the brokers. And it further mentions that "the new committee on the Bank Charter Act will forthwith commence its sittings. It is composed of 25 members, comprising the Chancellor of the Exchequer and four ex-Chancellors—namely, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Francis Baring, Sir C. Wood and Mr. Gladstone; also, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Spooner, banker, of Birmingham; Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby's Government, and chairman of the recently dissolved London and Paris Bank; Mr. Glyn, London banker; Mr. Wilson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Cayley, a director of the Commercial Bank; Mr. Vance, a Dublin merchant; Mr. Weguelin, the late Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Hildyard, Q.C.; Mr. Hankey, a director and formerly Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; Mr. M. T. Smith, London banker; Mr. Fergus, a Scotch manufacturer; Mr. Hope Johnstone; Mr. J. L. Ricardo, a director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. Ennis, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland; Mr. Tite, the chairman of the Bank of Egypt, and a director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. Puller, Mr. Ball, and the Earl of Gifford, formerly private secretary to Lord Panmure.

The *Home News*, of the 16th of May, gives the following report of the oil and tallow markets:—

OILS.—Linseed has improved in demand, and the price now on the spot is 40s 9d. Rape is firm. Pale, 53s 6d, and brown, 50s to 50s 6d. Cocoa-nut is cheaper, and in less request. Ceylon, 46s to 47s, and Cochin, 47s to 48s 6d. 117 casks from Sydney, ex Light of the Age, sold, middling and good, 43s to 45s; ordinary, 41s to 42s; dark, 39s; and very low, 35s. Palm steady, at 45s to 45s 6d for fine. In fish oils, little change; 24 tuns southern whale from Cape of Good Hope part sold, good double compass, £45 15s; and mixed single and double compass, £45. 92 tuns sperm, ex Antipodes, from Hobart Town, sold at £94 to £95 5s; and 30 tuns from Boston, taken in at £95 per tun.

TALLOW, after advancing to 57s on the spot and all the month, has again declined, and is now 55s 3d, and the same price up to the end of June. A good business has been done, and there are now buyers for October to December at 55s per cwt. The first vessel this season has arrived from St. Petersburg, so that ere long we look forward for heavy supplies. The following parcels of Australian have been offered at public sale, viz., 21 casks, ex Woolloomooloo, which sold at 50s, marked B; 189 casks, ex Scotia, GW, 53s 3d to 53s 9d; DC, 52s 3d; M'D, 50s 9d to 51s JD, 50s 9d to 51s; Tozer, 51s to 52s 6d; GW, CR, 50s; R and T, 50s 3d to 50s 6d; 101 casks, ex Derwent, Jackson, 50s 3d to 55s 6d; 33 casks, ex Vocalist, J. G. 51s to 52s; 38 casks ex Helen Baird, St. Ruth, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; B K, 53s; BK, S, 51s 60 casks, ex Royal Charter, B and Co., 55s to 55s 6d, one lot 57s 36 casks, ex Copenhagen, B and KM in triangle, 56s to 58s; 5 casks ex Orient, 52s; 28 casks, ex Blackwall, 50s 6d to 51s 6d; and 21 ex Orwell, B and Co., 50s 6d to 55s; WPW, 49s to 56s 9d; an V T, 50s to 52s 9d per cwt.

WHALEBONE is dearer and in good demand. A few lots, ex Flash, from Adelaide, sold at £216 to £348; 3 tons Finner at £25: 25 cwt., ex Oliver Cromwell, £380 to £382; and 5 cwt. Finner a £40 per ton.

From the *Leeds Mercury* of the 12th May, we take the annexed remarks respecting the woollen markets:—

LEEDS, Tuesday.—There has been a rather good attendance of buyers in the market this morning, and the biddings have been very free, but not such as the manufactures have accepted to any extent, and hence in the coloured Cloth-hall only a very light business has been done. In the white market, however, the transactions have been more numerous, but considerably limited by the inadequacy of the prices offered. The merchants are evidently willing to operate freely, but on terms reduced to a greater extent than the present price of wool admits.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—There was a perceptible improvement in every department of the trade. The buyers from a distance were more numerous, and the transactions effected were much more frequent and extensive. The better order of good went off well, and lower qualities found ready sale. The price of wool has experienced no change since the last slight decline.

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, May 15.—The market has shown little, if any, improvement this morning, the sales of cloth having been on a very limited scale and prices being maintained with difficulty, though there is more steadiness than last week. The difficulty of making sales applies to nearly all classes of cloth. In yarns there is rather more business. There are no important sales in any one class, but the demand applies to most kinds of mule and water, both for home consumption and export.

BRISTOL SUGAR MARKET, Friday, May 15.—About 300 hogsheads Barbadoes, the last in first hands, have found buyers this week, partly at a decline of 1s per cwt., and privately some parcels for arrival are spoken of, the exact particulars of which have not transpired. The market is certainly quiet, as might indeed be expected after the late excitement, but there are few or no sellers at the decline quoted, which, however, can only be of temporary duration. The refined market has also been quiet, but, as the manufacturers have nothing ready to offer, quotations are unaltered. Rum is much wanted, but there is none in first hands.

Our advices from Tasmania are to the 2nd of July. The Customs revenue for the port of Launceston during the week ended the 26th of June, was £1690 14s.; Hobart Town, £1966 6s. 4d. The *Daily News* says—

LAUNCESTON, 1st July.—Our produce market remains stationary at last quoted prices. Considerable quantities of oats reached Melbourne during last week. The price, however, is still quoted here at 10s to 10s 6d per bushel. Wheat, 7s to 7s 6d. Bran, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Potatoes are becoming scarce, in consequence of the state of the weather, which prevents supplies from reaching this market from the coast and interior, £10 to £11 per ton, were the figures quoted yesterday.

HOBART TOWN, 2ND JULY.—With the exception of an unexpected advance in potatoes, with an increased demand, our markets have undergone no change since we last reported. A belief amongst speculators that potatoes are scarce is said to be the cause of the demand; how far, however that belief is correct is not for us to judge, but for some days past the arrivals have been small. Dealers were giving from £8 to £8 10s yesterday, and there were some sales at £9. Wheat was not so brisk, the market being from 8s to 8s 8d. Oats dull, at from 8s 6d to 9s 6d. Barley still inquired for. Hay, £8 to £9, with a fair supply.

From Adelaide we have news to June 30th. The *Register* says,—

The market was very firm to-day for flour. A sale of 50 tons (town brand), at £21 10s was effected. Wheat has advanced to 9s, and bran to 2s 6d. In both these articles large transactions are reported.

We have been favoured by a mercantile firm with the following extracts from a letter dated Manila, 5th May:—

Sugar has continued to advance here, and prices are now much higher than ever they were before. Some 10,000 pls. current clayed were sold last month at 8¼ dollars per pl., and 5000 pls undried Pampanga, at 7 dollars 7 cents. Zesu and Ilo Ilo have been taken at 5 dollars 6 cents to 6 dollars 1 cent; and Taal at 5 dollars 4 cents to 5 dollars 6 cents per pl. In the latter description (unclayed) there is a very active demand, and little appearance of any decline. There are many complaints from Pampanga, &c., of a poor out-turn this season, but we do not think the crop will prove in the end less than last year, and from Zebu, Taal, Ilo Ilo, &c., there will be a considerable surplus.

Coffee is in good enquiry, at 15 dollars per pl. Cigars are now obtained at par, say 8 dollars per mille for No. 2's, and payment can be made in gold. Tonnage is becoming scarce, and freights are looking up.

Exchange on England, 6 months, at 4s 4d to 4s 4½d per dollar 30 days sight, 4s 3d. Per last Europe mail, some 6 months' sight bills were sold at 4s 5¼d, but there was no occasion to sell at such rate, and towards the close bills were scarce at 4s 4d.

The Inchinnan takes 2407 pls. Ilo Ilo, 6736 ditto Pampanga, 270 m. cigars.

The Chance, and Port Jackson load for same port, and possibly the French ship Martreant.

The Trident put back, and will most likely be condemned.

We understand that cargo for the Port Jackson has been engaged at one quotation for S. D. Pampanga. This description, as well as current clayed, lately delivered, have been very low quality.

Current clayed was formerly equal to No. 9, Dutch Standard and is now barely No. 7.

Auckland papers to 17th June arrived by the Moa last night. We take the latest commercial report from the *New Zealander* of 13th June:

The only departures are the steamer Wonga Wonga for Ahuriri and the southern ports; and the brigantine Helen, with 60,000 feet of kauri timber for Wellington and Port Cooper.

Coastwise, there have been few arrivals, and the supplies, in consequence, are nominal; 2560 bushels wheat, 80 bushels oats 100 bushels maize, 38½ tons potatoes, 10 cwt. pumpkins, 5 cwt. onions, 5 cwt. bacon, 10 pigs, 1 ton flax, 78 tons firewood, 16 dozen fruit trees, 850 lbs. butter, 3030 feet sawn timber, 1 ton kauri gum, 25 cwt. salt pork.

The receipt of Customs for the week ending 6th June amounted to £1432 18s. 4d., being £977 18s. 8d., in excess of the previous week.

During the week, there has been more doing in the auction marts than of late. From the quotations, we learn that sales, on the aggregate, have been of satisfactory character.

Mr. H. Ellis held a general sale on Tuesday, at the following rates:—Patent nails, 4½d, to 6d; window glass, 29s per 100 feet; a mixed lot of ironmongery and furniture realised fair prices negrohead tobacco, duty paid, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d; Wybrow's pickles (pints), 6s 6d to 6s 9d; bottled fruits, 12s to 13s 6d; dried apples, 6d; belmont sperm candles, 1s 6d; composite, 1s 3½d Java sugar, 4d; walnuts, 4½d; quarter-boxes sardines, 8s 9d to 9s 5d; quarter-prints, 6½d to 7½d.

Messrs. Connell and Ridings held an extensive sale of general merchandise, with the following results: Brandy, in bond, 14s 6d cases, 27s to 28s; rum, 5s to 5s 9d; whisky, 6s; gin, in cases (Booth's), 33s to 35s; old tom, in hogshead, 6s to 6s 3d; geneva, half cases, 22s; sherry, in wood, 7s; cherry cordial, 25s per dozen; Allsop's ale, 12s 6d per dozen; Porter's stout, 12s 6d to 12s 9d; port, 37s to 42s per dozen; Company's No. 1 pieces, 5½d to 5¾d; Pampanga 3½d to 4d Mauritius, 4½d; soap (Sydney), 42s to 44s; (Liverpool), 31s; rice, 2½d to 2¾d; sperm candles, 1s 6d to 1s 7d moulds (Sydney), 6½d to 7d; salmon, 1s 1d to 1s 4d per lb. spiced beef, 4d; biscuit, 16s 6d per 100 lbs.; coffee (raw), 10½d tea (quarter-chests), 28s; (half), 57s 6d; sardines (¼-tins), 9s to 9s 3d per dozen; chocolate, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.; thumb blue, 1½d; mustard, 9s per dozen; capers, 8s to 9s; currants, 9½d; Barcelona nuts, 6½d; raisins (muscatels), 1s to 1s 2d per lb. woolpacks, 6s 6d; bags, 10s per dozen; turpentine, 4s 7d; white lead, 4d to 4½d; pitch, 26s; tar (Stockholm), 33s; cigars, (No. 2) 80s to 85s.

Mr. Alfred Buckland sold beef at slightly reduced rates. Fat sheep maintain their price. Store stock were not brought forward in such large quantities as on the former Tuesday, and what were sold did not realize late rates. For good dairy cows there is still a demand; superior quality fetched from £12 to £16 each. Mr W. Hunter reports that fat cattle were still bringing fair prices with a prospect of advance. Store stock do not at present realise the prices of the past few weeks. Dairy cows of good quality are in demand. Fat cattle sold from £9 5s to £8 10s. Several lots of store cattle brought from £6 17s 6d to £4. Young heifers sold from £7 to £5 10s, and a horse for £31.

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MISSING FRIENDS.

The undermentioned persons have been advertised for in the *Sydney Morning Herald* from 1st January to 30th June, 1857:—

A.

John Allison; Sarah Appleby, per Ebba Brahe; Thomas and Gilbert Aitchison, per Emigrant; James Adams, of Burnham, England; Agnes Anderson, per Equestrian; George Craib Adams, per Gladiator; Thomas Aston; Alexander Allan, of Scotland.

B.

Charles Black or Tait, from Scotland; Michael Barrat, of Limerick; Catherine Brett; Elizabeth Bush, per Royal Sovereign; William Butt, of Southampton; Mr. Henry Bladen, per Star of the East; Eliza Baird, from Musselburgh; Adam Bruce; John Ball, from Glasgow; Edward Bulford, of Dinam; Mrs. Bayley, per Euphrates; Mrs. Broad; John Brown; George Butterworth; Alexander Barclay, per William Myles; Patrick or James Boulton; John Bremner, per Storm Cloud; John Billerwell; Mary Burth, from Ireland; Edwin E. Bennion, of Liverpool; George Booty; James Blessing; James Byrnes, of Ireland; per Lismore; Joseph W. Bradshaw, per Martin Luther; Mrs. John Brown; James Blackie, of Dunedin; Mr. John Boyd, of Bathurst; Mrs. Bouchor, of Kidderminster; Catherine Brough, of Ireland; Mary Byrns, of Donegall, Ireland; Martin Bateman, per Neptune; Edward and John Bussell; Ellen Brennan, per Kate; Mr. Bigster, London; William Bocking, Richard Butler, of Ireland; Donald Campbell, or Hugh M'Master, per Conway; John G. Brown, of Wapping; Archibald Clark, Scotland; Eliza Creasy; Allan Cameron, of Port William; W. Crane, per Australia; Thomas Coe, per Balaarat; Mr. G. Corker, from England; Charles Cooper; Mr. or Mrs. John Copland, of Nelson Bay Road; John Carter, from Ireland; Timothy Cusick; Biddy Cahill, from Kilkenny; Elizabeth Cherry; James Culling, of Southampton; Thomas Cummins, of County Tyrone; George Coombes, per Light of the Age; James Carter, per John and Lucy; Sheridan Crisp, from Lincolnshire.

D.

Andrew Donelly, of Kilkenny; Mick Dooly, of Galway; Richard Duhig, of Southampton; John Driscoll, of County Cork; Charles Davies, of England; James E. Drury, of London; Michael Doyle; Mr. Dunlop, from Scotland; Hall Dick, alias Archibald Cameron; Susan Devine, per Kate; James or Ann Dixon, of Ireland; Henry Dunsford.

E.

Mr. Ellis, of Bendigo; John Edwards; Robert Edwards, of Croydon; William Evans; Martha and Sophia Eyre, of Ireland.

F.

Mrs. Fraser; William Fields, of Lincolnshire; James Fox, per Rodney; William Fitzsimmons; Thomas Flynn; Francis Finney; John Fry, of Wilts.

G.

William Gray, of Peterhead; Patrick Gray; Robert Gilchrist of Ireland; Mr. Glennan; Thomas Gilbert, per Phœnician; James Grant, of Devonshire.

H.

Benjamin Holt, of Surrey, England; Susannah Holmes; Charles or Hannah Hancock, from Gloucestershire; Jeremiah Hatch; Edward Hoit; E. B. H. D. Cotterell; Robert Hopkins; William Hallett; Miss Hearne, from Melbourne; Eliza Holpin, George Hodgcock, from Kent; Mr. Heap, Melbourne; James Hill, of Bristol; Richard Horton; Mrs. Hewitt; Thomas Howland (or Holding), of England; Margaret Hanley; John Hepworth, of Lincolnshire; Mr. Hatfield, per Gertrude; Andrew Hunter; Hugh Hurst; Charles Hicks, alias George Wood, per William Jardine; William Hand; Mr. Haigh; Roger Haslam.

I.

John Ives; Mr. Irving.

J.

Henry Just; James Johnson, of Auckland; Mr. J. Jefferson, of Yorkshire; Hugh R. Jones, per Bloomer; — Jacobs, of London; Henry Jessup.

K.

Jane Kelly, from Hobart Town; Thomas Kidley; Mr. J. Kiddle, of London; Mr. W. Klockhurst; Jacob Kem, of Switzerland; James Knight, of Tooting; J. Knight, of Wilts; Mrs. M. Kempthorne, per Witness; Bernard Kelly, of Ireland; Mr. Thomas Knowles; Daniel and Susan King; Felix Kelly; Maria Kelly.

L.

John Livingston; William Long, of Ireland; Henry Lane, of Leamington; Mr. W. Lewis, of the 99th Regiment of Foot, England; Miss Elizabeth Liffin; Caroline Lovekin, per Kate.

M.

James Montgomery, of Antrim, Ireland; John Mahon; Erskine Majoribanks; William Marsh; Catherine Moon, per Humboldt; Elizabeth Meehan; Edward Moon; Joshua or W. A. Mewburn; Mr. J. Mealy; Mr. F. Moses; Thomas Monks, Richard and Robert Millard; Arthur Maude; James Marshall; Hugh Molloy, of Ireland; Michael Monaghan, late of Auckland; James R. Milroy, of Canada; Thomas Murphy; George Miller, of Singleton; Aruth Chris. Moller, of Denmark; Oliphant Murray; Mary Moony, of Ireland; Mr. W. Meehan; Elizabeth and Martha Mayes; Mr. W. Mackenzie, of Batavia; Robert Morehead; Mr. P. Mack; Mr. Patrick M'Ewen, per Vocalist; Robert M'Culloch, Balaarat; John M'Intosh; Mr. R. M'Donald, of Melbourne; James M'Intosh, per William Miles; John A. M'Donald; Mr. M'Laughlin, per Vaquero; Charles M'Alpine; Laurence M'Nerney; Hugh M'Intyre; Mr. W. M'Donald; James F. M'Williams, of Sheriffston.

N.

Ambrose Nate, of England; Mr. J. Nix; John Newlands, per Portland; Edward Norris; Robert or David Norman, of London; William Nurse, from Somersetshire; John Noland.

O.

Teresa O'Bairne, per Maitland; David S. O'Gilvy, of Bombay; Patrick O'Sullivan, of Limerick; Thomas and James Orring; John O'Brien, per Great Britain; Henry O'Keefe.

P.

John Pickett; Peter Pater, per Phœbe Dunbar; William Peacock; John W. Purser, from England; John Plydell, from England; Walter Palmer; Mrs. Pollock; Michael Calahan, of Ireland.

Q.

Mary Quin.

R.

John Roberts, of London; Charles Rutter, Fairfield; Horace G. Roworth, per Fortune; Edward and John Russell, of England; E. W. Reseby; Charles Riches or Robert Lannoy; Anne Rowe, of Dublin; William Robertson, of New Brunswick; Frederick Ruddock, per Asia; Philip Richards.

S.

George Saker, of Bermondsey; Alfred H. Shallis; John Smith, of Norfolk; William Shaw; Mary Sheedy; John Stuart, of Aberdeen; Mr. T. Shoveller; Mrs. E. Sullivan; Mr. J. Scott; John Shepherd, of Camden; Mr. J. Swayne; Joseph Stokes, o' Rotherhithe; Harriet Spence; James Smyth, of Scotland; Samuel Shelton, of Lincolnshire; Thomas Smith; Edward Smith, per Wilson Kennedy; John Short, of England; Mr. T. Smith; William Shepherd, of Yorkshire; Samuel Southcott; John Schofield, of Yorkshire; James Smithwick, alias Gould, per Asia; John Shey, of Ireland; Jane Sheehan; Mr. J. Scholten, per Palembang; J. W. Smith, per Mary Catherine; Robert Smith; James Sapwell; Thomas Suillicorn, of England.

T.

J. Tier, per Beatrice ,Turnbull, late 80th Regiment: Horatio Nelson Thornhill; Elizabeth and Sarah Thrumble; Henry Tracy, of Devon; Mrs. Taly, per Great Britain; Mr. G. Trew, of Launceston; Alexander Trimble, of Ireland; Robert Tilling; Richard Tattersall, per Indian Queen.

U.

George Underline, per Regina.

V.

Captain T. Verney.

W.

Rose Watson or Parkes; Catherine Waters, per Gloriana; John Wilson, of Edinburgh; Mr. J. Wilkes; Joseph Witmot, Mr. G. Walker, of Shoalhaven; Henry V. Waite, from Bristol; Thomas Wall; Thomas White, Melbourne; Donald Williamson, of Scotland; John Ward; Mrs. Williams; Thomas Watson or Wilson; John Warmby, per James Cheston; Samuel Wylie, of Nottingham; Edward Woolley, alias Gibson; George Williams; Edward White; Frederick Wallace; John Ward; Thomas or William Wright; Charles Waters; Abraham Williams; Ellen Walker, of Dublin, Jemima Wright; Charles H. White, of Canterbury.

Y.

Frederick Young, per Bank of England.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At the Market Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Ten-ton boat.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Opium, Nitrate of Silver, Turkey Sponge, Drugs; at quarter-past 11 o'clock, Damaged Three-Bushel Bags, Oatmeal, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Moir and Son's Scotch Oatmeal, Teas, Raisins, Kent Hops; at 12 o'clock, Pampanga Sugar; at half-past 12 o'clock, General Groceries, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Starch, Mustard, Sardines, Boots, Clothing, Ale and Porter.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Floor-cloth, Table Coverings.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Ales.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Flannels, Druggets, Carpets.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Belmont Sperm Candles, Rum, Brandy, Oil Paintings; at 12 o'clock, Unsold portion of Summervale Estate, near Ryde, Kissing Point.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Engraver's Tools, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Boots, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At 91, Prince-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Carriages, Omnibuses, Harness, &c.

MR. F. A. POOLE.—On the Premises, opposite St. Benedict's Church, Parramatta-street, Good-will of Bowling Saloon, Toys, Crockery, Furniture, &c.

EXPORT TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

(*Home News, May* 16.)

In presenting our commercial readers with this, our first, report of the export trade with Australia, we regret that we cannot congratulate them either on its present state or its immediate prospects. Our last advices by the European having represented a general stagnation of trade at Melbourne, owing to excessive imports (and although the accounts from Sydney were comparatively better, yet there also was an absence of animation)—this being the case we might expect to find a marked diminution in the exports from this side. Such, we are sorry to say, has not yet been the result. As will be seen from our detailed statement, there has been a great decrease in some articles, this had been partly balanced by an increase in others. But we expect that in our next report the legitimate cause for an over-stocked market will be manifest in the cessation of shipments from this side, and especially to Melbourne and Geelong.

Though there is little immediate prospect of animation in the Australian markets, all our accounts from the colonies show us that the elements are laid, and even now developing, which will ere long place the trade on a firm and reliable basis. We refer to the markets being supplied more regularly and more in accordance with the wants and requirements of the colonists. Bad as our last accounts from Melbourne were, we do not fear any of the worst evils of the calamitous crisis of 1854. The experience then obtained will, in a great measure, prevent the recurrence of the events that characterised the reaction that then took place. The present commercial houses, having weathered that storm, will stand the firmer during the present and future commercial convulsions. As an individual who has entered upon the battle of life, and has been at first uniformly successful, is taken by surprise and apt to succumb at the first adverse stroke of fortune, yet, if he recovers himself, rises the stronger from his fall and has a better chance ultimately to be successful so with a community of individuals. We believe Australia to have gone through this process, and to have come out purified and strengthened. The evil effects of a too great flux of prosperity having been eliminated, she will now go forward persistently progressive in material greatness. And we trust that the time is not far distant when we will have to notice an excess of exports as a sign of further prosperity, and not as at present, a thing to be deprecated and regretted.

But to this end it is necessary that merchants on both sides should be thoroughly cognisant of what is required by each other. Shipments in excess of the wants of the country have been the ruin of the Australian trade. Want of reliable statistics has greatly occasioned this. To supply this desideratum the following report is compiled. In it we will endeavour to give the most accurate information of what goods may be expected, so that the market may be regulated accordingly.

STATEMENT OF SHIPS THAT HAVE SAILED FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND IN APRIL, 1857.

SHOWING THE NAME, TONNAGE, DESTINATION AND FREIGHT OF EACH VESSEL.

Names of Ships	Tonnage.	Where From.	Destination.	Freight.
Blanche Moore...	1976	London	Melbourne.	Cargo and Pass.
Carleton...	1656	Liverpool	Do.	Gov. Emigrants
Tricolour	1236	London	Do.	Cargo and Pass.
Hilda	403	Do.	Adelaide	Do.
William Jackson	986	Bristol	Melbourne.	Do.
Margaretha	825	Liverpool	Do.	Do.
Panama	743	Do.	Adelaide	Do.
Ocean Chief	1220	Do.	Melbourne.	Do.
Alhambra	334	London	Portland Bay	Do.
William Wright	738	Liverpool	Melbourne.	Do.
Clara	695	Clyde	Sydney	Do.
George Rogers...	500	Sunderl.	Melbourne.	Cargo and Pass.
Planet	660	London	Ditto	Cargo and Pass.
Lady Milton	902	Liverpool	Ditto	Gov. Emigrants.
Dinapore	780	London	New Zeald.	Cargo and Pass.
Aloe	1024	Liverpool	Sydney	Gov. Emigrants
Sir John Franklin	1007	Ditto	Melbourne.	Cargo and Pass.
Talbot	847	Southam.	Ditto	Gov. Emigrants.
Maid of Judah	665	London	Sydney	Cargo and Pass.
Essex	692	Ditto	Melbourne.	Ditto.
Kingfisher	1110	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Equator	169	Ditto	Ditto	Cargo.
Tamara	418	Ditto	Adelaide	Cargo and Pass.
Morning Star	480	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sir William Eyre	1315	Liverpool	Melbourne.	Ditto.
Avondhu	394	Leith	Ditto	Ditto.
Enchanter	486	London	Geelong	Ditto.
Cath. Pemberton	319	Ditto	Adelaide	Cargo and Pass.
Carl	441	Ditto	Launceston	Ditto.
Sumner	695	Ditto	Adelaide	Gov. Emigrants.
Alfred	1278	Liverpool	Sydney	Ditto.
Star of the South	1253	Ditto	Melbourne	Ditto.
Solent	732	London	New Zealand	Cargo and Pass.
Wizard King	1347	Ditto	Melbourne	Ditto.
Southern Eagle	744	Liverpool	Launceston	Ditto.
Eagle Speed	1113	Ditto	Melbourne	Ditto.
Wainfleld Scott	1240	London	Ditto	Ditto.
Samuel Lock	797	Liverpool	Ditto	Ditto.
Themis	888	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Moniton	1581	London	Sydney	Ditto.
Gilbert	400	Newcastle	Ditto	Cargo.
City of Bristol	619	London	Swan River	Gov. Emigrants.
Mary Pleasants	809	Liverpool	Moreton Bay	Ditto.
Ærolite	317	London	Swan River	Cargo and Pass.
British Empire	540	Ditto	Portland Bay	Gov. Emigrants
Charles Crookes	1125	Ditto	Melbourne	Cargo and Pass.

From the preceding statement it appears that 24 vessels have cleared out for Melbourne and Geelong during the last month, of which 4 carried Government emigrants and 20 general cargoes. The total declared value of the cargoes was £470,223. This shows an increase on the previous month of £18,223, but a decrease of £30,428 when compared with the average of the first three months of the year. To Sydney six vessels have sailed, of which two carried Government emigrants and four general cargoes. The total declared value of the latter was £163,123. This shows a decrease of £127,325 on the previous month, and of £82,763 when compared with the average of the first three months. One vessel with declared value of cargo, £3820, has sailed for Moreton Bay. Last month there were no clearances to that port, but previously they amounted to £2600. For Portland Bay we have two sailings to report, with declared value of cargoes £8556. The previous shipments amounted to £10,196. For Adelaide six vessels have sailed, of which one carried Government emigrants and five general cargoes. The declared value of the latter was £82,231, which shows an increase of £53,624 when compared with the previous month, and of £24,840 when compared with the average of the first three months. For Launceston two vessels have cleared with declared value of cargoes of £8304, which shows a decrease of £27,343 on the previous month, and of £29,508 when compared with the average of the first three months. There have been no clearances for Hobart Town.

Comparative statement of the principal exports from chief ports in the United Kingdom to Australia, during the month of April, distinguishing the increase or decrease of each article when compared with the average export of the year.

TO MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.

Articles.	1st to 30th April.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy	25,742 proof gals.	......	31,570 gl.
Rum	29,723 ,,	......	8,958 ,,
Geneva	7,179 ,,	......	11,423 ,,
British spirits	46,716 ,,	......	32,612 ,,
Red wine	17,915 ,,	......	14,875 ,,
White wine	13,354 ,,	......	2,422 ,,
Beer in bulk	361 brls. of 36 gals.	......	36 brls."
Beer in glass	4,311 ,,	835 brls.	
Flint glass	£3700	£1000	
China and Earthenware	£5835	£1157	
Slates	698 tons	311 tons	
Bricks	92,000 in no.	61,000 in no.	
Hardware	£26,433	£2100	
Metals	1,190 tons	50 tons	
Plain cottons	£10,342	......	£480
Coloured ditto	£2942	......	£61
Printed ditto	£10,744	£2899	
Woollens	£7242	......	£82
Worsted and stuffs	£3059	......	£503
Flannels	£1647	......	£978
Plain linen	£3620	......	£33
Cottons, woollens, and delaines	£586	......	£173
Muslins	£180	......	£350
Silks	£9472	£2598	
Millinery	£8487	£1573	
Hosiery	£4115	......	£4719
Haberdashery	£24,000	£1298	
Cotton and linen shirts	£1378	......	£229
Apparel	£31,500	......	£23,000
Blankets	£330	......	£2776
Carpets	£422	......	£2206
Books	£2477	......	£1527
Wrought leather	£65,712	......	£1361
Paper	968 cwt.	......	1,060 cwt.
Tobacco	21,527 lbs.	8,204 lbs.	
Butter	5,250 firkins.	......	
Salt	422 tons.	......	137 tons.
Candles	3,755 cwt.	597 cwt.	

TO SYDNEY.

Articles.	1st to 30th April.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy	5,608 proof gals.	......	2,408 gals.
Rum	37,718 ,,	......	6,284 ,,
Geneva	8,795 ,,	......	12,623 ,,
British spirits	10,090 ,,	......	6,247 ,,
Red wine	19,930 ,,	......	1,226 ,,
White wine	2,513 ,,	......	5,678 ,,
Beer in bulk	2,492 brls of 30 gls.	......	2,890 brls.
Beer in glass	350 ,,	......	1,449
Flint glass	£134	......	£1480
China and earthenware	£564	......	£2404
Saddlery	£1297	......	£670
Hardware	£6291	......	£9700
Metals	270 tons	......	330 tons
Plain cottons	£3355	......	£3054
Coloured cottons	£002	......	£1086
Printed cottons	£4745	......	£990
Woollens	£1496	......	£1040
Worsted and stuffs	£4398	£1488	
Flannels	£1370	£251	
Plain linen	£3427	......	
Cottons, woollens, and delaines	£1328	£663	
Muslins	£561	£212	
Silks	£2411	£256	
Millinery	£7212	£3490	
Hosiery	£1119	......	£998
Haberdashery	£5011	......	£3098
Cotton and linen shirts	£859	£693	......
Apparel	£6510	......	£18,658
Blankets	......	......	£120
Carpets	£546	......	£1238
Wrought leather	£31,439	......	£2110
Books	£1835	......	£589
Paper	659 cwt.	......	......
Stationery	£1101	......	£883
Butter	334 firkins.	......	622 firkins.
Oilman's stores	£1863	......	£2942
Salt	92 tons.	......	648 tons.
Candles	742 cwt.	42 cwt.	......
Soap	2 cwt.	......	344 cwt.
Tobacco	900 lbs.	......	5021 lbs.

TO ADELAIDE.

Articles.	1st to 30th April.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy	3936 proof gals.	2225 gals.	
Rum	6386 ,,	4067 ,,	
Geneva	84 ,,	81 ,,	
British spirits	4009 ,,	......	3379 gls.
Red wine	2683 ,,	552 ,,	
White wine	925 ,,	......	483 gls.
Beer in bulk	1033 brls. of 36 gls.	269 barrels	
Beer in glass	478	......	18 brls.
Plain cottons	£3027	£2629	
Coloured cottons	£577	£382	
Printed cottons	£4296	£3975	
Woollens	£1204	£748	
Worsted and stuffs	£2643	£2106	
Flannels	£540	£192	
Plain linen	£1483	£855	
Cotton, woollens, and delaines	£221	......	£45
Muslins	£1042	£940	
Silks	£1424	£1152	
Millinery	£1887	£1243	
Hosiery	£1605	£734	
Haberdashery	£6529	£3918	
Cotton and linen shirts	£27	......	£163
Apparel	£5211	£1782	
Blankets	£305	£276	
Carpets	£389	£308	
Wrought leather	£5356	£1331	
Books	£751	£465	
Paper	409 cwt.	......	45 cwt.
Stationery	£300	......	£700
Flint glass	£504	£172	
China and earthenware	£1043	£434	
Saddlery	£1431	£575	
Agricultural implements	£1549	£310	
Slates	63 tons.	......	91 tons
Bricks	32,000 in No.	27,000	
Hardware	£5934	£2461	
Metals	250 tons	......	83 tons
Butter	50 firkins	......	136 firks.
Oilmen's stores	£321	......	£357
Salt	150 tons	......	10 tons
Candles	68 cwt.	......	48 cwt.
Soap	80 ,,	......	679 ,,
Tobacco	733 lbs.	......	223 lbs.

The principal exports in the Alhambra and Great Britain, to Portland Bay, are:—4772 gallons brandy, 5115 rum, 1204 Geneva, 869 British spirits, 1141 red wine, 300 white wine, 400 barrels beer (in bulk), 59 ditto (in glass); £259 plain cotton, £160 plain linen, £129 cotton and linen shirts, £229 apparel, £80 carpets, £696 wrought leather, £390 upholstery, £140 hardware, metals, 25 tons, £600 cured fish, £767 oilmen's stores, 3987 lbs. tobacco.

The Mary Pleasants, to Moreton Bay, takes out 808 gallons rum, 300 gallons geneva, 73 barrels beer (in bulk), 42 ditto (in glass), £335 plain linen, £210 hosiery, £162 apparel, £1215 wrought leather, £157 saddlery, 175 tons coals, and £400 apothecary ware.

The principal exports by the Carl and Southern Eagle, to Launceston, are—1258 gallons rum, 1328 geneva, 149 British spirits, 10 red wine, 678 white wine, 195 barrels beer (in bulk), 170 ditto (in glass); £225 plain linen, £400 hosiery, £243 haberdashery, £246 wrought leather, £200 woolpacks, £466 saddlery, £550 agricultural implements, £1426 hardware, 270 tons metals, 240 tons coals, 2657 lbs. tobacco.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

As the time approaches to carry out the attempt to unite the old and new worlds by an electric chain, great interest is felt on both sides of the Atlantic. A recent writer on the subject in the *Times*, after explaining details, condemns the principle of construction, and almost prophecies failure:—"The Atlantic cable, of the construction and ultimate destination of which we have thus given an outline, is beyond all doubt a beautiful specimen of manufacturing skill. It possesses several essential requisites. Its cost, we believe, is only £100 per mile; its weight only one ton per mile. It is contracted for to bear a strain of three tons two cwt, but it is stated to stand four tons with safety. Its specific gravity is between three and four, its diameter is small, and it is as flexible as an ordinary rope. These are great advantages, but the sets-off on the other side are numerous and most important. In the first place, there is no wire for the return current, and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small (1-16th of an inch in diameter), when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 3000 miles. The latter is a most serious fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine a description of wires that three months' rust will entirely destroy them. But the greatest fault of all is that, in our judgment, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of submarine telegraphic communication we pointed out the errors which have already led to the destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patents. This Atlantic cable, though with regard to lightness and cheapness a step in the right direction, is still not in the right path. Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral wires, round a soft core, any severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. This is a simple fact which those least conversant with mechanics can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting-wire during the elongation of twelve feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former, for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 3000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible if either strain or pressure reduce it in any part to 1-24th or 1-32nd of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. Why is not the new patent adopted, which, by the use of a large conductor, makes the core of the cable its strength, and does away altogether with the necessity for outside spiral wires? By this patent, cheapness, lightness, increased conductibility, and, therefore, certainty of electric action, are insured. In conclusion, we may mention that it is intended to work the cable with Smee's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Morse's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instruments, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used."

CONTAGIOUS FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO.

The *Times* of the 14th of May states that advices by the steamship Avon had come to hand, giving an account that a contagious fever has been severely prevalent at Montevideo. The following letter, dated the 5th of April, gives the latest particulars:—"In my last I mentioned that the Prince had three cases of yellow fever on board, one of which proved fatal. She had no sooner left than the public became suddenly aware that fever had broken out in this town; and from the unfounded insinuations of the Government and the medical board it was believed that the passengers of the Prince had brought it on shore. This, however, is not the fact, as I know several cases occurred before her arrival; and there can be no reason able doubt that the cause arose from the filthy state of that section of the town where it first made its appearance. For some years past it has been the custom for the dirt carts, which daily collect from the different houses, to cast it into hollow places, in order to produce a level, and these low places are near the bay. The large accumulation of animal and vegetable matter has yearly produced fever at the end of the summer, but not of so serious a character as to attract public attention. But this season the weather has been unusually hot, and the north winds, which are the most unhealthy, have prevailed in a greater degree. There has been almost a total absence of the salubrious south-west or pampero breezes. Many have died, mostly poor people, crowded unwholesomely in small dwellings or residing in wooden houses. The fever has spread all along the border of the bay, and is now in most parts of the town, where, however, in the higher parts it assumes a milder form. The inhabitants have become alarmed, and thousands have left the city. The doctors are not agreed as to the name of the fever, some calling it yellow, and others gastric. It would be impossible to say how many people have died, for the most contradictory accounts are current, and, as in periods of ignorance and alarm dangers are magnified, it is probable the number has been really less than reported. Most of the burials take place in the night. The police are having the filth carted away, and the wooden houses burned, and the town generally is being cleaned. I must again advert to the desirableness of Maldonado as the principal port for the Royal Mail Steam Company's ships, and I think the directors should seriously consider the subject. The town bearing that name, about two miles from the bay, is at present a miserable place, but the land being fertile, vegetables and fruit could soon be produced in abundance. The island of Goritti, which shelters the anchorage, would make a capital coal station, and stores might be erected for goods, besides which there is room for hotels or lodging-houses. Evidence of its capabilities can easily be obtained in England from Admirals Purvis, Sartorius, Captains Fitzroy, Sulivan, and other naval officers. With good ships the voyage, including the usual stoppages and 48 hours at Rio, should be made on an average in 30 days. The distance to Montevideo is between 70 and 80 miles. The detentions which of late have been so frequent would be avoided, as well as the risks from fever. In a very short time at least double the number of passengers that go from this river might be with certainty calculated upon, and the small steamers kept in the river might in the intervals run between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres very profitably. Of politics I have nothing to communicate on this occasion. The fever absorbs every thought, and is the sole topic of conversation. Three or four of our countrymen have fallen victims to it. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Milburn, and their youngest daughter, and Mr. Lockwood: the latter was the managing partner in the respectable and long-established house of Rodyer, Brothers, and Co., and much respected as one of the most honourable of our countrymen in the River Plate. Mr. Milburn was an engineer, long resident in this country. His loss will be severely felt, as he was the only good working engineer in Montevideo. These last two or three days of cold weather, it is hoped, will stop the progress of the fever.

THE LATE FAMA AGAINST THE BANK OF LONDON.

The following extract from the *Civil Service Gazette* refers to the proceedings lately taken by the Bank of London against some parties who had published reports questioning its solvency and impugning the management and conduct of its directors:—"The Bank of London have taken the bull by the horns. They have grappled manfully with the caitiffs who live by the defamation of character. They have fearlessly dragged into the court of justice the traducers of their fair fame, and dared them to make good their slanders. The whole commercial community, every honest man, will support them in vindicating not only their reputation, but the reputation of the highest and most unblemished mercantile institutions in the land. For some time past, taking advantage of the panic created in the public mind, certain disgraceful prints have pursued a course of systematically reviling and assailing the Bank of London. The concocters of these infamous publications have stopped at nothing, and, gaining audacity from the impunity by which they were allowed to vend their falsehoods, have gone on libelling one institution after another, extorting black mail from the timid, and forcing a temporary circulation by their astounding lies. It was full time to check their unprincipled career. The established Press of the United Kingdom is, we say it with pride, honourably distinguished, not only for its ability and independence, but for its high spirit and genuine courage. When a rational liberty is to be asserted or a just principle to be maintained, it never fails to uphold its freedom of speech, and when a real abuse is to be exposed, or a real culprit to be denounced, it never shrinks from doing its duty, however disagreeable. But the free Press has no community, sympathy, or connection with licentious freebooters. They are its deadliest enemies. The directors of the Bank of London have, however, taken some of them in hand, and we heartily hope they may succeed in punishing the perpetrators of these rascalities. Mr. Bodkin, in bringing the case before the Lord Mayor, said:—A great many people (and I was one of them) thought that this conduct might be treated with contempt, but public credit is so remarkably delicate a subject, and there are so many persons who unhappily at the present day, in consequence of the failure of banking establishments, are alive to the most contemptible suggestions against the credit of any such establishment, that it has been endeavoured at last to put down by the strong arm of the law a system which is infamous, and which it would be a disgrace to any civilised country if their laws for a moment permitted it to continue." Whatever be the issue, the Bank of London has done good service to the commonwealth by thus boldly going forth to battle with the mercenary defamers of commercial reputation.

Distribution of Military Honours, &c.—The *Times* of 12th May says, under the head of Military Intelligence: The whole of the available Artillery force stationed at Woolwich were paraded yesterday in review order in front of head-quarters, for the purpose of witnessing the issue of gratuities and medals to 48 non-commissioned officers and men of the corps. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, by an order dated "Horse-Guards, April 21, 1857," authorised the reward for long services and good conduct for the year 1857-8, in conformity with the Royal warrant of 24th May, 1847, and the 1st of April, 1854. Staff Sergeant John Magill was presented with the gratuity of £15, and the following with £10—viz., Staff-Sergeants James Collins, Thomas Paul, James Graham, Richard Winken, and James Hunt; Sergeants Bernard Lanagan, Samuel Gent, William Murphy, Roderick M'Kenzie, John Crabbe, Michael Modler, William Dentry, William Baldwin, Richard Redman, James Gilbert, Hugh Marshall, William Hemsley, and John Monro; Farrier-Sergeant David Hutton, and Corporal-Collarmaker Charles Scanlan. £5 each were granted to the following:—Sergeants Robert Smith, Archibald Landles, Peter Smythe, and Michael Farrier; Gunners James Humphreys and Joseph Wyman; Gunners and Drivers Richard Cook, Charles Ball, James Adair, Charles Cross, John Warnock, George Harrison, John Crussell, George Barber, John M'Mullen, John Love, William Rose, Charles Padding, James Player, William Rowe, John Moran, John Wilson, William Callow, John Hawkey, James Scopes, William Staples, and John Pelan. Medals and gratuities have likewise been ordered to be distributed in a similar ratio throughout the Artillery Regiment, the amount of gratuities exceeding, it is said, £700.—On the same day, the whole of the troops belonging to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham were marched to the Lines, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Phillips, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a French War Medal, which had been awarded by the Emperor of the French to private John Byrne, 52nd Light Infantry, late of the 18th Royal Irish, for distinguished conduct while serving with the allied forces in the Crimea. The battalion having been formed into columns the letter from the Horse Guards, directing the presentation of the medal, was read by Captain R. Roney, the adjutant, after which it was handed to Private Byrne by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, who made an appropriate speech. Private Byrne, when in the ranks of the 18th Royal Irish, behaved with great gallantry in the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June, going out under a heavy fire and bringing in a wounded soldier, who, however, afterwards died. During the whole time he was in the Crimea Byrne was never absent from any of his duties a single day. He also served in the Burmese war, for which he has a medal, and has now volunteered to proceed to India.

Irish and Scotch Agricultural Statistics.—A return recently published shows that last year there were under crop in Ireland the following quantities of land—namely, 529,363 acres of wheat, 2,036,181 of oats, 218,503 acres of barley, bere, rye, beans, and peas, 1,104,590 of potatoes, 354,362 of turnips, 99,873 of other green crops, 106,286 of flax, and 1,393,983 acres of meadow and clover. The cereal crops exhibit a decrease between 1855 and 1856 of 48,517 acres, but on wheat alone there is an increase of 83,588 acres. The green crops exhibit an increase of 114,436 acres, and the total net increase in the extent of land under crops is 64,845 acres. The quantity of live stock in Ireland last year was as follows, viz.:—573,963 horses, 3,584,723 cattle, 3,688,143 sheep, and 915,963 pigs. There is an increase under every head except pigs, which have decreased materially. The total value of the live stock in 1856 is estimated at £33,068,701, being an increase of £4,553,902 as compared with 1852. The horses are valued at £8 each, cattle at £6 10s., sheep £1 2s., and pigs at £1 5s. each. The report on Scottish agricultural statistics, shows that in 1856 the total area of land under crops was 3,545,191 acres, being an increase of about 15,000 acres over the year 1855, 1,401,232½ acres were under cereal crops (263,328 wheat) 149,351 under potatoes. 460,131 under turnips, and 29,795 acres under other green crops; 2723¼ under flax, and 1,475,775 under grass and hay. The area of Ireland is 20,811,774 statute acres, and that of Scotland nearly the same, or 20,047,462 acres, but the former country has 5,753,681 acres under crops, and the latter only 3,545,191 acres. In Scotland, the live stock last year consisted of 179.904 horses, 967,311 cattle, 5,822,478 sheep, and 126,944 pigs, there being an increase of horses and sheep, and a decrease of cattle and pigs. The entire number of occupants of those farms in Scotland which contained the crops and stock above given was only 42,913, whereas in Ireland, the number of occupants and holders from which the statistics are collected is upwards of 600,000; and the returns include the crops and stock of every occupier and stockholder in Ireland. The number of Scotch occupants whose acreage and stock were omitted from the last return is said to have been 42,229 in 1854—having then among them 29,008 horses, 129,469 cattle, 149,432 sheep, and 26,399 pigs. It would accordingly appear that the entire number of land and stockholders is 600,000 in Ireland, and 85,148 in Scotland.

Compensation for Railway Injuries.—Lately, at the County Sheriff's Court at York, before Mr. W. Blanshard, assessor, the case of "Waterhouse v. the North-Eastern Railway Company" was heard. The declaration alleged that the plaintiff was a passenger on the defendants' railway, and that through their negligence he sustained various injuries, in respect of which he claimed £4000. An action was brought, the defendants suffered judgment to go by default, and the only question for the jury therefore was what amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled to. The plaintiff was one of the passengers in an excursion train which was run into at Church Fenton station at midnight on the 25th of July last. He was seated in one of the carriages which was smashed to pieces, and sustained very serious injuries—viz., scald wounds, contused shoulder, lacerated leg, and broken ribs. The plaintiff is a young man, 28 years of age, is married, and has one child, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to attend to business as he was before the accident. After a deliberation of two hours and a half the jury returned the damages at £2200. A similar case, "Braim v. North-Eastern Railway Company," was next heard, the plaintiff being the husband of one of the passengers who was killed by the accident. The defendants consented to a verdict for £1000, one-half to go to the widower, and the other half to be equally divided among the children. In a third case, "Nicholson v. the North-Eastern Railway Company," the defendants agreed to give £150 in compensation for the injuries sustained.

An Interview with Napoleon.—When Colonel Coutard entered the Emperor's cabinet, Napoleon raised his eyes from maps which were spread out before him, and fixed on him eyes which flashed like lightning. "Where is your regiment?" he cried. "What have you done with my soldiers?" Strong in his conscience, and in the knowledge of his bravery, Coutard said, "Sire, I had half of them slain!" "And the remainder?" "The remainder are prisoners, and I also." "Why are you not with them?" "Because it pleased Prince John Lichtenstein to discharge me on parole with all my officers and the non-combatants!" "I cannot allow such things as that!" "Sire, hitherto such things have been considered a mark of esteem on the part of the enemy: but if your Majesty forbids them they will become a fault." "What have you done with my eagle?" "I have saved it Sire! I received it from your Majesty in the Champ de Mars, and swore to defend it. You would never have seen me if I had had the misfortune to lose it!" At these words, which were spoken with pride full of emotion the Emperor became softened. "Ah!" cried he, "that alters the case—that alters the case! How did you manage?" "I buried it, Sire, but the damp earth has not stained it, for it was enveloped in two flags taken from the enemy." And, without asking permission, Coutard rushed from the room and took from a soldier, who was waiting, the two flags in which the eagle was wrapped up. He then unrolled the flags before Napoleon, and showed him the eagle. The Emperor smiled, and several times exclaimed, "That alters the case!"—*Memoirs of General Coutard.*

Murder at Canterbury.—On Thursday morning, 14th May, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a murder was committed by a young man, named Fox, a plane-maker, in the employ of Mr. Crow, of St. George's-street, by shooting a young woman, the daughter of Mr. Edward Hadley, a plasterer, of Northgall-street, in the above city, and wounding her in so severe a manner that she died shortly afterwards. The circumstances which led to this melancholy catastrophe, we understand, are as follow:—The assassin had for some time past been paying his addresses to Miss Hadley, his victim, and she had accepted his attentions. A short time since circumstances came to the knowledge of her parents and self respecting Fox, through which she was induced to intimate to him that she wished to discontinue her acquaintance with him; and on his receiving a letter, as is supposed, from her on Wednesday morning while at work, he told his employer he wished to go out in the country that day on business, and left his work accordingly; but during the after-part of the day he was seen loitering about near the young woman's residence. On the following morning Miss Hadley was proceeding to the house of a friend about half a mile from her home, when Fox came out of a lane at the end of the Cavalry barracks, and deliberately discharged two pistols at her, and inflicted the wounds of which she shortly afterwards died. Fox immediately absconded over the adjoining fields, but was pursued by some men who were at work near the spot, overtaken and secured, and lodged in the station-house, to await the result of the inquest and examination before the magistrates.—An inquest was held the same afternoon, and the facts above stated having been confirmed by the witnesses examined, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Stephen Fox. The prisoner was examined before the magistrates on the same afternoon. The evidence was similar to that given at the inquest. When it was concluded, the prisoner was asked what he had to say in answer to the charge. He replied, "Of course, the reason why I did it was because she deceived me. I had promised her marriage, and she consented. I went to her house on Monday evening, but she was not at home. I left about 9 o'clock. I went again on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, and she was not at home then. I went there again, and stopped till a quarter-past 10, when she returned home. I went into the front room, and asked her the reason of this unpleasantness. She said it was my own fault. I said, 'Be it so.' I said, 'Give me a decided answer, yes or no, and I will leave you for ever.' She said, 'No, Stephen, I will meet you to-morrow (Wednesday) evening precisely at 8 o'clock.' She did not meet me, however. On Thursday morning, at 7, I saw her again. She said, 'Stephen, forgive me.' I said, 'No, I can't.' I had kept company with her two years, and we never had a miss-word till last Tuesday evening." The prisoner made this statement in a clear calm voice. He was then fully committed for trial at the next assizes for the murder of Mary Ann Hadley.—*Canterbury Standard.*

The Protestant Alliance.—The annual meeting of a society called "The Protestant Alliance," established for anti-papal purposes, was held on Friday afternoon, 15th May, in the hall of the Freemason's Tavern. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The speeches presented no point worthy of particular notice. From the report (which was judiciously distributed and not read to the meeting) it appears that important additions have been made both at home and abroad to the societies engaged in the work of opposing the papacy. In consequence of the bold and aggressive movements of the Church of Rome in Chelsea and the neighbourhood an effort is being made to establish a "South-west London Protestant Institute," with objects and plans similar to those of the Islington Protestant Institute. "The North of England Protestant Organization," the formation of which was alluded to in the last report, is now fairly established at Manchester, and already reports some branches formed in connexion with it. An "Alliance" has been formed, or rather revived, at Sheffield. At Darlington, Canada, an "Alliance" has also been formed, and commenced its efforts with promise of vigorous support. It is the second established in the colony. By a recent communication from Halifax, Nova Scotia, the committee learn that in consequence of the intolerable power of the Romish party in the colony an association similar in aim and principles to the Alliance is being formed, and that there is reason to hope that kindred institutions will be established in the colony. The committee maintain a regular correspondence with these foreign societies, and are anxiously aiming to strengthen and extend their union with Protestants in all parts of the world. Meetings have been held and lectures delivered at various local Protestant societies. No further steps have been taken in regard to the erection of the proposed monument to commemorate the Martyrs of the Marian persecution in consequence of the appropriation of the site of Smithfield-market being still undetermined. The repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act of 1845 is resolutely pursued by the society. The experience of every year increasingly convinces the committee that the aim of the heads of the Romish Church in this country is to render their teaching more intense and their system more rigorous, with a view to a more complete mental subjugation of all professing their tenets. "This," adds the report, "is abundantly evidenced by their proceedings in Ireland, where it is clearly their aim to eradicate all moderate Romanism and to establish Ultramontanism in its room. The maintenance by the State of a college which is the centre of this tyrannizing system—a centre, moreover, not to Ireland only, but to all parts of the globe where the English language is spoken—is an intolerable grievance which must be removed. The issue of this struggle is with God." The nunnery question is also touched on, and cases adduced bearing on the subject. In regard to foreign operations the committee presented memorials to Lord Clarendon in behalf of Ruggeri in Tuscany, and De Mora in Spain, and these representations received that prompt attention which has been continually given to such cases by his lordship. Both these prisoners for the truth obtained their liberty. The committee were also instrumental in obtaining the release of M. Jacquet at Chambery, who was liberated through the influence of Count Cavour. The funds of the society are in a satisfactory state. The report was adopted, and the usual resolutions afterwards agreed to. The audience was swelled by a large assemblage of the fairer sex.

Embezzlement of £8000.—Thomas Fox Lings, cashier to Messrs. Kershaw, Lees, and Co., manufacturers and merchants, Manchester, charged on Monday, 11th May, with embezzling money to a large amount, was brought before the magistrates yesterday, for re-examination. In addition to the £2000 proved to have been deficient in one account on Monday several others were gone into. There was an entry in the bank ledger in his handwriting of December 27th, 1856, of £3000, received from the Manchester and Salford Bank, but there was no entry in the cashbook in which he should have accounted for it, and he had never, in fact, paid in the money. There was another sum of £1200, received from the Bank of England, and entered into the bank passbook, but there was no entry of it in the cashbook. The total deficiency in his cash is stated at upwards of £8000. The prisoner has not lived extravagantly, but appears to have lent the greater part of the money on I O U's and promissory notes to a firm carrying on business in Salford, so that there is some hope that a portion of it will be recoverable. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Jerusalem Coffee House.—This old-established city resort for merchants and others associated with the Indian and Australian trade has just undergone a thorough renovation and enlargement, which will greatly tend to promote the comfort and convenience of the numerous visitors. The subscription room being on the ground floor, and well situated for light and ventilation, its advantages, accompanied by the present improvements, are likely to be much more extensively recognised. The active management continues to be confided to Mr. A. Miller and Mr. Paddle, whose lengthened experience in the service of Messrs. Harper and Co., the proprietors, enables them to perform their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Pogramism.—When Martin Chuzzlewhit met that remarkable man, Elijah Pogram, on board the Mississippi steamer, all the passengers expected him to fall down and worship the author of the Pogram Defiance. Martin had never heard of the Pogram Defiance; but that eminent statesman did not long delay giving him a specimen of the style. "Rough he may be," cried the patriot—"so air our Bairs. Wild he may be—so air our Buffalers. But he is a Child of Natur, and a Child of Freedom; and his boastful answer to the Despot and the Tyrant is, that his Bright Home is in the Settin' Sun." "Part of this," observes Mr. Dickens, "referred to Chollop and part to a Western postmaster, who, being a public defaulter not long before, had been removed from office, and on whose behalf Pogram had thundered the last sentence, from his seat in Congress, at the head of an unpopular President." Now it is very well for us to laugh at Elijah Pogram and his admirers; but we ask seriously, are we not at this very moment living under the dominion of pure Pogramism? It is totally impossible to get a reasonable answer to a reasonable question on any political subject whatever. If we propose to discuss Sir. J. Bowring we are told—"Though he may be rough, so air our bairs. But he is a child of Freedom and a child of Nature. And if you wish to say anything more, sir, on the Chinese question, then my boastful answer to you is—that my bright home is in the settin' sun." It is no use saying, "Well, what then?" Pogramism is too strong for us. It rules with a rod of iron. If we ask how about peace, or retrenchment, or reform, or anything else, it is always the same thing—Pogram tells us that his "bright home is in the settin' sun." And so we are cornered. The answer is conclusive, and we had better say no more about it.—*Saturday Review.*

Death of General Sir James Macdonell, G.C.B.—We regret to announce the demise of General Sir James Macdonell, who expired last evening shortly before 8 o'clock after a protracted illness. The gallant general entered the army in 1797, and was appointed lieutenant in the 101st Foot. He afterwards entered the Goldstream Guards, and saw much active service with that gallant corps—in fact, it was while serving in that regiment that he derived his greatest honours. He first took part in the expedition to Naples and Calabria in 1805 6, and after entering the Guards pursued a brilliant career in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders. It was at the battle of Waterloo, however, that he chiefly distinguished himself, being then a lieutenant-colonel in the Guards. He was in the 2nd brigade of the first division under General Sir J. Byng (now Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford), and on the evening prior to the memorable 18th of June it was decided that Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, with the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, should have charge of the building of Hougomont, while the late Lord Saltoun should hold the orchard and the wood. It is a matter of history how the gallant officer held his position against the impetuous and almost overwhelming force of the French, and how with his intrepid body of guards he successfully withstood the repeated attacks of the enemy on that important point. He was warmly applauded by the Duke of Wellington for his eminent services on that occasion. The gallant general was decorated with the order of the Bath, and, after taking the intermediate grade of K.C.B. in 1838, was, in 1855, created a Grand Cross of that military order of knighthood. In 1837 he was made a Knight-Commander of the Hanoverian order of the Guelphs. In addition to the Waterloo medal, he had received the gold medal for Maida; also, the silver war medal and four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. He was decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, and was a knight (4th class) of St. Vladimir. In February, 1849, he was appointed Colonel of the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot. His commissions bore date as annexed:—Ensign, January, 1796; Lieutenant, 2nd of February, 1796; Captain, 10th of September, 1803; Major, 17th of April, 1804; Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th of September, 1809; Colonel, 12th of August, 1819; Major-General, 22nd of July, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 23rd of November, 1841; and General, 20th of June, 1854. The late General was third son of Mr. Duncan Macdonell, of Glengarry, and was born at the family seat in Invernesshire.—*Times, 16th May.*

An Honest Debtor.—A public dinner was recently given to Mr. Macdougall, Inverness, by some of the leading merchants in Glasgow. In 1837, from a variety of unfavourable circumstances, Mr. Macdougall had to place his affairs in the hands of his creditors. His liabilities were large, but the composition offered was accepted, and Mr. Macdougall received a full discharge of the balance, amounting to nearly £6000. This sum he has voluntarily repaid—an act which he modestly referred to as simply one of duty, but which led to the flattering testimonial accorded to him by the merchants of Glasgow. The plate presented by Sir James Campbell is of the value of £350. After the purchase of the plate a surplus of about £40 of the money subscribed remained, and this the committee very handsomely appropriated to the purchase of a gold watch for each of Mr. Macdougall's two daughters.—*Express.*

Terrific Thunderstorm at Reading.—The town and neighbourhood of Reading were visited on Monday afternoon, 11th May, with a thunderstorm, the most terrific that has occurred since the year 1840, when great devastation was occasioned to the young crop of corn, besides fearful damage to other property. Early in the day there were signs of an approaching storm, the atmosphere was sultry and oppressive, and appeared to be greatly charged with electricity. About five o'clock, south of the town, were heard the rumblings of distant thunder, and very shortly afterwards the storm poured out its fury over the town. The flashes of lightning were intensely vivid and forked, and the crashes of thunder were most awful—shaking the foundations of houses and causing fearful consternation. With little cessation the rain fell in torrents for half-an-hour, deluging the streets in the centre of the town, and rendering many places impassable for a long time afterwards. The electric fluid decended near the station of the Great Western Railway, damaging the end of one of the sheds, but not to so serious an extent as at first anticipated. The storm pursued its course northwards, and on the Oxfordshire hills a ball of fire fell, which shattered some trees and did other serious damage. In the villages of Twyford and Wargrave the storm proved equally fearful. The north pinnacle of Wargrave Church was struck and much injured, and the electric fluid descended to a vault beneath, making an extensive aperture through the stonework. A large and handsome tree on the lawn of Park-place, the seat of Mr. E. Fuller Maitland, was stripped of the bark, and a number of trees between Twyford and Reading were fearfully shattered. In the latter village an inn, near the railway station, was struck at one corner, and damaged, and the inmates were greatly alarmed, but providentially nothing fatal occurred. The extent of mischief by this storm has not been thoroughly ascertained, but it must be very great.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 20th JULY, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

Sandon (Town Lots).—Town of Armidale: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

March (Town Lots).—Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 to 42, 2 roods each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Bathurst.

Bathurst (Town Lots).—Town of Bathurst: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Ipswich.

Cavendish (Town Lots).—Village of Wivenhoe: Lot 1, 1 rood 27 perches; lots 2 to 11, 2 roods each; lot 12, 3 roods 1 perch; lots 13 to 17, 2 roods each; lot 18, 3 roods 23 perches; lot 19, 3 roods 27¼ perches; lot 20, 1 acre; lot 21, 1 acre 31 perches; lot 22, 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches; lots 23 to 31, 1 acre each; lots 32 to 35, 3 roods 8 perches each; lot 36, 1 acre 2 roods 1 perch; lot 37, 1 acre 3 roods 10 perches; lot 38, 1 acre 17 perches; lot 39, 1 acre 2 roods 16 perches; lot 40, 1 acre 1 rood 14 perches. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Penrith.

Cumberland (Country Lots).—On the road from Penrith to Richmond, between 2 and 3 miles easterly and south-easterly from Castlereagh: Lot 1, 102 acres; lot 2, 72 acres; lot 3, 65 acres; lot 4, 74 acres; lot 5, 47 acres; lot 6, 96 acres; lot 7, 97 acres; lot 8, 89 acres; lot 9, 78 acres; lot 10, 77 acres; lot 11, 66 acres; lot 12, 68 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Cook (Country Lots).—On the road from Bathurst to Sydney, near Emu: Lot 13, 42 acres; lot 14, 44 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Cook (Special Country Lots).—At Emu Plains, on and near Nepean River: Lot 15, 7 acres 3 roods; lot 16, 9 acres; lot 17, 8 acres 1 rood; lot 18, 3 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 20 acres 2 roods 12 perches; lot 20, 10 acres 1 rood; lot 21, 13 acres 2 roods; lot 22, 4 acres 3 roods. Upset price, £2, £2 10s., and £3 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Singleton.

Hunter (Town Lots).—Town of Jerry's Plains: Lots 1 to 10, roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Hunter (Suburban Lots).—Town of Jerry's Plains: Lot 11, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 13, 1 acre 2 roods; lot 14, 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 15, 5 acres 20 perches; lot 16, 5 acres 20 perches; lot 17, 7 acres 20 perches; lot 18, 7 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 19, 6 acres, 3 roods; lot 20, 6 acres 1 rood 19 perches; lot 21, 5 acres 3 roods 33 perches; lot 22, 5 acres 1 rood 3 perches; lot 23, 5 acres 1 rood 15 perches; lot 24, 5 acres 3 roods 22 perches; lot 25, 5 acres 3 roods 31 perches; lot 26, 6 acres 2 perches; lot 27, 6 acres 3 perches; lot 28, 6 acres 12 perches; lot 29, 6 acres 34 perches; lot 30, 6 acres 8 perches; lot 31, 7 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 32, 9 acres 2 roods 4 perches. Village reserve of Warkworth; Lot 33, 8 acres 5 perches; lot 34, 7 acres 2 roods 26 perches; lot 35, 3 acres 3 roods; lot 36, 2 acres 3 roods 15 perches; lot 37, 3 acres, 3 roods 17 perches. Upset price £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

Northumberland (Suburban Lots).—Village reserve of Warkworth: Lots 38 to 41, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 42 to 45, 3 acres 1 rood each. Upset price £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 21st JULY, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Village of Uralla: Lots 1 to 34, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Sandon (Country Lots).—Between 2¼ and 4 miles southerly and south-easterly from the town of Armidale: Lots 35 to 37, 37 acres each; lots 38 to 40, 77 acres each; lot 41, 50 acres; lot 42, 60 acres; lots 43 to 45, 45 acres each; lots 46 to 49, 30 acres each; lot 50, 45 acres; lots 51 and 52, 60 acres each; lots 53 and 54, 64 acres each; lot 55, 132 acres 1 rood; lot 56, 134 acres. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Maryborough.

March (Town Lots).—Town of Maryborough: Lots 1 and 2, 1 rood 32 perches each; lots 3 to 6, 2 roods each; lot 7, 1 acre 30¼ perches. Upset price, £12 per acre.

March (Suburban Lots).—At Maryborough: Lots 8 to 16, 4 acres each; lot 17, 5 acres 1 rood; lot 18, 10 acres 14 perches; lots 19 to 23, 4 acres 32 perches each; lots 24 and 25, 1 acre 3 roods 21 perches each; lot 26, 1 acre 3 roods 17 perches; lot 27, 1 acre 3 roods 14 perches; lot 28, 20 acres 1 rood 1 perch. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd JULY, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Tamworth.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Town of Moonbi: Lots 1 to 49, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 11th.

TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill,

Sir G. Grey said—It will not be necessary, in asking the House to read this bill a second time, that I should repeat the statements and arguments which I addressed to the House in February, when I moved for leave to introduce a similar bill, but it is only respectful that I should describe very briefly the provisions and objects of this measure. It is hardly necessary that I should remind the House of the provisions of the Act passed in 1853, in consequence of the insuperable difficulties which were then experienced in carrying into effect sentences of transportation. By that Act all sentences of transportation for periods less than 14 years were abolished, and in lieu of such punishment there was substituted the punishment of penal servitude for periods of shorter duration than the corresponding sentence of transportation. The option was left to judges of passing sentences of transportation or of penal servitude for periods exceeding 14 years. This bill proposes to abolish altogether sentences of transportation, and to place the law relating to sentences of transportation for terms of 14 years and upwards, upon the same footing as sentences for less than that term. My proposal, however, will give facilities, which do not now exist, for sending out of the country convicts sentenced to penal servitude after they have undergone a preliminary portion of their punishment in separate imprisonment, and subsequently in associated labour in this country. Another provision, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee which investigated this subject, is that the sentences of penal servitude substituted for sentences of transportation, instead of being of considerably shorter duration than the sentences of transportation, shall be made co-extensive in duration with those sentences; and that a discretion shall be given to the court to pass sentence of penal servitude below the former minimum period of transportation—seven years—but exceeding the ordinary period of imprisonment for two or three years which might have been inflicted under the previous law; thus allowing the court to pass sentences of penal servitude for four, six, or seven years in lieu of seven years' transportation. There exists at present an obstacle which prevents convicts sentenced to terms of penal servitude being transported to colonies which may be willing to receive them, and in which are to be found the means of employing them. Under the terms of the 6th clause of the Act of 1853 it is very doubtful whether Parliament did not intend to confer upon the Government the power which I now ask it distinctly to create. So doubtful was it that, upon a question arising whether sentences of penal servitude could be carried out in Western Australia, the law officers took a very considerable time before they arrived at the conclusion that under the existing law it was not competent for the Government to send convicts under sentence of penal servitude to the colony of Western Australia. The particular clause of the Act of 1853 is the 6th, which runs as follows:—

"Every person who under this Act shall be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude may, during the term of the sentence or order, be confined in any such prison or place of confinement in any part of the United Kingdom, or in any river, port, or harbour of the United Kingdom, in which persons under sentence or order of transportation may now by law be confined, or in any other prison in the United Kingdom, or in any part of her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, or in any port or harbour thereof, as one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time direct; and such person may, during such term, be kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in all respects as persons sentenced to transportation may now by law be dealt with while so confined."

After a lengthened and careful consideration, the law officers reported their opinion that, under that clause, it was not competent for the Government to carry sentences of penal servitude into effect in Western Australia subject to the same conditions as sentences of transportation; and, if those conditions were wanting, all advantage from sending out convicts would be lost. At present, under this clause convicts may be sent to Western Australia, or any other colony willing to receive them, but when there those persons could only be treated as they would be at home, or when employed upon the public works at Chatham, Portsmouth, Portland, or at Gibraltar and Bermuda. As soon as the convict ceased to be actually confined or employed in compulsory labour he must be removed from the colony, and thus all the advantages of transportation would be altogether lost; the benefit to this country arising from the removal of offenders, the advantage to the colony from a supply of useful labour, and the advantage to the convicts of affording them a chance of recommencing life in a new country, removed from the vicious associations of their former career, would be completely lost under the present law. There are at present abundant means in this country of employing convicts, at that period of their sentence when it is possible to employ them upon public works. The demands for Chatham, Portland, Portsmouth, in addition to the convict settlements of Bermuda and Gibraltar, have been more than we can supply, and we have been unable to select such a number of convicts who, from age and physical ability, are capable of being employed upon public works as would meet the demands of the Admiralty and the Board of Ordnance. The difficulty is not how to deal with convicts during the earlier part of their punishment, while under strict confinement or employed upon public works; but it arises when the strict confinement is relaxed, and opportunity is to be afforded the criminal to re-enter upon life with a chance of becoming a more valuable member of society. The object of a provision in the bill which I now ask this House to read a second time is to remove the obstacle which now exists to sending out convicts under sentences of penal servitude to Western Australia, or to any other colony the inhabitants of which may be willing to receive them, and in which the proper means of employment for them are to be found. The committee of the House of Lords specially recommended that we should revert to the former system of selection, with a view of sending to Western Australia a class of convicts whose removal would benefit this country, and at the same time confer an advantage upon the colony, which required their labour. It is impossible under the present law to do so, and those convicts sentenced to transportation are sentenced to long terms in consequence of their heavy or repeated crimes. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation in the United Kingdom was in 1852 no less than 4307, while in 1855 the number was only 409. Of the latter number all have been sentenced to fourteen years' punishment or upwards, and many of them from age and other circumstances are physically unfit for transportation. The number of convicts sentenced to penal servitude in 1855 was 2700, who must be discharged in this country upon the expiration of their sentences. It is proposed by this bill to select from the convicts under sentence of penal servitude those who may be physically fit for removal to Western Australia, or any other colony which hereafter may be found willing to receive and able to employ them. There is one objection which I upon a former occasion said I expected would be made, and it has been made. It is said you will produce uncertainty as to the execution of your sentences, and that if men are sentenced to penal servitude, and some work out their period of punishment at home, while others are sent abroad, there will arise an uncertainty as to the sentence, which I admit it is desirable if possible to avoid. I cannot say there will be no uncertainty, but I do say that if we desire to have absolute certainty in our sentences we must absolutely forego any system of transportation—meaning thereby removal from this country. If we are to adhere to the system of transportation as a punishment, we must adopt the principle of selection, such selection being determined not only by the age and physical condition of the convicts, but the varying ability of the colony whither they are sent to receive them. I said upon the former occasion this objection was not new. I admit it is an objection, and one which I should be glad to meet if I could do so without sacrificing the great advantages arising from the removal of convicts to the colonies. I say, however, that the objection of uncertainty applies quite as much to the former system of transportation, and to that which now exists as to the plan set out in this bill. Upon the former occasion when I brought forward this measure, I stated to the House that the practice formerly was not to send out of the country convicts who were sentenced only to seven years' transportation—those persons serving a certain portion, usually one-half, of their punishment in this country, and then if well behaved they received their discharge. I am reminded that there was a resolution of this House condemning that practice, in consequence of which the Government endeavoured to send out all their convicts to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. The greatly-increased supply of convicts sent from this country, without reference to the wants of the colonies, led to the total break down of the system under an attempt to introduce the element of absolute certainty into our sentences. But even while the Government were endeavouring to carry out the resolution of the House, the fact was that all our convicts were not sent from this country. I find the total number of convicts in Great Britain sentenced to transportation during the 10 years from 1843 to 1852 inclusive, was 31,020, of whom only 22,322 were actually sent abroad, leaving a balance of 8698, who, although sentenced to transportation, yet underwent their punishments in this country. In Ireland, during the same period, there were sentenced to transportation 12,631 men, and 3460 women, making a total of 16,091. Of these there were actually transported only 4710 men, and 3038, nearly the whole of the women, leaving 8243 convicts, of whom 7921 were men who were retained in Ireland. There was, therefore, taking the United Kingdom altogether in the 10 years I have mentioned, a difference of 17,041 between the numbers of those sentenced to transportation and of those who actually were sent abroad. I say, then, that there was as much uncertainty under the former system as there will be if the proposed plan be adopted. Indeed, I think there was more uncertainty formerly, because the sentences then pronounced would not be fully carried into effect without the actual removal of the convicts from this country, while the sentences which I propose to substitute, being sentences of penal servitude, can be carried into effect either here or abroad. I have thus gone over the provisions of the bill, and trust that they will meet the approbation of the House. With regard to the practical carrying out of the sentence and ordering a criminal for transportation, it is manifest that the discretion must lie with the Government, and not with the judge. It is impossible the judge can know, without examination, whether a man brought before him is a fit person to be sent to a distant colony; nor can the judge know what demand may exist at the time for such description of persons in any particular colony. It is from no distrust of the judges that I say this. The most ample discretion should be vested in them in determining what the length of the sentence should be, but it is the impossibility of investing them with the knowledge and information necessary to enable them to decide when transportation should take place and when it should not that renders it necessary to leave the decision with the Government. It may be thought possible to draw up rules for the regulation of the judges in all cases that come before them, so that they would be able to decide when sentence of transportation ought to be inflicted, but I think this would be attended with much uncertainty as to the effect of the sentence, and therefore I think the selection of the persons to be sent to the colonies ought to rest entirely with the Government. (Hear, hear.) I am not called upon to enter on the question of certificates of leave. The bill leaves the law exactly as it now is; but the number of convicts under sentence of transportation and who can be dealt with as the system is now administered is very much reduced. In the system of tickets of leave we have in view the adoption of the system recommended by the committee of this House, which thought it desirable that a stimulus to good conduct should be held out in the case of long sentences. At the same time I think that, while the remission of the remainder of a sentence by means of a ticket-of-leave is a power that ought to be retained, and the general rule ought to be an absolute remission rather than a qualified one. On this point, however, I am not called to enter. Gentlemen may have observed in the bill now on the table some alterations as compared with the one which I introduced into the last Parliament. Those alterations are not material, and are intended to clear up certain points on which there existed some doubt—as, for example, in the second clause, in which reference is made to the power of the court to sentence under the old Act either to imprisonment or to a period of transportation. It gave power to courts to pass sentence of transportation or imprisonment not exceeding two years, and the clause had been made to express the words "penal servitude." To the first clause also there have been added words to the effect that any enactment now in force making any crime punishable by transportation shall be made applicable to penal servitude. There are some other alterations to which it is needless to refer, and I may repeat that the main features of the bill are identical with those of the measure which I formerly introduced. I trust the House is satisfied with the explanation which I have endeavoured to give, and I now move that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. Bentinck believed that convict labour, which was now wasted, might, by means of penal settlements near home, be so applied as to pay the expenses of the convicts, with great advantage to them as well as to the country, by their employment upon harbours of refuge and other public works. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Roebuck considered that the great cause of crime in England was the difficulty of finding employment for those who were seeking for it. The difficulty was increased by the circumstance that tainted labourers could not find employment. A man who had been convicted, who had gone through penal servitude, came out upon society a branded man. He was driven in actual self-defence to the very crime for which he had been convicted. He was shunned by everybody; if he lived in a town, he was followed from street to street by the policeman; if he lived in the country, everybody knew that he had been a convict. He must either starve or steal, and with those two alternatives before him there was little doubt which he would choose. The difficulty lay not with the convict while he was a convict, but in dealing with him after he had ceased to be a convict. There were two sets of circumstances to be considered—those which affected the convict in this country, and those which affected the convict in the colonies. All our colonies, with the exception of West Australia, had determined to receive no more convicts; and some of them—Victoria and New South Wales, for instance—had gone so far as to say that no man who had been a convict should come among them at all. Cases of great hardship had been laid before that House where people who had been forty years in Australia, having gone there as convicts, had been excluded from Melbourne because they were convicts, though they had lived many years in the town. What was a liberated convict to do? Nobody would employ him; he was compelled to steal, and the result in almost every case was a re-trial and a re-conviction. Such a man was, in fact, condemned for life. Society would not bear him; once a convict, always a convict, and the man must continue a thief until the gallows ended his career. It had been said that we might make penal servitude in England for life. He appealed to every gentleman if that were possible (Hear, hear.) Penal servitude for life was so shocking to our feelings, that compassion would be excited immediately for any man thus condemned, and we should have a criminal the object of all that morbid sentimentality which had been so severely and so justly censured by the hon. gentleman opposite. It appeared to him that there was only one course to pursue with our criminals, viz., to find in the many uninhabited parts of the globe spots fitted to receive them, and to let transportation in every case be for life. When once a man was sent from England he ought never to be allowed to return. He could not hope to come back with a character which would find him employment, and, therefore, when once he had committed a crime which brought upon him the punishment of transportation, let that transportation be for life. It was not necessary that the punishment should be the same in all cases. All transportation should be for life, but the term of penal servitude should vary. Thus, if a man committed a great crime he should be condemned to transportation for life, but to penal servitude for fifteen years. The man who committed a crime of less magnitude should be condemned to transportation for life, but to penal servitude for seven years. He would first of all send the convict to a penal servitude, and would then put him under the surveillance of a body of men who should control his labour. What was it that induced the House to give up the system of transportation? It was done at the instance of the late Sir William Molesworth, who obtained a committee to inquire into the subject, and the evidence produced before that committee brought forth such an amount of horrible atrocities committed in our penal settlements as shocked the feelings of the people, leading to the belief that we were sowing broadcast crime in all its shapes. The main cause of the crimes which disgraced our penal settlements was the absence of women, and therefore, in order to prevent the recurrence of the horrors which were laid before the committee, he would in every case of women being sentenced to transportation transport them. Penal servitude in England, as had been remarked, was liable to the same abuse. The only way to prevent it was by mixing in equal, or very nearly equal, proportions the two sexes, and that object he would effect by transporting every woman condemned to transportation. Thus, he provided for the punishment of the criminal by subjecting him to penal servitude for a certain time. Having undergone that penal servitude in England, he would be thrown upon society. We all knew what had been the consequence of such a system. (Hear, hear.) Society had been horrified and frightened by the uncertainty of life and property created by the ticket-of-leave men throughout the country, and the terror had proceeded so far that the people had been afraid during the late winter of walking through the streets of London. (Hear, hear). To avoid that he would take the criminal population entirely away from England; he would subject them, in the first instance, to a term of penal servitude; he would make them go through the whole of that servitude, and then he would take them, not to any of our existing colonies, but to some new spot yet untouched by human adventure, where they might prove, as the same classes had done before, the beginning of a great empire. (Hear, hear).

Sir J. Pakington looked upon the great cause of crime to be ignorance and drunkenness. The object of the bill before the House was intended to deal with this difficulty—what were they to do with their criminals after their punishment ceased. He was afraid that the hon. and learned member for Sheffield had not helped them out—learned gentleman could not have intended that every one of that large class of men whose fate is involved in this bill should be transported for life. He cannot wish to introduce into this country that Spartan law, that the smallest crime deserves death, and you can inflict no greater punishment.

Mr. Roebuck—I said that every person subjected to transportation should be transported for life.

Sir J. Pakington—I am sorry to say that, practically, that has been the case during the whole period for which we have carried out sentences of transportation. It is not to the credit of this country that, although our courts have sentenced criminals to be transported for periods of only seven years, the Government has never brought home any transported convicts from the colonies to which they have been sent. Referring to that point of the subject, namely where convicts, should be sent the right hon gentleman said:—Although I have for some years considered this subject, and a few years ago had my attention officially directed to it, I have only heard of four places in which it was supposed to be possible to establish a new penal colony. One is the northern coast of Australia, to which I myself at one time very much inclined; but the space intervening between the northern part of Australia and the settled portions of New South Wales is so small that, when that fact is considered in connection with the disadvantages arising from the tropical climate, I believe the Government are perfectly right in abandoning the idea of sending convicts there. Portland Island is another place which is mentioned, but there there is so little means of employment, and the islands are so near to America, where great jealousy of a convict settlement would be entertained, that I think it would not be discreet to send convicts there. The third, which was Vancouver's Island, was equally objectionable; while the fourth—the territory of Hudson's Bay—was most objectionable as regarded its climate, while its proximity to our North American colonies and the United States was calculated to make the establishment of a penal colony there most offensive to the inhabitants of both those countries. There is great difficulty, therefore, in finding a new penal settlement, and I must, therefore, express my satisfaction at the Government pressing on this bill at the earliest possible period in order that the question may be fully and carefully considered. The right hon. gentleman then went on to say that the bill before the House enabled the courts to pass sentences of transportation in the same terms as sentences of penal servitude, which was a great improvement on the present system. Another great obstruction to the dealing with convicts in courts of justice was want of an intermediate sentence between imprisonment for two years and transportation for seven years or penal servitude. Hereafter, if the bill passed, courts of justice would have the advantage of this middle term, and would be able to transport for four years. He (Sir J. Pakington) would have been glad if the bill had gone further and let the term be three years instead of four, and then the graduation of punishments would have been complete. He threw this out as a suggestion for the consideration of the right hon. gentleman before the bill went into committee. So far he could only speak with admiration of the bill. But he owned he felt great doubt with regard to that portion of the bill which introduced an increased element of uncertainty in punishments. That did not appear on the face of the bill, but he gathered from the speech of the right hon. gentleman, when he introduced the bill on a former occasion, that particularly the Government intended that there should be a great increase of transportation, that more convicts should be sent abroad than had been the case hitherto, and that simultaneously with this increase of transportation the right hon. gentleman did away with the sentence of transportation altogether. He only threw out a suggestion on that point; but if the Government fully believed that the bill in that shape could pass both Houses of Parliament, and would work well, he should be prepared to give it a fair trial. But he owned that it seemed to him the greatest difficulty in carrying out the law was the uncertainty as to what the punishment of convicts was to be. When a judge sentenced a prisoner to penal servitude for 10 years, neither the judge, nor the public, nor the prisoner, knew whether the man was to remain in England close to his friends, or go to Bermuda, Gibraltar, or Western Australia, in all human probability never to return. The right hon. gentleman in his speech that night said that that uncertainty had always existed, and that the sentence of transportation was not always carried out. The right hon. gentleman was correct as regarded some cases, but the rule was the sentence of transportation was carried out, and the other cases were the exceptions. The right hon. gentleman had adverted to the system of not sending convicts sentenced to seven years' transportation out of the country, and he admitted that the practice had been found fault with; that it was therefore altered, and that in consequence Australia had been overflowed with convicts; so much so that it was found necessary to stop transportation altogether, at least for a time. But when the system of transportation was renewed, it was carried out quite as much in the cases of persons sentenced to seven years' transportation as in others, and the general rule was that all persons sentenced to transportation were transported. The right hon. gentleman therefore was not justified in founding his argument on exceptional cases when he was introducing fresh uncertainty as to where sentences were to be carried out. The right hon. gentleman would, he thought, have done better if he had acted on the resolution of the committee on transportation last year, which stated "that convict prisons beyond the seas ought to be regarded as places for carrying out sentences of transportation." There was much absurdity in the fact that, according to the theory of the law, a man might be sentenced to transportation to Bermuda or Gibraltar, while, in fact, he was punished at home. The public did not understand these distinctions, and did not see why a man's sentence should not be carried out as it was pronounced. He should wish to see transportation carried out as a punishment for the greater crimes, reserving penal servitude for other and lesser offences. Having thrown out these suggestions, he could only hope that the Government would pursue the course indicated by this bill, and he hoped that they would be successful. He would now turn to the observations of the hon. and learned gentleman who had dwelt on what he justly called an important, although it was not the most important, part of the question, viz., what was to be done with our convicts when they were discharged? It was a difficult part of the subject, and whatever the Government might do, it was clear that whatever proportion of criminals the right hon. gentleman might intend to send to Bermuda, Western Australia, or Gibraltar, the great majority of them would, at the end of their sentences, be released and turned loose on this country. That was a serious question, and the Government ought to turn their attention to the best mode of making this great fact as innocuous to the country as it could. That being so, he had heard with regret the expression of opinion by the right hon. gentleman, and which seemed to meet the approval of many gentlemen in the House, against the ticket-of-leave system. The committee of last year did not report against the ticket-of-leave system. The hon. and learned gentleman had adverted with truth to the violence which had prevailed in the course of last year, and there was no doubt that, although there had been a decrease of crime generally, there had been an increase of graver crimes; and there was a panic and cry last winter which was connected with the ticket-of-leave system. In the first place he would ask was that panic and that cry properly connected with the ticket-of-leave system? and secondly, ought there to be such danger from the ticket-of-leave system as the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to anticipate? His (Sir J. Pakington's) belief was, that, assuming that a prisoner was released in England, the question was whether it was better for the man and safer for the public that he should be turned out perfectly free, or whether it would not be better for the man and safer for the public if his release was accompanied by some such check as a well-regulated system of tickets-of-leave afforded? He was convinced that it would be better for the man and safer for the public if he was subject to a well-regulated system of ticket-of-leave. It was a recommendation of the committee of last year that the periods allotted for penal servitude should be increased, but it was added that only such punishment should be included in one period; and also that there should be a further punishment, which would be capable of being abridged by the good conduct of the convicts. What was meant by that abridgment of the sentence? Did it mean an entire release, or the return of the convict among the public accompanied by some check? He said that the latter was meant, and he thought it was most desirable that the spirit of that resolution should be carried out. He hoped that the right hon. gentleman did not intend that all sentences should be carried out to the strict letter.

Sir G. Grey: I did not say so.

Sir J. Pakington was glad to hear it, for all experience showed that if you wished to deal effectually with prisoners you must not shut out the element of hope—(hear, hear)—and he should allow every prisoner to hope that by good conduct he would be able to shorten his term of imprisonment, but at the same time he would accompany such indulgence with some check. He thought that even the system of tickets of leave as it now existed was not properly carried out. In Ireland the system had been strictly carried out, but in England, though no doubt from the best motives, the right hon. gentleman did not carry out the regulations and conditions on which tickets of leave were granted with the strictness the interests of the public required. While he did not hesitate to say that under proper precautions the ticket-of-leave system might be found extremely useful, he admitted that without such precautions it would be dangerous; but with such precautions he thought it might be made to form a most valuable part of a system of punishment, under which men might hope to shorten its duration. (Hear.)

Mr. Collier insisted that the bill did not preclude the adoption of the plan proposed by Mr. Bentinck. The uncertainty complained of was only as to place, not time, and there must be a power of selection, which would be the best left in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Drummond contended that transportation had been mismanaged—that the only way of dealing with our criminals was to carry out a system of transportation to a greater extent than heretofore, and there could be no difficulty in finding places to send them to.

Mr. Phillips spoke in favour of the bill and the punishment of transportation.

Mr. Byng thought the grants of tickets of leave, though unpopular, if used with discretion and forbearance, should not be discontinued. He supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Newdegate supported the bill, which, he hoped, would be a step to a renewal of transportation.

The second reading of the bill was supported by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Liddell.

Mr. Henley said he thought it an unfortunate thing that this was so frequent a subject of legislation. Let the House consider what it was they had done and what it was they were about to do. Three or four years ago they came to a conclusion that four years' penal servitude was equivalent to seven years' transportation; and now the Government, consisting mostly of the same members as at that time, asked them, without reason assigned, to undo all they had done and go back to the length of sentence that prevailed before. He believed that the country was so far dissatisfied with what they did three or four years ago that some change was necessary. The system of tickets of leave was then introduced, and what had been the effect? It had caused in the public mind a distrust even of their pardoned criminals. They had made it more difficult to the men who had worked out their sentences to obtain employment. They had had, he rejoiced in it, a great relaxation within the last few years in the sentences awarded of a penal nature, and not only that, but, fortunately, very few even of those sentences had been carried into effect. That bore on the question of secondary punishments, and they could not lose sight of it. But what did this bill do? It brought them back again to the number of years during which criminals were to undergo punishment; it brought them back to the system of transportation, so far as the length of the sentence was concerned, but then, by some strange shuffle of words, they got rid of the name of transportation altogether. What would be the effect of that on the public mind? The criminal class looked with greater fear upon transportation than upon penal servitude, because transportation, by interposing the sea between them, separated them more completely from their wives and families. What would be the effect of getting rid of the word transportation? All persons knew it was in the power of the Crown to mitigate sentences and to hold out the hope of mercy; but what were they going to do? A judge sentenced a man to penal servitude, and then, without reason assigned, this man was suddenly transported. The man would feel that this was an aggravation of his punishment, and that instead of the Crown exercising mercy it was exercising arbitrary power. He hoped that when they got into committee the right hon. gentleman would let the word transportation stand. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the Government and the country wished to send abroad as many criminals as they could to places where the inhabitants were willing to have them—and why get rid of the name?

Mr. Baines said there was one point on which he should be glad to say a word, as his right hon. friend the Secretary for the Home Department was prohibited by the forms of the House from again addressing them in the present stage of the bill. The right honorable member for Oxford said Government were dealing in a wanton way with the subject. He thought that was an unjust accusation. He begged the House to consider the circumstances under which the 16 and 17 Victoria was introduced. At the end of the session the Government introduced, as they were bound to do from the facts that had come to their knowledge, a bill which was confessedly an experiment at the time. That experiment had had a trial of three years, and then there arose in that House last session a demand that there should be an investigation as to the manner in which that experiment had worked, and in consequence a committee was appointed for that purpose in that and the other House of Parliament. Of the committee of that House he had the honour of being the chairman, and he could state that the committee went into a full and accurate inquiry, and they came at last to certain resolutions which they thought were the result of the great body of the evidence. Other resolutions were adopted by the committee of the House of Lords, who investigated another branch of the subject also in a careful and diligent manner, and then, when these resolutions had been brought before Parliament, Government thought it their duty to introduce a bill founded on them, and yet the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Henley) said there was no reason for legislation on this subject any more than there was in 1853. He did not propose to go now into the various points that had been discussed, as there would be an opportunity of discussing them by-and-bye. One of these points, which was raised by the right honorable member for Droitwich, was of some difficulty. The honourable member for Sheffield said Government ought to apply themselves, and no doubt they would easily discover some place where convicts might be sent, and that thus they might get rid of the practical difficulty which had arisen from the Australian and the Cape colonists refusing to receive convicts. The hon. gentleman must permit him to say that that which he thought so easy the committee found involved difficulties which were utterly insuperable. And so with regard to the committee of the House of Lords: they inquired particularly into this part of the case, and suggested particular cases which had been alluded to by the right hon. member for Droitwich. The result was that both committees came to the conclusion that it was a matter of regret that the country should forego the advantages of sending convicts out of the country, and yet that it was impossible to point out any place to which convicts may in future be sent.

Mr. Whiteside believed that the people of this country would never be satisfied with a law which permitted the judge to pronounce one sentence and the Government to substitute another and a severer punishment.

Mr. Keating and Mr. Packe supported the bill, though with certain qualifications.

Lord Stanley said the question was not whether transportion was desirable or not, but whether it was possible, and his opinion was that any attempt to found a new penal settlement in any part of the globe would end in disappointment. Of the northern coast of Australia very little was known, and that little was not in its favour. It was far within the tropics, it was low-lying land, and all experience went to show that under such circumstances European labour could lead to no successful results. (Hear, hear.) Looking, too, at the rapidity with which western colonists were extending their settlements towards the north coast, it would be impossible for any length of time so to seclude a penal colony in the north as to prevent the convicts from getting down to the non-penal settlements. (Hear, hear.) The House was thus thrown back upon the only place to which they could send criminals, namely Western Australia. At present, the colonists were willing to receive convicts, and he hoped that they would long continue in that mind; but he could not forget that a similar willingness was professed in Van Diemen's Land up to within a very short time before there was such an outbreak of feeling as compelled the Government to give up transportation to that island. The House must, therefore, be prepared to find, at any moment, the Western Australians changing their mind; and the only precautions they could take to secure the continuance of their present feeling for as long a period as possible would be these, In the first place the Government must take care that they did not send out at any one time any excessive number of convicts. In the next place they must send out none but such as there was a reasonable probability of reclaiming; and lastly, and this was the most important of all, the inhabitants of the colony should be given clearly to understand that no attempt would be made at compulsion, or anything at all resembling it; for he believed that it was quite as much the not having their opinion consulted as any strong objection they really entertained to convict labour, that had led to the revulsion of feeling against transportation in Van Diemen's Land. (Hear, hear.) There was no part of the right hon. gentleman's (Sir G. Grey's) speech to which he had listened with more pleasure than that in which the right hon. gentleman, for the first time in that House, distinctly admitted the existence of a class of criminals to whom it was necessary to apply a distinct mode of treatment, or a class of criminals who must be considered as incorrigible. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that that admission would be carried out into practice by the enactment of the measure to which it naturally led, that was to say, that in addition to the penal treatment of incorrigible offenders, such offenders should be secluded from society for the rest of their lives. (Cheers.) He (the noble lord) did not by that mean that the class in question should be imprisoned for life, for he felt that imprisonment for life was a measure which public opinion in this country would not sanction. But seclusion was not necessarily imprisonment. With reference to the corrigible class of criminals, he thought the ticket-of-leave system had in reality never had a fair trial: the theory was one thing, but the practice had been another. It was a fair question, in his opinion, for the Goverment whether it was not possible to find employment for such men upon public works when the term of their imprisonment had expired.

Mr. Hope expressed a general approbation of the bill, which enunciated, he said, one great truth, that a convicted criminal forfeited his time and his labour to the country, which might turn it to use either at home or abroad.

Mr. Marsh said, he had some personal experience on this subject, having returned from a penal colony. (Laughter.) He, therefore, trusted that the House would listen to a few practical observations which he should endeavour to offer. The hon. member for West Norfolk had urged three objections to transportation: first, because it held out no terror to the criminal: secondly, because it did not reform him; and the third objection was one based upon the expense. Now, they all knew that the common population of this country, particularly the class of thieves, had a great objection to transportation (a laugh), and with respect to reformation he could say that he had seen criminals who had become really reformed. He had also seen another class of criminals practically reformed—namely, those who had found out that honesty was the best policy. The real point was to determine where to transport the criminals. The northern part of Australia seemed to be the only spot, and he could not see what objection there could be to placing a convict establishment there, for it was a place fit for Europeans to live in. Some remarks had been made on the penal discipline given to criminals, but he believed that the gaol was a very bad place for discipline, and that it improved very few. A colonist must be rough and ready—he must be able to cook his own dinner and make his own bed, but in gaol, under the penal system, everything was found for the criminal, and he was rendered perfectly helpless. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE BRITISH BANK—JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

On Thursday, 14th May, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd delivered his judgment on the conduct of the directors.

His Honor said he had considered what course it was now his duty to take in this case. By the Act of 7 and 8 Vic. he was required to make a report to the Board of Trade on the causes of failure, after the company had passed their last examination. This had been adjourned till the 30th June. Meantime the Court thought it its duty, *ex mero motu*, to direct that a copy of the examinations should be transmitted to the Attorney-General. It was no case for delay. In no case had greater recklessness, deception and fraud been exhibited; and the examinations of the directors taken in that Court would be admissible as evidence against them. After glancing at the provisions of the Acts under which charters of joint-stock companies were granted, and quoted from the articles in the company's deed of settlement, nothing could be more clear and explicit than the provisions as to the duties of the directors; and in a body like this each individual was responsible for the performance of those duties. It had been held that where a false certificate had been signed without knowledge on the part of the directors that it was false, they were still answerable. It was not now the duty of the Court to single out the delinquents; but the directors and general managers were open to the following charges:—Commencing business before the requisite amount of capital was paid up; publishing false balance sheets and reports; declaring dividends when no profits had been made, but, on the contrary, large losses had been incurred; conspiring to raise the company's shares by illegal means and with a criminal view (this had been held to be a fraud against the public)—conspiring, when in a state of insolvency, to obtain a supplemental charter by false representations, reports, and balance-sheets, with intent to cheat the public, and in contempt of the prerogative of the Crown—making large loans to directors and others on terms of the utmost risk—expending large sums on a business quite foreign to that of banking—the Welsh mines, thereby incurring a heavy loss, and refusing to call a special meeting under the 71st clause, when a quarter of the capital had been lost. The original petition for a charter had been founded on false representations. The auditors, who were in a situation to know the falsehood of the accounts they signed, neglected to avail themselves of those means. As to the criminal responsibility of the directors no doubt could be entertained. They were incorporated by charter to carry on the business of banking, one well known to the law-merchant; and the management of such a company was a matter of public concern. The charter and deed of constitution imposed on the directors certain duties, and, as a corporation might be indicted for nonfeasance or misfeasance, the individuals permitting the offence might be indicted likewise. This was established by a number of cases. Where the doing of a thing was forbidden by statute, to do it, whether wilfully or not, was indictable. The case was the same as things enjoined to be done, and neglected. An incorporated banking company was a corporation of a public character, and any infringement of the charter affected the public generally, any of whom might buy shares. The directors, therefore, were amenable to punishment for not discharging their duties. Though penalties were not attached to the infringement of the provisions of the charter, yet, as this was a nuisance to the public at large, it was indictable at common law. While confidence in the directors of joint-stock banks was essential to their prosperity, it would only be insured by proper conduct on their part, and the conviction that punishment would overtake them for the breach of their duties. The directors of the British Bank must have reposed too much in the belief that the responsibility became infinitesimal by division. The Court thought it necessary to direct that proceedings should be taken against the officers of this company in such way as the Government might direct.

Mr. Linklater, on behalf of the assignees, thanked his Honor for his prompt attention to the matter.

Mr. Freshfield made some mitigatory observations on behalf of Mr. Stapleton. He was anxious to have made some addition to his examination, but had no notice of this proceeding.

Mr. Linklater said he would have that opportunity hereafter.

OBITUARY.

(*From the Home News, 16th May.*)

John M'Gregor, Esq.—The death of this gentleman took place at Boulogne, on the 23rd of April. The position which he held as a public man will justify some remarks in reference to him. He was the first "Governor of the Royal British Bank." The disclosures of bank secrets affecting him, his pecuniary difficulties, and a sense of failure, shattered his health; bilious fever and paralytic affection closed his sufferings. Mr. M'Gregor was born at Stornoway, Ross-shire, in 1797. Educated at an ordinary school, he was placed, at an early age, in a house of business in Canada; after some years, he went into business himself at Liverpool, and failed; his mercantile speculations being rarely at any period of his life successful. When he retired from business life, Mr. M'Gregor sought and found employment in the public service, and began to publish. His first work, British America, was published in 1832. He went abroad on commercial missions under Lord Melbourne's government; still assiduously wrote books and reports without end; and in 1840 he became one of the Joint-Secretaries of the Board of Trade. Here he began to agitate for Free-trade, in conjunction with Mr. Deacon Hume and Mr. Porter; and gave evidence before Mr. Hume's Committee on Import Duties that made him more widely known. "The elation of Mr. M'Gregor thenceforwards," says a writer in the *Times*, "knew no bounds. He was exalted in his own imagination to the fifth heaven. Vanity was one of the passions which poor John M'Gregor, from an unfortunate nature and habit, could not control; and the abuse of it was, in truth, his worldly ruin. It made him often the laughing-stock even of his intimate friends, and in later years he perambulated the clubs unconscious of the general ridicule of his vain-gloriousness. This inordinate self-valuation involved him in the firm persuasion that from his secondary office in the Board of Trade he should at once vault to a seat in Lord John Russell's new Cabinet. He intimated this certain conviction to all his friends and acquaintances. In this dream he resigned his office of £1500 per annum; and having prearranged his plans, he became a candidate for the city of Glasgow in July 1847. Unfortunately for himself he headed the poll. We need not enlarge on the utter failure of his absurd aspirations, or on the bore and jest of his occasional exhibitions in the House of Commons." His connection with the British Bank is tolerably well-known. Destitute of "a single qualification for the governorship of the bank," he yet would take no counsel, but to the end rested on his entire self-sufficiency.

Colonel Manley Power.—We have to record the death of this gallant officer who expired at Bath on the 27th of April. He was Colonel of the 85th Light Infantry. He entered the service in 1819 and became a Colonel in 1854.

Lady Ashburton.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of Lady Ashburton, which took place at Paris on May 4. She had passed the last winter at Nice, and had reached Paris on her way to England, having, as it was hoped, overcome the malady under which she sank. Lady Ashburton was the eldest daughter of the sixth Earl of Sandwich, and was married to the present Lord Ashburton, then Mr. Bingham Baring, in 1823.

Lord Radstock.—The death of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, C.B., occurred on the 11th of May, at his residence, 26, Portland-place. The deceased lord was the eldest son of the first Baron Radstock, who was the younger brother of George, fourth Earl of Waldegrave, and who, in consequence of a very important victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape Legos, was created an Irish peer, under the title of Baron Granville Augustus William Waldegrave. Born in 1833.

Professor Fife.—This gentleman, a well-known physician in Birmingham, and Professor of Materia Medica in the Queen's College in that town, died recently in London, from an over-dose of morphia, taken to promote sleep, being at the time in a state of intoxication.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Last Sunday morning, 10th May, on the arrival of the mail cart from Dover, about half-past 3 o'clock, the driver informed the police officers on duty that in passing the road a short distance beyond Barton-terrace, about half a mile from Canterbury, he had seen a donkey with a lady's saddle on its back, apparently tied to a hedge or gate, and some person or persons crouched under the adjoining bank, but it was not sufficiently light for him to distinguish who or what they were, and he of necessity having to keep his time on the road could not stop to ascertain. Inspector Spratt, together with policemen Ealse and Dodd in consequence of this information, proceeded to the place stated and discovered two females, wrapped in hooded cloaks and otherwise dressed in mean attire of a description very little superior to that worn by common wayfarers. On being questioned by the inspector one of them threw back her hood and in reply to the interrogations said they had been travelling in France, and had purchased the donkey they had with them in Boulogne for 100 francs, to aid them in their journey, each alternately riding; that on the previous day (Saturday) they had rested at a village named Ewell, a short distance from Dover, whence they had started late in the day, and had journeyed through the night, by which they had become so fatigued that they had stopped on the roadside, not knowing that they were so near Canterbury as they were now informed by the policeman. During this conversation the other female had kept her hood over her head and face, and one of the officers asked what age "the old lady" was, to which the young one replied that her companion was 19 years of age, and that they were on the road to Tunbridge-wells to visit their brother, who resided in that neighbourhood. The policeman advised them to continue the journey into Canterbury, where they could obtain proper accommodation, and then left them, being somewhat puzzled with so strange a tale, perfectly satisfied as they were that the two females were no common wayfarers. Ealse, whose "beat" of duty lay in that part of the police district, shortly after again visited them, and found them preparing to resume their journey. He offered to assist them in procuring refreshment and accommodation, which offer was accepted, and he, with policeman Webster, conveyed them to the Prince Albert Tavern, situate in Lamb-lane. On Webster going off duty and returning home, he naturally mentioned the circumstance to his wife, who directly observed that she had seen an advertisement in the well-known second column of the *Times* of Saturday, offering a reward for the discovery of two young ladies who had left their home. The apparent ages of the travellers, the fact of their having with them a Skye terrier answering the description in the advertisement, with other circumstances, induced Webster to return to the police office and inform Mr. Clements (the superintendent) of these facts, who lost no time in putting himself in communication with Mr. Dawson, by means of the European and Submarine Telegraph: and, late in the afternoon, he received through the same channel an answer, stating that "The parties immediately interested were not then in London, but that some one would be in Canterbury on the subject as early as possible on the following day." The ladies had expressed their intention of proceeding to Tunbridge-wells; but they were induced to defer their departure, the hope being entertained that their friends would come; and as they did not do so, the superintendent brought the case under the notice of the magistrates, and related the chief of the above particulars, expressing his fear of detaining the young ladies, in the event of their not proving the parties advertised for. However, as they had been found lying on the highway, and therefore coming under the Vagrancy Act, the Bench gave an order for their being brought into court. The report having got about, the streets were soon filled with anxious spectators to get a sight of the "romantic lady-gypsies," and when the superintendent repaired to them and told them of his mission, they confessed themselves to be the parties sought, giving their names as Lewis and Webber, but declined stating their residence, and one immediately gave vent to a flood of tears, and both entreated that they might be spared the pain of becoming public spectacles. From what has transpired it appears that the father of the young ladies (sisters we believe them to be, though they deny it) is an officer in the Navy, and that they had lived at home with their mother-in-law. This home, stated to be St. Leonard's, they left and fled to France, whence after staying a time, they came here on Saturday last; and better to preserve themselves *incog.*, one was dressed as a menial, as if a servant to the other, and both passed so well as to escape the observation of their uncle, who was on board the same packet. In the streets of Dover, too, it is said they actually passed their parents unobserved, so well had they completed their disguise. Fearing to stay longer than was absolutely necessary, they left Dover with a united resolve to brave fatigue and danger in travelling towards Canterbury, but overcome with fatigue, and desirous to avoid entering the city, they lay down where the driver of the mail-cart and the inspector of police found them. No one having arrived by the early trains on Monday, Mr. Clements again telegraphed to Mr. Dawson, and in reply was told that "a gentleman for that purpose was then on his road," and who reached Canterbury shortly before 4 p.m., and immediately had an interview with the Mayor, Alderman Brent, Captain Love, and Mr. Philpott, magistrates, producing his letter of introduction from Messrs. Dawson in reply to the telegraphic dispatch. He gave his name Baron Glucky de Stenitzen, and represented himself as deputed by the family of the young ladies to take charge of them. He stated this in reply to the Mayor, and that it was his intention to take them back to London. On the "Baron" entering the room in which the ladies were, they ran up to him and embraced him, and called him their uncle. The Mayor told the gentleman that they (the magistrates) were only desirous to ascertain as correctly as they could that the young ladies were placed in the hands of those who had a proper claim on them, and intimated that it might be proper for their chief officer, the superintendent of the police, to accompany them to their destination, and see that they were returned to their friends. The Baron replied that he of course could offer no effective opposition to such proceedings, if that was the magistrates' determination, but he and the ladies' friends were anxious to avoid publicity, and the Mayor finding that the ladies acknowledged the Baron as their friend and relative, assented to their leaving as they did.—*Kent Herald.*

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GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

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Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
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Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.

REDFERN, CHIPPENDALE, &c. — Mr. MOON, Confectioner, Railway Tunnel, Botany Road, will supply the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, at 1s. 9d. per week or single copies, 4d. each.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. W. FAIRFAX having resigned the Agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD from 30th June (up to which time he will collect the accounts). Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, 99, Collins-street, have been appointed, who will supply subscribers at £1 per quarter. Advertisements for insertion in the HERALD forwarded by first steamer. July 1st, 1857.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET, Sydney, CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain H. T. Fox, Fort-street.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle: John Bingle, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand: Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas'
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer	1	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	2½		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .... 10 guineas per cent.
Specie — to or from London, one guinea and three quarters per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or controul of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
Annual premiums for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium,	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices,
An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid £50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid 70 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid 81 13 7
For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the chief offices, from
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, June 5.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Capital £1,500,000.
Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

IN THE ESTATE of the late RICHARD BROOKS, of Gerderick, Maneroo.—The Trustees of the above Estate hereby give notice, that all persons to whom the said RICHARD BROOKS stood indebted at the time of his decease will be required to produce full particulars and proof of their claims to the undersigned, before the 20th July next, and to sign the trust deed; or they will be excluded from the dividend to be then declared.
THOMAS BUCKLAND, Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George-street.—Sydney, 25th June.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That application is intended to be made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, during the next ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill, to enable the Trustees of a certain Indenture of Settlement, bearing date the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and made between James Mitchell and Georgina Hely of the first part, Gother Kerr Mann of the second part, Mary Hely of the third part, Robert Scott and Charles Boydell of the fourth part (all therein described), to sell and dispose of certain lands situate in the colony of New South Wales, mentioned in the said Settlement, and to invest the money to arise from such sales in Government or real securities upon the trusts of the said Settlement. Dated at Sydney, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, Solicitors for the Bill.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The Gas Consumers of Sydney are reminded that only a limited time was agreed to by the public meeting, for the formation of this Company, and as that period is drawing to a close, they, the parties most interested, are hereby requested to send in their APPLICATIONS for SHARES forthwith to the Provisional Committee, in order that they may participate in the great advantages held out to them. By order of the Provisional Committee, ROWAND RONALD, secretary, pro. tem. No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—
........................1857.
The Directors of the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company.—Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me.............. shares in the Sydney Gas Consumers' Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of twenty shillings a share, as well as all future calls thereon, and to execute the deed of settlement when required.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
........................Name.
........................Address.
Mr. Rowand Ronald, secretary (pro. tem)
Temporary Office, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.
The Secretary will be in attendance, at the Temporary Office of the Company, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, from ten o'clock a.m., to one o'clock p.m., every day, to receive applications for shares, and to give information to intending applicants. By order of the Provisional Committee. ROWAND RONALD, secretary (pro. tem.) Temporary Office, No. 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SYDNEY GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—Tenders of Land.—Tenders will be received of Land suitable for the erection thereon of works and premises for the manufacture of gas.
Parties tendering are required to specify price, extent and every other particular; also, whether for sale or on lease.
Land must be situated in a low level, and water frontage for vessels of light draught indispensable. Further information may be obtained on application to ROWAND RONALD, secretary (pro tem). Temporary Offices, 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION, LIVERPOOL TO CAMPBELLTOWN.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive Tenders for the delivery of 14,000 sleepers, ironbark or box.
Particulars can be had on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North.
Tenders must be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Sleepers," on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 2nd July, 1857

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION, LIVERPOOL TO CAMPBELLTOWN.—Persons desirous of Contracting for the whole of the works required in the construction of Eight Miles of the above railway, can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant.
Tenders will be received for each class of work at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—
Earthwork, at per cubic yard
Brickwork, at per cubic yard
Timberwork, at per cubic foot
Ironwork, at per pound.
Schedules setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited, on application at the Offices of the Railway Commissioners, Phillip-street North.
Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Works," not later than 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, July 2nd, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION TO WEST MAITLAND.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole of the works required to be done in the construction of two miles and sixty-seven chains (2m. 67c.) of the above railway, can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of July next.
Tenders will be received for each class of work at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—
Earthwork at per cubic yard
Brickwork at per cubic yard
Timberwork at per cubic foot
Ironwork at per pound.
Schedules, setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited on application at the offices of the Railway Commissioners, Phillip-street North.
Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Works," not later than 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 14th July.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, June 29th, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION TO WEST MAITLAND.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for the delivery of 5000 sleepers, ironbark or box.
Particulars can be had on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North.
Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed, "Tender for Sleepers," on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 14th July.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, June 29th, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION TO WEST MAITLAND.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of seven miles of Ironbark Post and Rail Fencing.
Particulars can be had on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North.
Tenders to be sent in, endorsed "Tenders for Fencing," addressed to the Commissioners, not later than 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 14th July.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, June 29th, 1857.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—The Commissioners are prepared to receive Tenders for the delivery at Newcastle of 2000 Sleepers, iron bark or box.
Particulars can be had on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street North.
Tenders must be sent in, addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Sleepers," on or before 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 7th July.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXTENSION INTO NEWCASTLE.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole of the Works required to be done in the construction of about One Mile of the above Railway can see the plans and specification at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant.
Tenders will be received for each class of work, at the rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—
Earthwork, at per cubic yard.
Brickwork, at per cubic yard.
Timberwork, at per cubic foot.
Ironwork, at per pound.
Fencing, at per yard lineal.
Schedules setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited, on application at the Offices of the Railway Commissioners, Phillip-street North.
Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Works," not later than 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
(By order) CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 7th July.

TO QUARRYMEN and MASONS.—TENDERS are required for the foundations of two houses, at Belle Vue Hills, Point Piper Estate. Specifications may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on application to the undersigned, to whom all tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, 13th instant. WEAVER and KEMP, architects, 42, Pitt-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received for coach-house and stabling, to be erected at Pott's Point. For plans, &c., apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. 8th July.

TENDERS are required for FENCING, BUILDING a Porch, and other Works at the National School, William-street. Apply for specification and information to HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect, 254, Pitt-street.
Sealed tenders to be left at the Board Room on MONDAY, July 13th.
By order of the Board, W. C. WILLS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—Court and Watch House, West Kempsey.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 12th July next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Court and Watch House at West Kempsey. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Court and Watch House, West Kempsey." Plan and specification may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Kempsey.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned will be dissolved on 1st August next by effluxion of time. All claims against the above firm are required to be sent in for liquidation, and all outstanding debts are requested to be settled on or before the above date.
PALMER and VIAL, coachmakers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
July 4th, 1857.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on farms, or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—With gratitude I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Pooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.
To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
[E. I. (Signed) HENRY GAMP.
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever
Indigestion	cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
And sold wholesale by the Agent'
JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition; while the pills, acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the malady in the circulation. The testimony on this head, as well in Europe as in all our chief towns — Sydney, Melbourne, and the like — is abundant and conclusive. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

COLLODION PORTRAITS TAKEN, carefully coloured, framed, or set in morocco cases, from 5s. upwards, by Mr. DELOHERY; specimens exhibited in Mr. D.'s Rooms, 167, Pitt-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

POTATOES for SALE, ex James Gibson, from the Chatham Islands, to dealers and others in any quantity. Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, bottom of King-street.

ON SALE, at HANKS and LLOYD'S Wholesale Stores, 7, Wynyard-street—
Soda crystals, in 2 and 3 cwt. casks
Oatmeal, superior quality, in cases lined with zinc
Pearl barley, in casks and demijohns
Split peas, in barrels
Eleme figs, a superior parcel, now landing
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Jordan almonds, in cases
Patras currants, new, in caroteels and barrels
Eleme raisins, in barrels and boxes
West India arrowroot, in 14 lb. tins
Sinclair's Belfast hams, superior quality
Finnis and Fisher's York ditto, ditto
Compton, Brothers' ditto ditto, ditto
North Wilts and Cheshire cheese, in cases.

NOTICE.—For SALE, a splendid PIANO, the manufacture of Messrs. Broadwood and Sons. For particulars, apply to Captain MENKMAN, on board the Koning Willem II., or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.

BUILDERS' STORES, Circular Quay.—Deals, scantling, boards, doors, casements, slates, cement, lead, &c.

ORANGES and all kinds of Fruit bought by J. PREESTON, wholesale fruiterer, 19, York-street.

FAMILIES supplied with choice Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c. WATSON and COOMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

PALING, (6 feet) and Oak Wood, in quantities to suit purchasers, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant,
A batch of Berry's noted Shoalhaven horses. They will arrive by the steamer on Monday, the 13th, and are as usual broken to saddle, single and double harness. Amongst them are an exceedingly showy pair of chesnuts, with a great deal of style and action. This lot has been some time in hand, and will be found fit for immediate use.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
A batch of very fine useful young horses, from Shoalhaven
Several ditto, from Wollongong and Hunter
A number of town horses
A few good draught ditto, and
The usual number of various ditto; also
Carts, drays, harness, &c.

Kiama Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of Mr. John McMahon, mail contractor, Kiama,
Eleven fine powerful horses, all thoroughly broken and suited to meet the existing demands for weight carriers and first-class harness horses.
Mr. M'Mahon's horses have at all times commanded the highest prices in the Sydney market, being thoroughly steady and suited for the use of townspeople.

To Wool Brokers, Fellmongers, Shippers, Tanners, &c., &c.
Hides
Sheepskins
Kangaroo Skins.

MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 128, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 11th July, at half-past 10 a.m. punctual,
A consignment of produce, just received from the country, consisting of
Hides, sheepskins, and kangaroo skins, to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 clock, at 91, Prince-street,
Chest drawers, tables, chairs, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Saddlery, &c.
To Saddlers, Harnessmakers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases saddlery, &c., containing
Ladies' all-over hogskin side saddles, embossed, safes, and pockets
Ditto, plain ditto ditto
Gents' allover hogskin, full shafted riding saddles
Ditto ditto, hogskin seats
Ditto ditto, plain flap ditto
Stockmen's saddles
Gig, carriage, and waggoners' whips, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Floorcloth and Grained Table Coverings.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Contest, Jennings, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
BD&CO over M
45—1 piece body floorcloth, 25 x , equal to 200 yards
46—1 piece ditto
49—1 piece ditto
51—20 pieces 8-4 grained table coverings
52—20 pieces ditto
All slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Goods.
Ex Gladiolus, Taylor, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Price's Belmont Night Lights
Robinson's Patent Groats
Day and Martin's Blacking
Double Imperial and Imperial Paper
Bag Cap, Double Demy, and Demy
Double Crown, Blue Demy
Ditto Foolscap, Double Small Hand
Assorted Coloured Demy
White Raw Sugar Bags
Brown Ditto Ditto
Quartern Meal Bags
Soda and Seed Bags.

To Grocers, Oil and Colourmen, Blacking Manufacturers, Stationers, and others.
Terms, cash.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The following goods, damaged by sea water.
Slightly damaged,
PB,
1053, 1055, 1056—3 cases Brach's mortars (Price's Belmont night lights), each 6's, 18 dozen, 6 hours
each 6's, 18 dozen, 8 hours
Slightly damaged,
PB,
Nos. 1167, 1169, 1172, 1173, 1175, 1176—6 cases Robinson's patent groats, each 144, or 864 lbs.
Badly damaged,
PB,
Nos. 1157, 1159, 1161, 1164—5 casks Day and Martin's blacking, each 7½ dozen, or 37½ dozen.
PAPER.
Slightly damaged,
PB,
Nos. 1177 and 1178—2 bales, each 20 reams, 20 lbs. double small hand.
Much damaged,
PB,
Nos. 1179 and 1180—2 bales, each 10 reams, 50 lbs. imperial brown
Nos. 1181 and 1182—2 bales, each 10 reams, 40 lbs. ditto.
Slightly damaged,
PB,
No. 1183—1 bale, containing 8 reams, 60 lbs. imperial brown.
Much damaged,
PB,
No. 1184—1 bale, containing 8 reams, 60 lbs. imperial brown
Nos. 1185 and 1186—2 bales, each 5 reams, 100 lbs. ditto
Nos. 1187 and 1188—2 bales, each 5 reams, 80 lbs. double imperial
Nos. 1189 and 1190—2 bales, each 10 reams, 36 lbs. bagcap
Nos. 1191 and 1192—2 bales, each 10 reams, 32 lbs. ditto
No. 1193—1 bale, containing 12 reams, 28 lbs. ditto.
Slightly damaged,
No. 1194—1 bale, containing 12 reams, 28 lbs. ditto.
Much damaged,
No. 1195—1 bale, containing 12 reams, 24 lbs. ditto.
Slightly damaged,
No. 1196—1 bale, containing
Much damaged,
Nos. 1197 and 1198—2 bales, each 20 reams, 16 lbs. demy
No. 1199—1 bale, containing 10 reams, 14 lbs., blue demy
5 reams, 14 lbs., assorted coloured ditto
Slightly damaged,
No. 1200—1 bale, containing 20 reams, 14 lbs., double crown
Much damaged,
No. 1201—1 bale, containing 20 reams, 16 lbs., ditto
No. 1202—1 bale, containing 20 reams, 16 lbs., double foolscap
No. 1203—1 bale, containing 2 reams, white and brown raw sugar bags
3 reams quartern, half-quartern, and pint meal bags
5 reams ½ lb., 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., and 4 lbs. soda and seed bags
No. 1204—1 bale, containing 10 reams, 28 lbs., colored double demy
No. 1205—1 bale, containing 10 reams, 26 lbs., assorted double demy.

Damaged Register Stoves
Castings, Boiler Plates
Gas Piping, Bar Iron, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hannah Fownes, Robertson, from London.
To Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell at the stores of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., 4, Sussex-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, damaged by sea water, &c.
R in diamond, 8½, 15, 23, 25, 26, 29, 36, 47 ½ outside—
1 No. 5, Kent's knife cleaner
21 pieces balcony castings
25 register stoves, 30 to 36 inch
1 enamelled manger
343 camp ovens and covers
608 lengths gas piping ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2½ inches
27 boiler plates, 7 feet x 3 feet, x ½-inch
5 bundles lion iron, 1 x ¼-inch
1037 bars iron, assorted sizes, 1½ to 6 inch, x ¼ to 1 inch flat; ⅝ to 4 inch, round and square
24 bars, crown over SC, angle iron, 2½ x 2½ x ⅜
16 ditto ditto ditto, 3 x 3½.
Terms, cash.
After which, will be sold
40 bundles hoop iron, 1-inch
70 ditto ditto, 1¼
90 ditto ditto, 1½
55 ditto ditto, 1¾
65 ditto ditto, 2
65 ditto ditto, 2¼
70 ditto ditto, 2½
65 ditto ditto, 2¾
50 bundles best Govan sheet iron, 6 ft x 2 ft, 22 guage
70 ditto ditto, 6 ft by 2 ft, 20 ditto
50 ditto Bradley's best, 6 ft x 2 ft, 22 ditto
40 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft 6, 22 ditto
60 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft 6, 24 ditto
60 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft, 24 ditto
60 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft, 10 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 3 ft, 12 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft, 8 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft, 6 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft 6, 6 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 6 ft x 2 ft 6, 8 ditto
About 10 tons assorted bar iron, round square, and flat
American cooking stoves, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Morewood and Co.'s
Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles
Spouting, Guttering, Piping
Sheepnetting, Pails
Building Materials
Furnishing Ironmongery
Sheffield Ware, Iron Castings, &c.
Preliminary Notice.
GREAT SALE.
Important to the Trade, Builders, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell (for the importers), at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
261 cases of the above.
Now landing.
Full particulars in a future issue.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock prompt,
9 superior horses, just arrived from the country, broken in to saddle and harness; among them will be found some excellent gig and cart horses, suitable for heavy dray work.
No reserve.

FRIDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c., by Auction.

To be Sold at

WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 excellent cart horses, each warranted to pull a ton any part of Sydney
A lot of country horses, suitable for all purposes, broken in to saddle and harness
1 handsome grey pony, broken in to carry a lady, warranted free from vice
The usual lot of town horses and mares, drays, carts, spring carts, gigs, carriages, omnibuses, breaks, trucks, carts and gig harness, chaff cutters, saddles, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boat, Boat, Boat.
To Timber Dealers, Lime Burners, and others.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 10th July, at 12 o'clock,
A 10 ton boat, quite new, with gear, draws 3 feet 8 inches, length of beam, 9 feet clear, 3 feet 8 inches deep, 24 feet on the keel, 28 feet overhaul.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
At the City Mart, 211, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10th instant, by
MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD.
11 O'CLOCK,
Opium, nitrate of silver, Turkey sponge, drugs, &c.
½ PAST 11 O'CLOCK,
Damaged 3-bushel bags, oatmeal, split peas, pearl barley, Moir and Son's Scotch oatmeal, and teas, raisins, Kent hops, &c., &c.
12 O'CLOCK,
Pampanga sugar, ex Sea Bird, being the finest parcel in the market, S.B. and O.
½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
General groceries, hams, bacon, cheese, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., &c.
☞ Purchasers are reminded that the Pampanga sugar will be for absolute sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.
City Mart, Friday, 10th July.

Regalia Cigars.
For Positive Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases Regalia cigars, 10M.
7 ditto ditto ditto, 8M.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

20 Pockets New Kent Hops.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 pockets Kent hops.
Terms at sale.

Slightly damaged.
11 Barrels Patent Barley, each 1 cwt.
6 Barrels Pearl ditto, ditto
4 Ullage ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above parcel of pearl and patent barley, slightly damaged.

First lots to be offered.
Drugs, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
56 lbs. very superior opium
40 lbs. best lint
48 ozs. nitrate silver
12 dozen Dinneford's fluid magnesia
9 6-inch boxes dispensing scales
Tartaric acid
10 lbs. very fine Turkey sponge
10 ozs. quinine
Tedman's soothing powders, &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 10th instant.
Teas
Mauritius sugar
Walnuts
Soda Crystals
Normandy pippins.
Important Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Kent Hops, Soap, Split Peas, Liverpool Salt, Hams, Raisins, &c., &c. To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice parcels of goods, now landing, ex late arrivals, comprising
Hyson and congou teas
Mauritius sugar
Walnuts
Soda crystals
Pampanga sugar
Quarts table vinegar
Pints salad oil
Patent sperm candles
Liverpool soap
Mushroom ketchup
Assorted sauces
Lb. and ½-lb. sardines
Pearl barley
Herrings in tins
Scotch oatmeal
Liverpool salt
Prime English bacon, in cases.
The especial notice of the trade is directed to the above choice parcel of goods, which, without exception, are in the finest condition, and for positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 10th instant.
Pampanga Sugar, ex Sea Bird.
⁂ The only parcel of Pampanga Sugar now in the market, and without exception the finest sample that has been imported here for some time past, being the celebrated S.B. brand, in perfect condition.
SB—1618 Bags Best Pampanga Sugar
O—427 Bags ditto ditto.
For positive Unreserved Sale.
☞ The especial attention of Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers to the Melbourne market, Storekeepers, Speculators, &c., is particularly directed to the Unreserved Sale of the above parcel of very superior Pampanga Sugar, being the only lot now in this market for Sale.
From the very high quotations recently received from Manila, owing to the failure of the sugar crops, this will, in all probability, be the last opportunity that can present itself for some time, for parties to replenish stocks.
⁂ The auctioneers would therefore urge the importance of buyers availing themselves of this sale.
Samples will be on view two days prior to sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Macnamara Son and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The only parcel of good Pampanga sugar now in the market, being the remaining portion of the Sea Bird's cargo from Manilla, comprising
SB—1618 bags best Pampanga sugar
O—427 bags ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
FP in diamond—10 bales hops.
Terms at sale.

B in diamond—100 Half-barrels of Moir and Son's Scotch Oatmeal.
Ex Gladiolus, Taylor, master.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B in diamond.
65 half-barrels Scotch oatmeal, slightly damaged
25 ditto ditto, much damaged
10 ditto ditto, sound.
Total 100
From the well-known house of Moir and Son, and in very convenient packages.
Terms at sale.

100 Tons Iron Kentledge.
Ex Herefordshire.
On Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, MONDAY, 11th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf, Fort-street, on MONDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 tons iron kentledge,
Ex Herefordshire.
Terms at sale.

Fine Walnuts.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 barrels of fine walnuts, 90 to 95 lbs. each.

Hysonskin Tea.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
AMM in diamond,
11 chests hysonskin tea.
Terms at sale.

Cigars.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Boomerang,
16 cases cigars—more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Gladiolus, from London.
FB over 7 in diamond.
24 casks split peas
10 casks Pearl Barley
5 casks Scotch Barley
8 casks Oatmeal,
More or less damaged by sea water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Gladiolus, from London,
FB over 7 in diamond—
1-24—24 casks split peas, each 3½ bushels
25-34—10 casks pearl barley
35-39— 5 casks Scotch barley
40-47— 8 casks oatmeal.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Araminta, Roberts, master, from London.
8 Bales of Bags, more or less damaged by sea water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by by auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
DID in diamond EP under corner—½ 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19
Eight bales of bags, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Genuine Red Baltic Deals, ex Jacob Roggeveen.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 14th instant, Circular Quay.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects, &c., &c.
Genuine Red Baltic Deals, 3 x 9, long lengths
Red Baltic Battens, 2½ x 6½
Baltic Laths, 8 to 26 feet.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs Mullendorff, Nahmer, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 14th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
UNCUT RED BALTIC DEALS.
347 genuine red Baltic deals, 3 x 9, 14 to 25 feet
224 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 13 feet
108 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 12 feet
123 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 11 feet
154 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 9 feet
563 ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 6 to 8 feet
52 red Baltic battens, 2½ x 6½, 12 feet
632 bundles laths, from 10 to 26 feet
CUT GENUINE RED BALTIC DEALS.
250 superior red Baltic 2-cut deals, 3 x 9, 15 feet
168 ditto ditto 3 cut ditto, 3 x 9, 15 feet
145 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 3 x 9, 15 feet.
30,000 best Bangor slates
236 barrels Roman cement
246 barrels pitch
24 tons corrugated galvanized iron, 24 gauge
20,000 fire bricks, &c., &c.
The especial attention of the builders, contractors, timber merchants, and the trade generally, is particularly directed to the above shipment of red Baltic deals, the whole of which will be for positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
The British-built Brig HEBE.
Day of Sale THURSDAY, July 16th, 1857.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 16th of July, at 11 o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private contract,
The fine fast sailing whaling brig HEBE, with or without her whaling stores.
This fine vessel was built at Poole, in the county of Dorset, was newly coppered and thoroughly repaired in August 1856, is copper-fastened, and a really good vessel, and admirably adapted for the Eastern or New Zealand trade, or might be again despatched, on a few hours' notice, upon a whaling voyage.
Further particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

The well-known Schooner, EMILY JANE.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 16th July, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private contract,
The A1 Baltimore Clipper, EMILY JANE, 146 tons register, but carries over 200 tons, as she now lies in the Cove, off Campbell's Wharf, with all her stores, boats, sails, gear, &c., &c.
This vessel is so well-known in the port of Sydney as a favourite and regular trader to Melbourne, that it would be superfluous in the auctioneers to add any remark of theirs in her praise.
Terms at sale.

Important.
To Capitalists seeking profitable Investments, and others on the look out for compact and comfortable Dwellings, faithfully built, well finished, and respectably tenanted, in one of the most healthy and universally admired situations about Sydney.
Mr. Blake's Property, Balmain.
The whole of Mr. Blake's House and Land Property, at Balmain, will be offered for Sale, by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August next, at 11 o'clock (unless previously disposed of by a private contract).

Eleven Substantial Houses, with about Eight Acres of Land, in the heart of Balmain, having extensive frontages, about 2650 feet to the principal streets, thoroughfares, and to the water side, close to the Steam Ferry, all enclosed within one continuous close paled fence, with close paled intersections to divide the respective tenements and premises, being one purchase by the proprietor in the year 1837, and unencumbered. The Title is short, clear, and indisputable. As a whole, this estate is unquestionably one of the very best and safest properties at present in the market, open to a lucrative speculation; or for a first class secure investment of capital.
The income is a little below £1300 a year, under Recent Leases, at reduced rents, and the Terms of Payment are advisedly made so obviously liberal, with the expectation of ensuring a ready and immediate sale.
The whole will be submitted for sale, first—
IN ONE LOT,
and if not sold will immediately be put up in the several and respective Lots and Premises as described on the plan of the Estate.
Terms of Payment.
If sold in One Lot—
10 per cent. cash deposit.
15 per cent. (without interest) on transfer of the estate.
25 per cent. (without interest) in four months from day of sale.
50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of ten years, at 5 per cent. interest, or in lieu of the residuary fifty per cent., an annuity for twenty years, including principal and interest.
If sold in separate Lots—
10 per cent. cash deposit.
40 per cent. (without interest) on transfer of the premises.
50 per cent. (without interest) in four months from the date of sale, or this instalment may remain on mortgage for a term of ten years, at six per cent. interest.
☞ All deferred payments to be secured upon the estate.
All purchasers, whether of the whole estate in one lot, or of separate lots, will be permitted (on certain conditions) to pay off the mortgage either in full or by any amount of instalments at any time by giving three months' previous notice thereof in writing to the mortgagee; and a purchaser of the whole estate in one lot will be permitted to apportion the mortgage rateably upon each premises, thereby giving him power to release any portion of the estate separately at his will.

MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received positive instructions from Robert Blake, Esquire, of Mount Shamrock, the proprietor of this very valuable estate, to sell the same by public auction, at the City Auction Mart, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August next, at 11 o'clock.
Intending purchasers and capitalists are invited to inspect the property. Full particulars and description of each premises, even to minute details, may be obtained at the Auction Mart, where a large Plan of the Estate is exhibited for public inspection and information.
N.B.—The Auctioneers are at liberty to treat for the sale of the whole of this valuable estate in one lot by private contract.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale Without Reserve.

MR. F. A. POOLE is instructed to sell, THIS DAY, by auction, at the premises opposite St. Benedict's Church, Parramatta Road,
The good-will of the bowling saloon, balls, pins, &c., &c.
Also, stock-in-trade, fancy toys, crockery, furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To close an account.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at the Phoenix Wharf, on SATURDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
About 1000 feet cedar, ¾, 1, 1½, and 2 inch
A lot of scantling
About 10 cwt. of New Zealand hams.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, &c., &c., &c.
Two Days' Important Auction Sales.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th July.
4000 Packages New Goods, now landing, ex Contest.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th July,
4000 packages choice new goods, now landing, ex Contest, consisting of
Fine new Zante currants, in barrels and carroteels
Eleme raisins, in boxes
Chesme ditto, ditto
Muscatel ditto, ditto
Turkey figs, in ½ and ¼ drums
French plums, in jars and cartoons
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Imperial plums
Jordan almonds
Shell almonds
Bitter almonds
Barcelona nuts
Filberts
Pearl sago
Bermuda arrowroot
St. Vincent ditto
Coleman's mustard, ½ and 1 lb., D.S.F
Ditto ditto, ½ and 1 lb., fine
Ditto ditto, in tins, D.S.F.
Ditto starch and blue, No. 1
Price's Belmont candles
Hale's ditto ditto
Ogleby's ditto ditto
Salt, dairy, rock, and fine
Ditto, fine table, in jars
Sardines, ½ and ¼ lb.
Salmon, (Hogarth's) 1 and 2 lb.
Oysters ditto, 1 lb.
Chicory in tins
Bottled fruits, (Batty's)
Jams and jellies ditto
Pickles, quarts and pints, ditto
Calves' foot jelly, ditto
Isinglass, ditto
Red herrings, 1 and 2 dozen tins, (Hogarth's)
Groats, (Robinson's)
Vinegar, (Feast's)
Salad oil, half-pints, pints, and quarts, ditto
Sauces, ditto ditto
Mushroom ketchup, ditto ditto
Gelatine
Wax vestas, &c., &c., &c.
This sale being a positive unreserved one, and of great magnitude, is well worthy the attention of the trade and country storekeepers.
The goods are now landing, and will be open for inspection previous to Day of Sale, at Pitt and O'Connell streets.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

Important Auction Sale.
MONDAY, the 20th July.
Notice to Timber Merchants
Bakers and Millers
Ironmongers
Storekeepers, &c., &c.
The entire Cargo of the Telasser, from New York, U. S.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 20th July, the entire cargo of the Telasser, in the following order, and without reserve—
At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Tubs, in nests, hooped and painted
Buckets, 3-hooped, painted
Ditto, 2-ditto, ditto
Stable oak buckets, heavily hooped
Brass-bound buckets, grained oak
Ditto ditto ditto cedar
Painted keelers, in nests
Wooden bowls, in nests
Clothes pins, whittled headed
Toy pails, and propellers
Cane-seated chairs, various patterns
Wood-seated ditto, ditto ditto
Armchairs, wood and cane seated
Children's chairs, in great variety
Clothes baskets, assorted
Cane and fancy cradles
Maple bedsteads, assorted
Wire brooms
Axe and pick handles.
At 12 o'clock prompt,
HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
Eagle ploughs, assorted
Stoves of all kinds
Collins' axes and picks
Washboards, wood and zinc
Short handle D shovels, proper length in handle
Long handle shovels, various brands
Picks, a good assortment
Store trucks and barrows
Light express waggons, suitable for a journey to the interior
Corn or maize shellers
Smutting and thrashing machines
Wheat and corn mills
Chaff-cutters, assorted sizes
Winnowing machines
Small saw mills
Saws, &c., for ditto, with extra wheels
Road scrapers and door ditto
Vegetable cutters, assorted
American drill, made expressly for tents, waterproof
Tinware assorted, in great variety
Churns, assorted
Tacks assorted, all sizes
Nails from 1 to 10 inches
Tin plates, best charcoal
At 1 o'clock to the minute,
500 barrels Gallego and Haxall flour direct from the mills of Virginia.
At half-past 2 o'clock, on the Circular Wharf,
10,000 feet hard pitch pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, all cut to 6 and 7 inches wide, planed one side, 1¼ inch thick, from 18 to 20 feet long
10,000 feet of one inch pitch pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, from 6 to 10 inches wide, planed one side, and full measurement after dressing
5,000 ditto ditto 1 inch, 8 to 12 inch wide, tongued and grooved, and planed both sides, for partitions, well seasoned and polished
5,700 feet pitch pine weather boards, 1 inch thick, planed one side, of an even width
5,200 clear Norway pine, ditto ditto, ditto
9,000 Norway pitch pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, all cut 10 inches wide to save labour, 1¼ inch thick, 12 to 18 feet long
13,000 half-inch clear pine ceiling and partition boards, planed one side, and planed edges, 10 to 12 inches wide
5,000 half-inch spruce pine partition boards, planed both sides, 9 to 10 inches wide
14,000 feet merchantable and clear spruce pine, tongued and grooved flooring boards, full inch after dressing, planed one side
16,000 clear pine boards, planed one side, tongued and grooved
20,000 feet clear merchantable 1 inch white pine shelving boards, planed one side and both edges, even widths at both ends, from 12 to 18 inches
10,000 feet clear carpenters' and coffin boards, good wide widths, planed all over, 1 inch
7,000 feet clear step boards, 1½ inch, planed one side and both edges
5,700 1½ inch ditto ditto ditto
6,000 feet clear pine, rabetted boards, for partitions or ceilings
6,000 feet hard pine scantling, assorted sizes
18,000 feet battens, 3 x 1, good long lengths
10,000 pickets or garden fencing
50,000 masons' laths
10,000 feet mouldings, embracing every pattern, size, and design
5,656 feet best oak timber, from 2 to 5 inches thick
2,037 feet ½ inch oak wainscottings
3,127 feet fancy birds'-eye maple, 3, 3½, and 4 inches thick
5,685 feet best hickory timber, 1½ to 4 inches thick
3,811 feet best coachmakers' ash timber, 1¼ to 4 inches thick
5,000 feet boat builders' ash boards, cut expressly for boats.
After which,
30,000 best Bangor slates, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 8
5 tons best sheet lead, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 lbs.
10 tons galvanised iron, assorted, 18 to 24 gauge, corrugated and plain
10 tons galvanised iron wire, assorted
30,000 feet best Baltic red deals, 3 x 9, 3 x 11, good long lengths.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Intending purchasers will please be prompt in attendance for the respective goods, at the time named, to enable the auctioneer to get through with the numerous lots. And they are assured that the whole will positively be sold in lots to suit the trade, without the least reserve.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Two Days' Great Wine and Spirit Sale.
Most Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel, and Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Wines, in wood and bottle
Brandy ditto ditto
Geneva, in cases
Whisky, in wood and bottle
Old Tom, in cases
Rum
Beers, in draught and bottle, &c., &c.
Chiefly ex Bougainville, from France, via Melbourne.
At the Stores of Messrs. Rottmann and Co., Circular Quay.
TUESDAY, 14th, and WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Rottmann and Co., to sell by auction at their stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 14th and 15th July, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of the Bougainville, from France, consisting of—
WINES.
FROM CADIZ.
HT over diamond and VP conjoined.
8 hogsheads fine pale sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto
HT over VP.
12 hogsheads superior golden sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
HT over T WP conjoined.
12 hogsheads nutty flavoured sherry
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
H double triangle T.
98 cases, each 1 dozen, golden sherry.
FROM BORDEAUX.
T 1. 110 cases, each 1 dozen, claret, Marguat Haut Medoc
8. 97 ditto ditto ditto, Pauillac Haut Medoc
5. 104 ditto ditto ditto, Chateau Neuf Margaux
6. 100 ditto ditto ditto, Chateau Bondit St. Julien
10. 89 ditto ditto ditto, Grand Vin St. Lambert.
SPIRITS.
29 hogsheads dark brandy
10 ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto
50 ditto spirits of wine.
Ex various shipments.
WINES.
FP over diamond and VP conjoined,
4 hogsheads fine old very pale sherry
12 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
XX over VP conjoined,
16 hogsheads superior old pale sherry
27 quarter-casks very fine Amontillado flavoured sherry.

29 hogsheads and 50 quarter-casks port wine
Single diamond
Double ditto
Treble ditto
Quadruple ditto.
HT over treble diamond.
3 hogsheads superior port wine
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
HT over quadruple diamond.
1 hogshead very superior port wine
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
50 hogsheads red wine
100 cases sparkling moselle
100 cases liqueurs, assorted
150 cases champagne
SPIRITS.
38 cases Martell's pale brandy
10 ditto United Vineyard Company's brandy
500 ditto brandy
10 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
10 ditto Martell's ditto
5 ditto Sazarack's ditto.
RUM.
20 hogsheads rum, 30 o.p.
20 ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
GIN.
20 quarter-casks Booth's London old tom, proof
275 cases old tom, in white bottles
500 cases gin
80 cases old tom.
WHISKY.
20 quarter-casks Scotch whisky
290 cases whisky.
BEER.
75 hogsheads Bass' Burton ale
75 ditto Salt's ditto
200 casks Byass's ale and porter, quarts and pints
200 ditto Marsetti's ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
N.B.—These choice wines were selected personally by Mr. Rottman, for this market, and will be found unequalled in quality, to anything of the kind ever yet offered in the colony, and worthy the special attention of all classes of buyers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary.
Extensive and entirely Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes, on account of the importers.
Davies and Son's much appreciated Manufacture.
Now landing, ex Ganymede and Centurion.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
MG & Co.
192 trunks boots and shoes, Davies and Son's make, well selected and seasonable goods, prepared to order, consisting of
GENTS' enameled high boots
Ditto ditto napoleons, clump soles
Ditto grain ditto ditto
Ditto best clump wellington boots
Ditto ditto prince george ditto
Ditto ditto calf wellington boots, pegged
Ditto ditto stout ditto ditto, sprigged
Ditto ditto light ditto ditto, bevel edge
Ditto ditto ditto prince george boots, square and bevel edge
Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto kid top ditto, patent calf goloshed, E. S.
Ditto ditto dress wellington boots, bevel edge
Ditto ditto ditto prince george boots, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto balmoral boots
Ditto balmoral boots, coloured tops, E. S.
Ditto best calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto ditto patent calf shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto ditto calf oxford shoes, eyelets
Ditto brussels and buff morning slippers
LADIES' cloth boots, patent goloshed, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, enameled ditto, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, patent ditto, E. S.
Ditto kid top boots, ditto ditto, E. S.
Ditto ditto balmoral boots, military heels
Ditto cloth boots, enameled, vamped, and toe capped
Ditto ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed, extra widths
Ditto patent calf shoes, elastic sandals, B. B.
Ditto black cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto and French prunella boots
Ditto ditto velvet boots, fur bound
Ditto ditto ditto slippers, ditto ditto
Ditto slippers, plain and chenille bound
Ditto brussels and venetian morning slippers
WOMEN'S cordovan lace boots, eyelets and roan lined
Ditto ditto shoes, welts and elastic sandals
GIRLS' cloth boots, welts, patent goloshed, C. S. 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto cordovan ditto, to lace and button, 10-13
Ditto black cashmere boots, E. S., 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto adelaide boots, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto kid top boots, patent goloshed, to lace, 10-13
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto enamelled seal ditto ditto, welts, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto cordovan strap shoes, welts, 6-9 and 10-13
CHILDREN'S cloth boots, welts, E. S., 5-9
Ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, T. P. H., 6-9
Ditto superior patent calf shoes, straps, 2-5, 6-9
Ditto black morocco balmoral boots, patent fronts, 3-9
Ditto memel balmoral boots, 3-5
BOYS' and YOUTHS' calf prince george boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto cossacks, 10-4
Ditto patent goloshed boots, 10-4
Ditto calf ditto ditto, to button, 10-4
Ditto kip bluchers sprigged, 10-13, 1-4
Ditto ditto lace boots, 10-13, 1-4
MEN'S stout kip bluchers, high backs and back straps
Ditto ditto ditto army bluchers, steel sprigged
Ditto ditto ditto watertights, sprigged and hobnailed
Ditto grain Crimea and deck boots
Ditto indiarubber thigh boots
Ditto American pegged boots, &c., &c.
☞ This splendid parcel of goods will be positively sold without reserve.
LEATHER, at 2 o'clock.
Superior colonial kip
Ditto ditto sole
Ventrigol's French calf wellington fronts
Black and brown harness leather.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.
Very superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte
Glassware, China, Platedware
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Very superior household furniture, consisting of
A very fine-toned cottage pianoforte
Couch, chairs, loo and card tables in rosewood, whatnots in ditto, arm chairs in ditto, pier glass, clocks, ornaments, lustres, fenders and fire irons, cornice and brackets, round tables, sets of decanters, ornamental glasses, French china tea service; champagne, wine, and finger glasses; horsehair sofas, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, dressing tables and glasses, washstands, servants' bedsteads, bedding, and kitchen utensils; and
☞ One set of silver dessert service complete.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Out Sale.
Engravers' Tools, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Boots, &c.

AT THE MART, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
An excellent lot of engravers' tools, gold and silver watches, jewellery, wearing apparel, men's and women's boots and shoes, blankets, writing desks, camphorwood trunks, timepieces, guns, revolvers, books, engravings, damaged calico, and sundries too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

SATURDAY, 11th July.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mrs. Mary Wiseman.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises, College-buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture, as under:—
Dining tables
Chairs, sofas
Sideboards, carpeting, hearth rugs
Tumblers, wine decanters
Chimney glasses, fender, and fire-irons
Plated knives, forks, spoons
Bedsteads, bedding, wash-stands, toilette glasses
Bedroom furniture, for 10 bedrooms
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 13th July.
To Builders, Parties Building, and others.
Large Lot of Building Materials, recently forming the Old Church, on Church Hill.
Ashlar Stone
Paving Ditto
Bricks
Scantling
Boards
Wainscoting.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the ground, Church Hill, in lots to suit purchasers, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The materials of St. Phillip's Church, consisting of
Ashlar stone
Paving stone
Bricks
Flooring boards
Scantling
Roofing
Iron work
Pews
Wainscoting, &c.
Terms—cash.
Parties building will find some good lots in the above.

TUESDAY, 14th July, 1857.
To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Fanny Fisher's Cargo.
Snowdrop and Bright Vesou Mauritius Sugars.
2400 Bags.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer, Henry Fisher, Esq., to submit to public competition, at their Mart, on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The choice and valuable sugars selected by Captain Harrold, with his usual care—purchased regardless of cost—with a determination that the Fanny Fisher, as hitherto acknowledged by the trade, should maintain her character for importing the finest sugars landed in Australia.
HF conjoined over A,
517 bags rich cabinet crystal sugar.
HF conjoined over B,
652 bags peculiarly sparkling white crystal, superior to Company's pieces in colour, &c.
HF conjoined over C,
1184 bags of the far-famed royal lily snowdrop
200 bags black pepper
150 bags coffee, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

TUESDAY, 14th July.
Valuable Building Allotments, in Crown-street, Surry Hills, adjoining Black's Hotel, Surry Hills.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the proprietors, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 11 o'clock,
Three superior allotments of land, fronting Crown-street.
No. 2.—Having 17 feet 4 inches frontage to Crown-street by 96 feet deep, to a lane at the rear
No. 3.—17 feet 4 inches ditto ditto by 96 feet, ditto ditto.
No. 4.—17 feet 4 inches ditto ditto by 96 feet 6 inches, ditto ditto.
Nos. 5 and 6.—18 feet frontage, a lane at the side, by 66 feet deep.
Title first-rate.
Terms at sale.
Plans on view at the Mart.

Preliminary Notice.
Valuable Estate, named Brompton, situated on the Newtown Road, Sydney side of M'Cauley's Inn.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Richard Roberts, Esq., to submit to public competition, in about three weeks (so soon as the plans and survey are finished),
The valuable estate called Brompton, 20 acres, having frontage on both sides of the Newtown Road, about two miles from Sydney.
The estate has about 4000 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, and will be subdivided into choice building sites
Title, first-rate.
Terms, liberal.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 4-dozen casks Byass' ale and porter.
Terms at sale.

Postponed until FRIDAY.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores.
Just landed.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, just landed, comprising
Quart and pint pickles
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Sauces, assorted
Ketchup, pints and half-pints
Bottled fruits
Patras currants
Nuts and walnuts
Salmon, 1-lb. and 2-lb.
Ling and codfish, in cases
Fish, assorted—salmon, skate, and trout
Confectionary
Carbonate of soda
Cheshire and pine and English cheese.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Contest, J. Jennings, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
AB in diamond.
509—150 pairs boys' and youths' drab moleskin trousers, slightly damaged
50 ditto millers' ditto ditto, wood and tin case
518 50 dozen men's twilled regatta shirts, ditto, wood and oilcloth
543—100 pairs stout army bluchers, slightly damaged.
AB conjoined in diamond.
15 cases, each 56 lbs., No. 1 starch, much damaged
2 ditto, ditto 28 lbs., ditto blue, ditto ditto
8 ditto, ditto 6 dozen half-pint salad oil, slightly ditto
3 ditto, ditto 4 dozen 1 lb., mustards, ditto ditto
2 ditto, ditto 6 dozen ½ lb., ditto, ditto ditto
1 ditto, ditto 100 half-tins, sardines, ditto ditto
3 ditto, ditto 200 quarter-tins, ditto, ditto ditto
5 ditto, ditto 112 lbs. 1 lb. tins confectionary, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Ales.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex D'Israeli, Black, master, from Glasgow.
Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
H—1—110
110 casks Sacell Brewery ale.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Cottage at Petersham, near Norwood.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY next, the 13th July, at 3 o'clock precisely,
An allotment of ground, having 50 feet frontage to Nelson-street, by 180 feet deep, with a reserve road at the back, all enclosed with a three-railed fence, on which is erected
A snug stone cottage, slated.
The above is about 200 yards from the railway station, and the same distance from Ward's Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Valentine Pinder.
Terms, which will be liberal, declared at time of sale.

MONDAY, 13th July, 1857.
Important Sale of Allotments in the Town of NORWOOD, near PETERSHAM.

MR. RICHARD PEEK has much satisfaction in announcing that he has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 1 o'clock precisely,
About 90 allotments, varying from 40 to 80 feet frontages, and 100 to 160 feet in depth, being the remaining lots of the above most desirable and beautiful property. They are the very cream of the Estate, and have been specially reserved by the proprietor until the completion of the present PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION, from which they are distant only about 200 yards.
To those who are familiar with Norwood and its localities it is unnecessary to say one word about the beauty, position, and healthiness of this delightful spot. To others, it may not be out of place to state that its advantages are, its proximity to Sydney, only about 3½ miles it is, in fact, nearer, as far as time is concerned, than Balmain, Pyrmont, Glebe, or the South Head Road, and the expense of a season ticket is only £1 4s. 5d., or about 3d. a-day, entitling the holder to travel up and down as often as he pleases—its unrivalled position and magnificent Panoramic Views of Botany Bay, the ocean, Randwick, Waverley, Cook's River, Newtown, Canterbury, Parramatta-road, and Railway line as far as Ashfield, Elswick, and numerous other romantic and beautiful estates. The Auctioneer, however, particularly requests intending purchasers to pay a visit to this property prior to the day of sale; feeling convinced that half-an-hour's stroll on this charming spot will have more effect than any eulogium from him. The land is of the best description for gardens, &c., and from its peculiarly advantageous position, this town must become one of the most rising places in the colony.
Besides the elegant villa now occupied by Russell Jones, Esq., there is on the estate a very commodious and well conducted hotel, and many parties have signified their intention of opening shops and stores suitable to the necessities of the residents, as soon as they have acquired the requisite portions of land from the present proprietor.
The auctioneer will be happy to supply parties visiting the property with lithographic plans, and they will have no difficulty in fixing on the lots they wish to purchase, as they will be all marked out and defined by stakes and finger-posts.
Mr. J. R. Roberts, surveyor, will also be on the ground, to give any information that may be required.
A general plan of the property may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
Terms, which will be very liberal—declared at the sale.
A luncheon will be provided.

Damaged Flannels
Ditto Druggets
Ditto Carpets.
On acount of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Araminta, —— master, from Liverpool.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Country Buyers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, Friday, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, the following, on account of whom it may concern.
C over J S in diamond MMF outside—
44—15 pieces imitation Welsh flannel slightly damaged
5 ditto ditto, sound
45—13 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
7 ditto ditto, much damaged
No. number 10 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto
10 ditto electorals, slightly ditto
47—10 pieces ditto, ditto ditto
8 ditto imitation Welsh ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
48—10 pieces 5 4 printed druggets, slightly damaged
49—10 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto
50—13 pieces anti-rheumatic, slightly ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
3 ditto scarlet, sound
No. Number 16 pieces anti-rheumatic, much ditto
3 ditto coloured ditto, ditto ditto
52—3 pieces Kidderminster carpet, slightly damaged
3 ditto Venetian ditto, much ditto
24 ditto rugs, slightly ditto
No. number 16 pieces Saxony Welsh flannel, much damaged
54—11 pieces ditto ditto, much ditto
5 ditto ditto, sound.
11 bales.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
173 Packages of New Goods, now landing, ex late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, Friday the 10th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
173 packages of choice new goods, now landing, ex late arrivals, consisting of
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrock' longcloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheeting
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 blankets
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Bath ditto
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Printed druggets
Rolled linings
Ditto jacconets
Millers' moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Black vests
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Damaged Coburgs
Ditto Lustres
Circassians.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water, ex Aallotaar, ——, master, from London.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, the 10th, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The following, on account of whom it may concern,
JC over M in triangle,
118—9 pieces black lustres, much damaged
16 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
119—12 pieces coburgs, much damaged
4 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
2 ditto circassian, much ditto
7 ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Contest, Jennings master, from London.
THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, the following goods, on account of whom it may concern.
DJ & Co., in diamond.
136—2 pieces cocoa fibre matting
132—2 dozen 6-inch hassocks
133—2 ditto 8-inch ditto
2 ditto 10-inch ditto
137—1 piece ⅞ cocoa fibre matting
1 ditto 5-4 ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock.
5 Hogsheads E. I. Rum
1 Hogshead Brandy.
To close an account.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 hogsheads E. I. rum
1 hogshead brandy.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 10th July.

ORDER OF SALE, THIS DAY, by CHATTO and HUGHES, at 11 o'clock,
Damaged sperm candles
Sound sperm candles
E. I. Rum
Brandy
Oil Paintings.
At 12 o'clock,
90 acres of Land, at Kissing Point, being the balance of Summervale Estate.

FRIDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock.
Damaged Belmont Candles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Contest, Jennings, from London.
85 Boxes, slightly damaged
26 Boxes, much damaged.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
FF in diamond 8 outside—
85 boxes belmont sperms, No. 1, slightly damaged by sea water
26 boxes belmont sperms, No. 1, much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 10th July.
Price's Patent Belmont Sperms, ex Contest.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
FF in diamond, 8 outside.
88 boxes Price's patent belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Day of SALE, FRIDAY, 10th July.
Oil Paintings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very fine selection of oil paintings.
Now on view at the sale rooms.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock.
Ninety Acres of Land, at KISSING POINT, The Remainder of the celebrated SUMMERVALE ESTATE.
☞ The very finest Land in the neighbourhood for
Orchards
Vineyards, or
Agricultural Purposes.
Within one hour's distance by steamer from the Metropolis.
Important to Fruitgrowers, Farmers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The unsold portion of that valuable property known as SUMMERVALE, near Ryde, Kissing Point, comprising some of the finest land in the district, and especially to be recommended to fruitgrowers and agriculturists, from the excellence of the soil, and the short distance from and easy communication with the Sydney markets by steam.
** The proprietor, from the numerous applications, might easily have disposed of the whole of the remaining portion of Summervale privately, but wishing to give each of the many inquirers an opportunity of purchasing, has determined on submitting the balance—some ninety acres—to public competition.
There are also some valuable orange layers of the best description, on a portion of the property not included in the survey, which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder, affording purchasers of the property an opportunity of supplying themselves and neighbours.
The portion of SUMMERVALE now offered consists of
30 acres (subdivided into three farms if preferred), in section No. 2, adjoining the property of Dr. Sherwin, and including some splendid land.
60 acres (subdivided into six farms if preferred), in section No. 1, adjoining the property of James Devitt, Esq., and including land of finest character, with valuable timber. Also,
133 orange layers, more or less, selected, and which will be disposed of in one lot.
The Auctioneers consider it unnecessary to enlarge on the value of this property, as its character and capabilities are well understood by all parties likely to become purchasers. They will merely state as a confirmation of what they advertise, that some of the purchasers of the first sale have re-sold their farms at a large advance, and are amongst the numerous enquirers for further purchases.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ Tuesday's Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 14th July.
Eleven Bales, Twelve Cases,
Landing ex Disraeli, and other arrivals.
Sheetings, Croydons, Calicoes
White Shirts, Scotch Twill Shirts
White Counterpanes, Hosiery

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to dispose of by public auction, at their usual Tuesday's Drapery Sale, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eleven bales, twelve cases, just landed ex late arrivals, and comprising
HIC—2 bales 68 inch soft sheetings
Ditto ditto 72 ditto croydons
2 bales Scotch twill shirts
2 ditto 72 inch twill calicoes
3 ditto 10-4 and 11-4 white counterpanes
2 cases printed bandannas
1 ditto 9-8 llama casbans
2 bales men's brown striped frocks
1 case Hastings striped socks, 2 to 8
2 cases women's W. M. drawers and vests
Ditto ditto ditto black and white cotton hose
ASC—Men's grey cotton hose
6 cases assorted white shirts, in cartoons
23 Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 11th July.
Sundry Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of fancy goods, viz.—
Hair brushes
Dressing combs
Purse trimmings
Cigar cases
Pocketbooks
Workboxes
Silk purses
Tobacco boxes
Stereoscopic views
Perfumery
Pocket and table cutlery
Percussion caps
Glass ornaments
Papier machie folios and desks
Flutes
Pen trays
Snuff boxes
Belts, &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY.
Household Furniture.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry lots of household furniture.
Terms at sale.

Now landing ex Contest.
Valuable selection of New and Popular Works, beautifully bound and illustrated.
8 Cases, now landing, and for sale by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given.
☞ Catalogues are in preparation.
Important to Booksellers
To Professionals
To Schoolmasters
And General Readers.
Bohn's Standard Books
Bohn's British Classics
Bohn's Antiquarian Library
Bohn's Classical Library
Bohn's Illustrated Library
Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library
Bohn's Scientific Library
Bohn's Extra vols.
Bohn's Cheap Series
Theological Works
Medical Works
Books for School Purposes
Works of General and Entertaining Literature, by best Authors, beautifully bound and illustrated.

CHATTO and HUGHES have the pleasure of informing booksellers, professional gentlemen, schoolmasters, and all parties interested in the sale of best Standard Works, that they have received instructions from the importers, to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on a day which will be fixed and advertised as soon as the cases are all landed.
One of the best selection of books (suitable for the purposes above mentioned) which has ever been offered by auction.
Catalogues are being prepared, and some of the works will previously be advertised.

THIS DAY, Friday, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock.—☞ Notice.—Purchasers of superior orchard, vine-growing, or agricultural lands, are reminded that the remainder of the SUMMERVALE ESTATE, near Kissing Point (unequalled for quality of soil, and within easy and constant communication with the city), will be positively sold, THIS DAY, by the undersigned, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, commencing at 12 o'clock.
CHATTO and HUGHES, Auctioneers and Agents.

☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 14th July.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Sixty-one Packages Seasonable Drapery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sixty-one bales and cases drapery, viz:
4 bales, each 100 pieces, grey blankets
4 bales, ditto ditto, blue ditto
5 cases gents' shirts
2 cases Horrocks' long cloths, crumb cloths, &c.
2 bales white counterpanes, 10-4, 11-4
1 case silicias
3 cases polkas
2 cases blue and white striped guernseys
1 case bayadere dresses
2 cases ladies' stays
1 case cambric and straw handkerchiefs
2 trunks tweed clothing
2 bales linen shirting
3 bales tarpaulins
8 bales twills
1 case ginghams
1 case print dresses
3 bales cotton and linen tick
2 cases French flowers and ribbons
1 case shawls
1 case damasks
2 cases boys' clothing
4 cases cloths, tweeds and doeskins
2 cases dress coats, over coats, trousers, vests
7 cases long shawls
Cashmere shawls
Neck ties
Braces
Caps
Kid and silk gloves
Children's hoods, &c., &c.
61 Total.
Terms at sale.

Large Tool Chest and Tools, in an Intestate Estate.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large tool chest with tools, being portion of the effects in an intestate estate.
Terms, cash.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in Upper William-street, WOLLOOMOOLOO.
COTTAGE and GROUNDS, in Hereford-street, close to Hereford House, GLEBE.
Titles unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 21st July,
The undermentioned valuable properties:—
LOT 1.
That very comfortable family residence, situate in Upper William street, Woolloomooloo, at the corner of Prince-street, and containing nine rooms and capacious offices viz.—Drawing-room, about 25 feet x 19 feet; dining-room, 18 feet by 16 feet; library, 16 feet by 9 feet; six bedrooms, two of which are about 19 feet x 15 feet; good kitchen fitted with Russell's stove; capital storerooms and wine cellars; wash-house, with copper boiler; scullery, &c.; A WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER, which has never failed.
All the principal rooms, the hall, and the staircase are papered, and there is a handsome centrepiece in the drawing-room; the whole in good order.
The premises occupy a block of land having a frontage of 53 FEET to UPPER WILLIAM-STREET, and 270½ FEET to PRINCE-STREET, and which is bounded on the north by ALBERT-PLACE, to which it has about 125 FEET, thus comprising an area of nearly THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE, on which are some choice fruit trees and shrubs, and ample room for a large garden, the whole enclosed.
☞ It is needless to offer any comment upon such a property as this, situate as it is in a most favourite locality, and enjoying all the advantages of the country, combined with proximity and easy access to the busiest parts of the city. It is a MOST DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, and replete with every convenience.
LOT 2.
A COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, situate in Hereford-street, within a short distance of HEREFORD HOUSE, GLEBE. It contains front and back verandahs, entrance hall, dining and drawing rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and servants' room on the ground floor, and 4 attic bedrooms. Attached to the house at the rear are 2 stores, stables, coach-house, oven, fowl-house, &c. It stands on a block of land having about 134 feet to Hereford-street, by a depth of about 288 feet. The ground in front is laid as a neat garden, and at the back of the cottage there is a small paddock, vinery, &c.
☞ This property, besides being a commodious cottage residence, delightfully situated, has a large prospective value, as the new Pyrmont Bridge-road will pass the door, and materially lessen its distance from the heart of the city.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

NEWTOWN.
NEAT WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and Building Allotments on the MARRICKVILLE ESTATE, a short distance from the Newtown Railway Station.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 14th July,
A neat and comfortable VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of weatherboards, containing 4 rooms, erected on allotment No. 1 of section 2 of the MARRICKVILLE ESTATE, NEWTOWN, having 66 feet frontage to a good road leading to Cook's River, with a depth of 330 feet, containing about half an acre, securely fenced with paling, and a palisade batten fence, with gates in front.
☞ This is a very desirable little property for a man of limited means, and situated in a healthy and convenient locality, close to the railway station at Newtown.
Five building sites, being allotments 7, 8, 9 10, and 11, of section 2 of the MARRICKVILLE ESTATE, Newtown, containing each upwards of half an acre, with 66 feet road frontage, and a depth of 396 feet.
☞ These allotments are well situated, and of sufficient size to allow room for a good garden, for which the soil is admirably adapted.
They are really well worthy the attention of parties in want of a good suburban site.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, July 16.
The Allan Vale Estate.

MR G. A. KEMP has been favoured with instructions from Thomas Fenton, Esq., to dispose of by public auction, at the long room of the Union Club Hotel, Murray-street, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 12 o'clock,
The abovenamed SPLENDID ESTATE of ALLAN VALE, containing nine thousand acres of land, divided into Nine Farms, which will be disposed of separately
This estate is bounded by the River Derwent, and intersected by various streams; it is well fenced and divided into paddocks; on one lot is a first-rate stone house, suitable for a large family; also a capital stone barn, stable, and a variety of out-buildings, with large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and seventy acres in cultivation; many of the other lots have buildings upon them with and under tillage. Allan Vale is only 33 miles from Hobart Town, 12 miles from New Norfolk, consequently about 12 miles from water carriage.
For fertility of soil, beauty of scenery, or eligibility of situation, this magnificent estate is unrivalled; its rich valleys, clear undulating sheep hills, and delightful climate, offer such a temptation to the capitalist, grazier, and agriculturist, that is seldom met with, and should not be allowed to pass.
A plan of the estate, with the different lots and divisions, can be seen at the Union Club Hotel, Murray-street, Hobart Town, and at the offices of the different newspapers; also at the rooms of Mort and Co., Sydney; W. M. Tennant and Co., and W. Easy and Co., Melbourne.
Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash, twenty-five per cent. at six months, twenty-five per cent. at twelve months, with bank interest, and the balance can be secured upon the property for three years at seven per cent., or the whole sum can be paid in cash at the option of the purchasers.
Reference as to title, which is unexceptional, can be made to NUTT and BUTLER, solicitors, Harrington-street, Hobart Town.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 9th July, 1857.
Cowlishaw v. Dulgan.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a bay mare, well-broken to saddle. May be seen at the livery stables of Messrs. Pearson and Watt. Also bridle and saddle.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Galloway at Suit of Cosier.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th day of July instant, at noon, at the residence of the abovenamed William Cosier, Phillip-street, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a quantity of household furniture, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The *Medical Times and Gazette*, commenting on the fact that no medical officer has received this decoration, says:—"One surgeon went out of the advanced trench before the Redan, and carried in the body of the Colonel of the 3d Buffs, under a tremendous fire. Another assisted wounded officers of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava, far in front of the advanced picquets of the French Chasseurs, and at the most imminent personal risk. A third saved the life of the Duke of Cambridge at Inkermann, in a hand to hand conflict. A fourth assisted Captain Cust, at the Alma, when severely wounded in the very thickest of the fight. And these were no isolated examples. No danger kept back the medical officers from the performance of their duty; and, surely, to say the very least, there was as much valour shown in assisting a wounded man under a heavy fire as in joining in the conflict. One reason we have heard assigned for not giving the Cross to medical officers is remarkable, and we may add that it was given us by a gentleman in a high official position. 'It is not considered advisable to encourage medical officers to distinguish themselves for valour. They are quite ready enough as it is to volunteer for dangerous duty, and if we were to reward them as we do others, they would all be killed, and we should have no doctors left for the troops.'" This may be complimentary, but it is not encouraging.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.—It is possible to have too much of a good thing—too much time, too much money, too many friends, too much support, and so to hold them too cheap and throw them away. Who does not know what it is to have half a day to get ready for a short journey, and to lose one's train in consequence? Lord Palmerston will start with too good a majority. He will have too large a margin to draw upon, and it will be a matter of indifference to him whether half-a-dozen or so become careless, or sulky, or queer, and leave him for somebody else or nobody else. A majority is a thing that must be used. "There is a tide in the affairs of men." A good majority is high water, which will carry you safe out to sea if you have everything ready, and can use it without a moment's delay; but will strand you at the sill of your own dock, or break your back on the mud before its gates if you are five minutes too late. A Parliamentary majority is nothing on earth but a snow giant. It looks big and strong, but is melting and crumbling away from the hour it was made. Peel started in 1841 with an imposing and overwhelming majority of 90, and people seemed to think it must last for ever, and that Conservatism was to usher in the Millennium. But, whether a majority be great or small, it may be observed that in the third or fourth year of a Parliament the Minister finds increasing difficulty in keeping his men together. Certain feelings, not quite on the surface, are evidently at work, which undermine the whole outward form of things, and the Ministerial party is apt to become like a ship the timbers of which are whole to the eye, but rotten within. The majority must be worked; it must be committed; it must be animated and raised in self-respect by the consciousness of doing something and being a working and meritorious majority. An idle majority will leave you or bring you to grief, as surely as an idle son, or an idle servant, an idle horse, or anything that is idle. So Lord Palmerston must immediately find work for his majority. The more recondite question of reward and encouragement we willingly leave to more knowing advisers. The warmest love requires tokens, and no doubt a Minister must dispense keepsakes, mementoes, and sweet suggestive gifts of all kinds. That, however, is not by any means so important as work. Better be in debt to a member of Parliament than have no account at all with him, no services given or received. In fine, Parliament must be worked; the larger the majority the more it must be worked; and the sooner it is fairly in harness the better.—*Times.*

THE CONVICTS ROBSON AND REDPATH.—On Saturday Mr. P. Johnson, the official assignee under the bankruptcy of Robson, accompanied by Mr. Morant, the solicitor for the assignees, proceeded to Newgate, and had an interview, in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Weatherhead, with Robson. On Tuesday the Crystal Palace Company presented a proof for nearly £18,000 against Robson's estate, which was opposed by Mr. Bagley, on behalf of twenty-four trade creditors. These creditors have formed a fund, not only to oppose the proof of the trade assignee, but to call upon the commissioner to suspend the dividend upon the numerous proofs already admitted. It is alleged, but we cannot certify to its accuracy, that upon an investigation of the company's accounts many irregularities have been discovered which have been improperly attributed to Robson. This led to the interview on Saturday at Newgate, in order that Robson, who since his conviction has manifested every disposition to declare the truth, should check the proof tendered by the Crystal Palace Company. Should that proof be admitted, it will nearly absorb all the funds, and leave the trade creditors with almost a barren estate. The desire of Robson appears to be, that he should be at once sent out to some penal colony, where his natural and intuitive abilities will, doubtlessly, soon procure him favourable consideration; and his wife, who was governess in a colonel's family, and is highly educated, and possesses considerable talent, has been promised the means to accompany her unfortunate husband. While Robson is endeavouring to do all in his power to assist in his power to assist his assignees in bankruptcy to wind up his estate, for the benefit of his creditors, Leopold Redpath exhibits the most unflinching taciturnity, and pertinaciously refused, at his last "private" meeting, to disclose anything which would lead to the elucidation of the extent of the Great Northern Railway frauds. He justified his silence upon the ground of having been treated with great harshness and cruelty by Mr. Mowatt, the secretary of the company, and the assignee of his estate. His examination, as well as Robson's, has been adjourned *sine die*, the trade creditors not being at all satisfied in either case. Both convicts are still in Newgate.

THE RUMOURED YEARLY ALLOWANCE, AFTER MARRIAGE, TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The London *Evening Sun* thus speaks out on this subject, in an article addressed to the electors of the United Kingdom, just immediately preceding the late general election:—Electors, the rumour has been that the new Parliament will be asked for £50,000 per annum!—for the interest of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent.—to marry the Princess Royal to a Prussian prince! Could Prussia and its royal family be degraded further in the eyes of Europe, we should say that such a mercenary transaction would sink them yet lower. Happily for us the credit of Prussia is not in our keeping; for we certainly would not discount a single draft on her honour. But we must bethink ourselves of the credit of our own Royal Family, and of our own pockets. These are points for the hustings. Nothing made Queen Adelaide so unpopular with the nation, nothing so indisposed it to mourn for her death, as the repulsive Germanism which taxed the people so unmercifully, either to enable her to roll in wealth or to enrich her poor German relations. We would not have our young Princess brought into the same mortifying position. We should like our Royal Family to be favourites with the country. They will be so if only reasonable support is asked for them, but if our Princesses are to cost us £50,000 a year each—bless us—where is the end to be? If the daughters are to be salaried in this style, and the sons in proportion; and if the latter are to swallow up military sinecures retained as special rewards for veteran service, Lord Palmerston may rest assured that the country will think we pay too much for the whistle of royalty, and that the opinion will spread that a president is better. Prodigiously less costly at least. Let electors be awake. There is the utmost danger of a job. The Prince and the Premier will need the voice of the country to enable them to resist the urgency of German, especially of Prussian, avarice. They must be able to reply that England will not endure it. That England expects her Princesses to marry husbands who can support them—especially if they marry members of a royal family. That England would much rather have had nothing to do in the royal marriage line with a country it despises more than any other in Europe, but that, if the young people are in love, why the country of the husband must maintain the happy pair. We have no objection to give our Princess Royal £50,000 as a dowry, and to have done with it. Against any further taxing of the country to enrich a Prussian husband we firmly protest. £50,000 reward per annum, then, to the electors, if they now speak out. It is in a new Parliament that Courts and Cabinets get through with such jobs as these. Nothing will prevent something of the kind but pledging the candidates to vote against it. It is folly to talk of reducing expenditure if such annual burdens are to be inflicted on us. If taxpayers do their duty at the hustings, and on that condition only, they will obtain for themselves the reward of £50,000 per annum.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.—A Public Tea will be prepared in connection with the opening of the new Church, in the School Room opposite, on the evening of TUESDAY, 14th July, when addresses will be delivered by various ministers. Tea will be served at half-past six o'clock.

Tickets, one shilling and sixpence each; and may be had at Mr. WATSON'S, druggist, Brickfield-hill, Mr. DIXSON'S, jeweller, King-street, Mr. WIER'S, baker, William-street, or at any of the friends in Woolloomooloo.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SIMON MACGUIGANN are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed son SIMON. The procession to move from his father's residence, Camperdown, on FRIDAY, at a quarter to 3 o'clock precisely. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 28, King-street West, and at 131, Old South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. COLLINS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late Wife, MARGARET, to move from his residence (late Rising Sun), Windsor Road, THIS DAY, Friday, the 10th instant, at four o'clock precisely. JAMES WILLIS, undertaker.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Name	£	s.	d.
His Excellency Sir William Denison, annually during his residence in the colony	£20	0	0
Hurst, Rev. B.	1000	0	0
Allen, George, M.L.C.	500	0	0
Barker, James A.	250	0	0
Allen, George Wigram	500	0	0
M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P.	500	0	0
Caldwell, John	250	0	0
Schofield, Rev. W.	200	0	0
Love, William	200	0	0
Hosking, John, J.P.	250	0	0
Vickery, E.	250	0	0
Speer, William	200	0	0
Cowlishaw, Thomas	100	0	0
Joy, Edward, J.P.	100	0	0
Ellis, William	100	0	0
Neale, Alderman	100	0	0
Slade, Mr.	100	0	0
Oakes, Francis, J.P.	250	0	0
Walker and Son	200	0	0
Nemo	100	0	0
Moore, Lewis	100	0	0
Moore, Mrs., sen.	100	0	0
Oakes, George, M.P.	200	0	0
Vickery, James	100	0	0
Peacock, J. J.	100	0	0
Peacock, Mrs., and daughters	25	0	0
Peacock, J. T.	25	0	0
Greer, John	100	0	0
Denton, H.	100	0	0
Iredale and Co.	100	0	0
Bowden, T. K.	50	0	0
Cowlishaw, James	50	0	0
Tom, William (Bathurst)	100	0	0
Dawson, John	100	0	0
Dawson, Mrs.	100	0	0
Dawson, Edward	100	0	0
Moses, Alderman	5	5	0
Cousens, William	10	0	0
Galliott, William	2	0	0
Galliott, Mrs.	1	0	0
Wharton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Piper, William	5	0	0
Kippax, W.	5	0	0
Walch, James	1	0	0
Walch, Mrs.	1	0	0
Sergeant, E.	5	0	0
North, Thomas	3	3	0
Tinley, Thomas	5	0	0
Mansfield, Rev. R.	10	10	0
Mansfield, S. W.	10	0	0
W. P.	1	0	0
Linsley, John R.	25	0	0
Hessell, Rev. W.	21	0	0
Rabone, Rev. S.	21	0	0
Gaud, Rev. H. H.	21	0	0
Wilkinson, Rev. S.	21	0	0
Oram, Rev. J.	10	10	0
Eggleston, Rev. J.	5	5	0
Gregg, James	5	0	0
Mollardo, J. K.	5	5	0
Day, Isaac	5	0	0
Callaghan, James	20	0	0
Bennett, George	5	0	0
Gollidge, John	5	0	0
Cornell, John ...	3	0	0
Swyny, G.	3	0	0
Millard, Rev. J. G.	5	5	0
Mitchell, William	1	0	0
Dunn, Miss	1	0	0
Lees, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Stuart, Mrs.	2	2	0
James, B.	20	0	0
Kingsborough, Mr.	10	0	0
Wellington, William	1	1	0
Williams, Mrs.	5	5	0
Brennand, L. J.	5	0	0
Coates, J.	1	0	0
Carter, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2	0
M'Coy, Mr.	1	0	0
Scanland, Mr.	1	0	0
Kellett, William I.	1	0	0
Thompson, James	1	0	0
Smith, M.	2	0	0
Munce, M. J.	20	0	0
Hicks, Henry	1	0	0
Corden, Mrs.	3	3	0
Stuart, J.	10	0	0
Duchesne, F.	1	1	0
Trannaur, W.	1	1	0
Frost, S.	1	0	0
Pilley, G.	1	0	0
Joint, Mr.	1	0	0
Stuart, Miss E.	1	0	0
Stuart, Mr.	1	0	0
Friend, A	20	0	0
Harpur, Charles	1	0	0
Lock, Mr.	1	1	0
Kippax, S.	5	0	0
Coates, Mrs. T. R.	25	0	0
Brennand, Mr., annually	5	5	0
Uther, Mr., ditto	5	5	0
Brennand, E. S., ditto	4	4	0
Millard, Mr.	20	0	0
Smith, Henry	10	0	0
Vial, William	25	0	0
Mitchell, S.	3	0	0
Lloyd, W. F.	2	2	0
Wade, Mrs.	1	1	0
Reeve, J. P.	10	0	0
Little, J.	2	0	0
Thorn, Mrs.	2	0	0
Fallick, A.	5	0	0
Bennett, M.	10	0	0
Durham, G.	10	0	0
Myers, J. H.	50	0	0
Hamilton, A.	1	0	0
Harris, Mr.	5	0	0
Phillip, Mr.	1	0	0
Jolly, Mr.	5	0	0
Matthews, Mrs.	1	0	0
Moffitt, Dr.	10	0	0
Bowden, T. W.	100	0	0
Senor, W.	5	0	0
Matthews, E. H.	1	0	0
J. L. ...	20	0	0
Brown, Henry	15	0	0
Brown, Mrs.	15	0	0
Dunn, Thomas	5	0	0
Head, J.	1	0	0
Children, four ...	1	7	6
Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs.	4	0	0
Friend, A.	20	0	0
Turner, C. W.	5	5	0
M'Coy, Mr.	1	1	0
Allott, Mrs.	2	2	0
Justebell, E.	1	10	0
Cook, Mr.	5	0	0
Mayne, Rev. J.	1	1	0
Tremaine, Mrs.	1	1	0
Robson	2	2	0
Small sums	1	14	6

A. M'ARTHUR, S. RABONE } Treasurers.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, H. H. GAUD } Secretaries.

THE TICKET ESTABLISHMENT is intended to be an everlasting one, not being exposed to any losses nor mercantile panics, and able to purchase all its issued tickets of 5s., payable five years after date, with 20 per cent. interest at once, and at any time, for 90 per cent. cash, and 10 per cent. on tickets, with 7½ per cent. discount, or to advance on the same 80 per cent. cash, at ½ per cent. interest and ½ per cent. commission monthly. It will go on without any interruption, in absence or death of the founder and administrator, under the special control of a committee, which, from the beginning, has to investigate the security of all transactions. To reduce the weekly current expences of the working people amongst drapers, grocers, butchers, bakers, and other dealers, the tickets of 5s. will be sold to them at 4s. 6d., and taken by tradesmen, with whom an agreement is made to this purpose, and named in a monthly printed list, in pay for articles they deal in, like 5s. cash. Gentlemen, in any branch of business, willing to take the tickets for them, cash over the counter, if they pay 7½ per cent. discount out of the 20 or 30 per cent. gained on articles which they would not have sold without their new customers, paying with tickets, please to send their address to L. V. R., HERALD Office, to hear, in an interview with the founder, the details of the agreement.

TITLE TO THE WATERLOO ESTATE.—Certain foolish persons having been industriously circulating a report to the effect that the title of the late Mr. Daniel Cooper to Terry's Grant of 570 acres of land adjoining the Water Reserve and Old Race Course, and forming a portion of the Waterloo Estate, was incomplete, stating that the same had not been legally conveyed by the grantee,—We beg to say, for the information of the leaseholders of the Waterloo Estate, and of any parties who may be interested, that we hold the following deeds as contradicting such reports, and which we are ready to exhibit to any person concerned:—

27 May, 1823.—Grant, Sir T. Brisbane to Samuel Terry, of 570 acres, County of Cumberland, District of Sydney.

21 June, 1825.—Conveyance, Samuel Terry and Rosetta his wife to Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levey of above grant. Registered on 22nd June, 1841, No. 128, Book "N."

We suppose the statements which have also been made with reference to the Point Piper Estate are only exaggerations of the above; the title to which estate is a most complete one, being a grant from the Crown to the late Mr. Daniel Cooper.

DANIEL COOPER, THOMAS BUCKLAND, } Trustees under the will of the late Daniel Cooper.
Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The public is CAUTIONED against receiving two forms of notes of £20 each, stolen from the Bank of Australasia, which were numbered 653 and 654 respectively, with place of issue, date and signature left blank, but supposed to have since been filled up with forged writing. Sydney, 27th June, 1857.

NOTICE to whom it may concern.—Whereas Mr. ANTHONY DEJEAN left on the premises, 81, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, on 12th day February, 1855, as security for money due, 8 boxes of CLOTHING and other property, this is to give notice that unless the amount due, amounting to £44, be paid, the said boxes and property will be sold by public auction, at the rooms of Mr. Andrew Allan, 51, King-street, on SATURDAY, 11th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock.

CIRCULAR.—MORT and CO.'S Cattle Yards, Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool. Mort and Co. beg to notify that they have established sale yards for stock of every description, at Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good paddocks, plentiful supply of water, and convenient yards, with commodious slaughter-houses adjoining, every facility will be afforded for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.

TO SPORTING MEN and others.—BRUSH and MACDONNELL have just received per ship Electra, from London, a few first-class Racing Watches, of rare excellence, finished in the most perfect manner, and combining all the scientific improvements that successful Ingenuity has devised up to the present period. Each of these watches have three divisions on the dial, the larger one with independent dividing seconds, and a stop so admirably contrived as to show ONE THIRD OF A SECOND with great facility and precision. Such elaborate and beautiful pieces of mechanism as the timekeepers under consideration are rare even in London, and are now brought under the notice of the public for the first time in these colonies. Their rarity may be estimated from the fact that they could not be made in less time than six to eight months for each.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL beg to call the attention of scientific persons and others, who can appreciate the value of an instrument measuring minute intervals of time with ease and clearness, to these splendid watches. They will have much pleasure in showing them to their friends on being favoured with a call.

SEA-SICKNESS.—A simple and efficacious REMEDY may be obtained on application to GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 187, George-street, Sydney.

TO BE LENT, on good freehold security, two SUMS of £1000 and £800, trust moneys. Apply to R. J. and G. WANT, 2, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£1000 and £750 TO LEND upon MORTGAGE. Apply to MILFORD and CROFT, solicitors, 19, King-street.

BANK POST BILLS at Six or Twelve Months' Date with interest added, at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent per annum, according to the currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—EDWARD WRENCH, general manager. 15th May, 1857.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of twenty-four shillings per share, on the capital stock of the Corporation, and bonus of fifty-six shilling per share, making together the sum of £4 per share, and being at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, declared by the Court of Directors, payable in London on the 14th April last, will be payable to the shareholders on the colonial register, at the respective branches in the colonies, on and after the 13th July next. J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent. Sydney, 15th June, 1857.

MILL BELT, PRELLER'S PATENT, 2 to 12 inch, single and double.—A further supply just received. The undersigned, having used Preller's Patent Mill Belts in their manufactories, can recommend it as being far superior to any belts made in these colonies. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, &c.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have received, per Contest, a large shipment of well assorted CARPETING, viz., Brussels, velvet pile, tapestry, Axminster, Kidderminster, Dutch, and Venetian, in 3 and 4-4 wide. Also,

Stair Carpeting, of 16, 18, 20, and 22 inches, in Brussels, velvet pile, tapestry, Dutch, and Venetian. Also,

4-4 wide coir matting; 4-4 wide African matting; coloured China matting; rugs, door slips, door mats, &c. 130, Pitt-street.

LADIES' and Children's Goloshes, very best quality, at the Glasgow Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 295, George-street. J. BEATTIE and SON.

FRENCH FLOWERS, for Ball and Head Dresses.—Snowdrops, lilies of the valley, geraniums, carnations, heaths, cornflowers, dahlias, horse chesnut, myrtle, roses, forget-me-not, blue and white violets, mignionette, strawberries, cherries; black, red, and white currants; gooseberries, grapes, honeysuckle, red coral flowers, &c., &c., at Mrs. MAY'S Fancy and Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, 4th door from Pitt-street. Wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE.—
Case brandy, various brands
Scotch whisky, in bulk and bottle
JDKZ geneva
Bottled sherry
Black's Scotch ale, in bulk
Alsopp's ale, bottled, in pints and quarts
North Wilts and Dunlop cheese
White herrings, preserved salmon
Dried ling and cod fish
Muscatel raisins, cod liver oil
Gray, Dunn, and Co.'s fancy biscuits
Tennant's soda ash, candlewick
M'Dougall's tobacco pipes, large and small bowls
Paints, white, red, black, and green
Turpentine, Stockholm tar, and pitch
Europe rope, canvas
Blasting powder, and patent safety fuse
Saddlery, whips, &c.
Boots and shoes
Paper, brown and wrapping
Glenfield patent starch
Price's belmont sperm candles
Plate glass, large sizes
Steele's double crown and Liverpool soap.
CAIRD, PATERSON and CO.

COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STORES, LIVERPOOL.—GEORGE MOCATTA and CO. have on hand a constant supply of the following articles, which they dispose of at the most moderate rates:—
FLOUR.—First quality, in 100 and 200lb. bags
TEA.—Congou and Hyson, in chests and half-chests
SUGAR.—Mauritius and Company's
SOAP.—Best colonial
SALT.—Liverpool, curing and dairy
OILMEN'S STORES—In great variety
GROCERIES—Of every description
IRONMONGERY—A large assortment
DRAPERY—Ditto
SLOPS.—Blankets, clothing
BOOTS and SHOES.—Navvies' watertights
Glass and Crockeryware
Bar and Horse-shoe iron
Field and garden seeds
Wines, Spirits, Beers and Cordials, &c., &c., &c.

COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STORES, LIVERPOOL.—GEORGE MOCATTA and CO. are cash purchasers of every description of produce delivered at the Collingwood Stores, and will forward goods or produce by rail to and from Sydney, at the following rates:—
For wool and flour, 15s. per ton
For wheat and other grain, 5d. per bushel
Goods from Sydney delivered to drays at 16s. per ton.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—Superior kiln-burned screened Lime. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—BURGIS and BOWES beg to call the attention of the public to a large number of Lithograph Plans, consisting of nearly every property offered under the hammer in New South Wales and the adjacent colonies, within the last ten years. These plans are at all times open to the inspection of the public, at their large and commodious rooms, where every facility is now given to all classes in the community seeking investments or desirous of selling their properties. BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, house, land, and estate agents, 284, George-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Winch, iron block, and chain 90 feet long, suitable for stores, &c. Price, £16. For further particulars, apply to Mr. BRADY, Criterion Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

FOR SALE, by the 26th July, all the Timber on 17½ acres at Kenmore Hill, within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, Liverpool. Address COLIN MACKENZIE, care of Inman and Co., Liverpool-street.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC in general.—That ALES can be purchased from the Paddington Brewery equal in quality to the English ales or the Lager beer of Germany.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex recent arrivals, a choice assortment of Todd, Heatly, and Co.'s fine wines and spirits, consisting of
Pale and brown sherries, in wood and bottle
Superior old port, ditto ditto
Marsala, in quarter-casks
Pale brandy, gin, and old tom
Fine claret, hock, and champagne. Also
Muntz patent Y. M. sheathing and nails
Copper sheathing and rod
Blasting and canister powder.
DONALDSON, GRAHAM, and CO., 3, Pitt-street.

PRIME COUNTRY BUTTER and BATHURST CHEESE, on SALE, by J. WATKINS, Margaret-st.

OATEN HAY, of the finest quality, on SALE by the undersigned; pressed in trusses of about 2 cwt. each. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO., nearly opposite How, Walker, and Co.'s, Circular Quay.

BUTTER, a beautiful sample, in kegs of 50 lbs. each; suitable for private use. GEORGE MOCATTA & CO.

BACON, fine Goulburn cured, by the side, or by the ton. GEORGE MOCATTA and Co.

GENERAL PRODUCE STORES, Circular Quay, next to Joy and Co's. GEORGE MOCATTA and CO.

PERUVIAN GUANO MANURE.—Agriculturists Market Gardeners, and others, are reminded that this celebrated manure, so generally used and appreciated in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, can only be procured from the undersigned. In order to induce a more general use of this valuable manure in this colony, the price is reduced to £14 per ton for small quantities, and £13 per ton for five tons and upwards. Manures, under the name of guano, have been offered at lower rates, but farmers should satisfy themselves of the comparative value. Peruvian Guano is procured from the Chincha Islands, where it never rains, while that procured in rainy latitudes, such as Bolivia, and any part of the Australian coast, is almost worthless, because the rain washes away the ammonia and other valuable ingredients of an efficient manure. H. SELWYN SMITH, agent, at Messrs. Montefiore and Murphy's, Exchange Buildings.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.—M. MARKS begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, that it is his intention to relinquish the retail trade. He, therefore, offers the whole of his stock, selected stock, at 50 per cent. less cost prices. Sale to commence TO-DAY, at 10 p.m. N.B.—The whole of the stock must be cleared out in 14 days.

Note the prices—

PRICES! PRICES!! PRICES!!!

Item	From	To
Try our mohair jackets ...	from £0 15 0	to £1 10 0
Try our mohair ponchos	0 17 6	2 0 0
Try our mohair talmas	0 19 0	2 5 0
Try our mohair sacs	0 14 6	1 6 6
Try our mohair driving capes	1 5 0	1 17 6
Try our mohair Alliance coats	1 2 0	1 15 6
Try our drab kersey coats	2 2 6	3 5 0
Try our drab jackets	1 5 6	2 5 0
Try our drab talmas	2 5 0	3 10 0
Try our drab D.B.A.	2 5 0	3 15 0
Try our drab poncho	1 7 6	3 0 0
Try our pilot coats	0 12 6	1 10 0
Try our pilot chesters	0 17 6	1 15 6
Try our fine pilot sacs	1 5 0	2 2 6
Try our superior pilot driving capes	1 10 0	2 15 0
Try our coloured witney talma	0 17 6	2 0 0
Try our grey witney sacs	1 2 6	2 2 0
Try our grey witney ponchos	1 0 0	1 15 0
Try our brown witney Alliance coat	1 7 0	2 10 0
Try our superfine beaver coats	1 0 0	3 0 0
Try our superfine paletots	1 7 6	2 10 0
Try our wool-lined ditto	1 5 0	2 5 0
FROCK COATS! FROCK COATS!		
Try our frock coats	£1 5 6	to £3 0 0
Try our brown ditto	1 7 6	2 10 0
Try our blue superfine ditto	1 15 0	3 5 0
Try our olive green ditto	1 15 0	2 10 0
SHOOTING COATS! SHOOTING COATS!		
Try our black shooting coats	£0 17 0	to £2 0 0
Try our colonial-made ditto	1 5 0	2 10 0
Try our drab kersey ditto	1 0 0	1 10 0
Try our our own make, ditto	1 15 0	2 2 6
Try our shepherd's plaid ditto	0 18 6	1 7 6
Try our own make ditto	1 6 6	2 5 0
Try our own make sacs	1 10 0	1 19 6
WINTER TROUSERS! WINTER TROUSERS!		
Try our good black doe trousers	£0 15 6	to £1 5 0
Try our own make spring bottoms	1 0 0	1 10 0
Try our shepherd's plaid ditto	0 17 6	1 6 0
Try our doe trousers	0 7 6	0 12 6
Try our stripe ditto	0 15 6	1 5 0
Try our very best own make ditto	1 2 6	1 10 0
Try our drab kersey ditto	1 2 0	1 6
MEN'S MOLE TROUSERS!		
Try our stitched mole trousers	£0 4 0	0 6 6
Try our colonial made ditto	0 6 0	0 7 6
Try our dark mole ditto	0 3 6	0 5 6
Try our best quality ditto	0 4 6	0 7 6
MEN'S CORD TROUSERS!		
Try our woollen cord trousers	£0 10 0	0 15 0
Try our Bedford cord ditto	0 15 0	1 5 0
Try our our own make ditto	0 17 6	1 10 0
Try our cotton cord ditto	0 4 6	0 7 6
Try our white ditto	0 5 6	0 8 6
Men's good strong working suits, consisting of coat, vest, and trousers, from	0 17 6	1 10 0
WAISTCOATS. WAISTCOATS.		
Try our moire antique vests	£0 11 6	£1 1 0
Try our water silks	0 7 6	0 18 6
Try our best black cloth	0 6 6	1 1 0
Try our white marsella	0 6 6	0 18 0
Try our white embroidered	0 12 0	0 18 6
Try our black satin	0 7 6	1 1 0
Try our white satin	0 12 6	1 2 6
Try our fancy velvets	0 15 0	1 5 0
Try our black velvets	0 14 0	1 8 6
BOYS' CLOTHING. BOYS' CLOTHING.		
Try our boys' hussar suits	£1 5 0	£1 12 6
Try our boys' sacs	0 15 0	1 5 0
Try our boys' overcoats	0 10 0	1 1 0
Try our boys' witney coats	0 12 6	1 5 0
Try our boys' jackets	0 6 6	0 17 0
Try our boys' black cloth coats	0 12 0	1 5 0
Try our boys' mohair blouses	0 14 6	1 0 0
Try our boys' mohair sacs	0 15 0	1 5 0
BOYS' TROUSERS. BOYS' TROUSERS.		
Try our boys' cloth trousers	£0 6 6	£0 16 6
Try our boys' black trousers	0 8 0	0 17 6
Try our boys' brown cloth	0 8 6	1 1 6
Try our boys' grey doe	0 6 6	0 12 6
Try our boys' mixed	0 7 6	0 16 6
Try our boys' drab	0 9 6	1 1 0
Shirts of all makes and shapes, from	0 2 6	0 8 6

Silk pocket handkerchiefs, all ready hemmed; singlets, drawers, stockings, socks, guernseys, braces, in endless variety.

NOTICE.—Any article purchased at this establishment and not approved of, will be exchanged, or money returned.

Observe the address—
M. MARKS, 82, Pitt-street, next door to Mr. Moffitt.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.—Clearance SALE of silks, shawls, mantles, French merinos, and ladies' underclothing.

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, at La Ville de Paris, the whole of the above goods will be offered considerably below the Paris cost, in order to effect a clearance.

RICH FRENCH CHECKED and Striped Glace Silks, unprecedented bargains, are to be obtained for ten days only, at La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

RICH Black French Satins and Glace Silks, at less than Paris cost, at La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

THE HAYMARKET FLOOD.—In consequence of the damage done to our premises by the flood, on the 17th June, we are compelled to SELL OFF the whole of our cheap stock of drapery, which amounts to £13,724 14s. 10d., and must all be sold. The following fresh goods will be brought forward THIS DAY, Saturday, July 4th.

H. SELBY and CO., 480, George-street South.

119 pairs 10-4 blankets will be sold at 10s. 9d., regular price 17s. 6d.
95 pairs 10-4 super Bath ditto, 14s. 9d., regular price 22s. 6d.
49 ditto 11-4 very superior ditto, 19s., regular price 27s. 6d.
24 ditto 12-4 best Witney, 25s., regular price 40s.
90 ditto 12-4 white counterpanes (soiled), a bargain
121 pieces Horrocks' longcloth, 2s. 10½d. per dozen
94 ditto very fine ditto, 3s. 11½d. ditto
229 ditto the best calico in Sydney, 4s. 10½d. per dozen, worth 7d. per yard
27 ditto Welsh flannel, 10½d., worth 1s. 3d.
100 balzorine and barege dresses, 6s. 11d., worth 15s.
97 rich cachmeres, 7s. 10½d., reduced from 25s.
About 200 winter dresses, 8s. 9d., worth at least 20s. each
50 pieces figured alpacas, 1s. per yard, regular price 2s. 6d.
The finest French merino, 2s. 6d. per yard
German ditto, same width as French, 1s. 11½d., regular price 2s. 9d.
Woollen polkas, reduced from 8s. 6d. to 4s. 11d.
Striped guernseys, 1s. 11d. each, worth 3s. 6d.
Lambswool, half-hose, 7½d. per pair, worth 1s.
Men's overcoats, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
Chinchilla boas, 15s., usual price 33s.
Sable ditto, 2s. 6d., usual price 10s.
Ermine ditto, 3s. 6d., usual price 8s. 6d.
Squirrel ditto, 3s. 9d., usual price 8s. 6d.
Bonnet ribbons, 4½d., worth 1s.
Rich ditto, 10½d., worth 2s.
100 plaid shawls, 4s. 11d., worth 15s.
57 Paisley ditto, 7s. 6d., worth 20s.
100 black cloth mantles, half price
Men's moleskin trousers, 3s. 11d. per pair
Boys' ditto ditto, spotted, 2s. 11d.
Silk velvet vests, 10s. 6d., worth 30s.
Superfine black dress coats, 7s. 6d. each, worth 60s.

Also, on Monday next, will be ready for sale, parasols, habit shirts, sleeves, collars, flouncings, laces, &c., &c., at very reduced prices.

H. SELBY and CO., 480, George-street South.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, in the newest style, consisting of night dresses, in the Tavistock, Emmeline, Windsor, Alice, and Madeline patterns; chemisettes, in the Princess, Rival, and Royal patterns; tucked and flounced petticoats, drawers, and flannels. W. READING, Berlin House, 254, George-street.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Needlework, now on SALE, at Berlin House, 254, George-street, an assortment of new and elegant designs in needlework for embroidery, braidings, crochet, darned netting, and Berlin wool work, and as all these elegant designs are sent complete with every material for completing the same, no lady need be disappointed in the completion of her work. Smoking caps and slippers in great variety. W. READING, 254, George-street.

CHILDREN'S Caped Pelisses, braided Frocks, Boys' Tunics, and a general assortment of juvenile clothing. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

EMPRESS and Jenny Lind Back Combs and Infants' Hair Brushes, just landed, at D. LEVI'S, 25, King-street East.

HYDRAULIC HAY PRESS wanted. W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer and Produce Agent, 76, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, 30,000 feet 1½ inch Pitch Pine tongued and grooved Flooring Boards, now landed, at the Albion Wharf. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE.—Five Acres odd of Land to be SOLD, at Coogee, in allotments or altogether. Apply at 117, Elizabeth-street South. N.B.—A grant from the Crown.

IREDALE and CO. have for SALE, ex late arrivals invoices of
Walker's horse nails
Ewbank's patent nails
Wrought rose nails
Clout and clasp nails
Zinc nails
Scupper nails and coopers' rivets
Flooring and joiners' brads
Iron and copper tacks
Spike nails, rose and deck head
Smiths' bellows, anvils, and vyces
Winfield's iron bedsteads
Shoolbred's planished and japanned goods
Dixon's patent ware
Ditto B. M. ware
Carron goods
Brushware
Brass foundry
Builders' ironmongery
Ivory table cutlery
Galvanized iron buckets
Iron ploughs and winnowing machines
White lead and paints
Colza and linseed oils
100 cases Collin's American axes
And a large stock of packages assorted hardware.

The undersigned are very anxious to increase their connection, and beg to inform those with whom they have not yet had the pleasure of doing business that they could not have a better opportunity than the present for giving them a trial, as their stock was never larger or better assorted than now.

IREDALE and CO.

TO CONNOISSEURS of WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of Rose Water, from Yemen, Arabia, in glass bottles, 2 gallons each. Also, grass cloth, bleached and unbleached; Turkish towels, &c. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

J. G. WALLER and CO. inform their customers that they are now landing, ex Electra and Gladiolus, parcels of Friend's ale and porter in very fine condition; and that having arranged for the steady and continuous shipments of this justly celebrated and first-class beer, they will be able in future to keep their customers constantly supplied.

J. G. WALLER and CO.
Importers of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
Wynyard-square, 6th July, 1857.

TO PURCHASERS of Store Cattle for Melbourne or Adelaide Markets.—1000 head, from two years old and upwards, running at Benduck, Lower Murrumbidgee. If required, the cattle will be delivered at Deniliquin, Edward River, at Maiden's Punt, on the Murray. Address to the undersigned, Parramatta; or Mr. I. BARBER, Benduck, Lower Murrumbidgee. S. BARBER.

MILL BELTS, of the best Leather, on most approved principles, at lowest rates; also, mill belt and lacing leather, first quality, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

BEST NEWCASTLE screened House Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

COAL, Charcoal, and Cut Firewood always on hand. J. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER'S Timber Yard, Albion Wharf. Every description of colonial and foreign timber.

30,000 FEET 1 Inch Pitch Pine, T. and G. flooring boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1500 DOORS and SASHES; Cedar any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET Rough Baltic BOARDS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

330 CASKS best Roman Cement, Paints, Tar, and Pitch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

100,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

500 AMERICAN OARS, 10ft., 11ft., 12ft., 13ft. lengths and upwards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BUILDERS' STORES, Circular Quay.—Deals, scantling-boards, doors, casements, slates, cement, lead, &c.

20,000 FEET Battens, Lining, and Weather-boards. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 PALINGS, 5 feet, Hobart Town Shingles. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Plaster of Paris, Laths, and Ladders. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor slates, 24 x 14, 24 x 12, and 20 x 10 deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

ASH OARS, 12 feet to 24 feet, Hickory plank, &c, GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
20,000 feet 1 inch clear pine
50,000 ditto tongued and grooved flooring boards
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals and battens
30,000 ditto cedar, all thicknesses
50,000 ditto Oregon and Baltic scantling
50,000 ditto hardwood joist and scantling
1,000 panel and sash doors, and glazed sashes
French doors, pickets, laths, weatherboards, slating battens, skirting boards, architrieves, mouldings, &c.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FIREWOOD for sale at SCOTT and JOLLEY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

HARDWOOD WEATHER BOARDS for sale, in any quantity, at SCOTT and JOLLEY'S, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

REDUCTION in the Price of Iron.—Notice.—The undersigned have reduced the price of their iron as follows:—
Best crown Staffordshire iron, £16 per ton
Common ditto, £14 per ton.
IREDALE and CO.

WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENTS, near the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, for Sale, cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD, 211, George-street.

DARLING POINT.—A choice Building Site, with Bay frontage, for SALE. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

JINGI JINGI and CHARLEY'S CREEK in the district of DARLING DOWNS.—For SALE 30,000 SHEEP, together with the above magnificent sheep stations, adjoining the well-known properties of Messrs. Bell, Goggs, and M'Kenzie. For further particulars, apply to MORT and CO.

TO MILKMEN.—For SALE, six excellent Cows in full milk, with or without horse, cart, and harness, along with a connexion, income from £3 to £9 weekly. For particulars apply to Mr. PALMER, Omnibus Inn, Glebe.

GIGS, DOG CARTS, Phaetons, &c., on SALE or HIRE, at WATT and PEARSON'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-st.

HORSES always on SALE or HIRE, at WATT and PEARSON'S Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS.—The undersigned has on hand a large stock of 26 and 28 gauge plain and corrugated iron. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

COUNTY STOREKEEPERS supplied with Bar Iron, Ironmongery, Glass and Earthenware, and American Goods, on the most liberal terms. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—A large stock of single and double, four-post; also, children's cribs. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from PARIS—
White kid boots
Ditto silk ditto
Ditto satin ditto
Black silk ditto
Ditto satin ditto. Also,
White and black shoes
Jouvin's best kid gloves, for ladies and gentlemen
The nightingale patent stays, fastening in front
Reynold's patent stays, ditto
Goddin's ditto ditto
Elastic ditto, ditto
Real horsehair petticoats, white, grey, and black, &c.
French Stay Warehouse, 32, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, for cash, Three Houses in Riley-street, the first houses off South Head Road. For particulars apply W. M. CLARKE, Esq., 15, Wentworth-place; or (141) on the premises.

POTATOES.—A very fine parcel of Derwent Potatoes, in excellent order and first quality, for SALE, in quantities to suit the wants of buyers. JACKSON and CO., New Pitt-street, Circular Wharf.

PLOUGHS, with extras, 60s. each. WATT and PEARSON, Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO SURGEONS and others.—For SALE, a new and complete Set of Amputating Instruments, best London make. Apply to Mr. THOMAS STREET, 383, George-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—For SALE, a capital Business, on the best stand on the Riley Estate. Coming in only £25—the cost of the fixtures. This is a first-rate chance for an industrious man. Enquire 29, Stanley-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant at Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

ASTOR HOUSE, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street North. Rooms for Families and Single Gentlemen vacant.

A SMALL Furnished Bedroom, with or without Board, suitable for a respectable young man. 14, Pitt-street South.

APARTMENTS, well Furnished, with separate table, if required. 95, Macquarie-street.

A CORNER Public-house to LET. Apply, immediately, to Mr. TOOGOOD, Rainbow Tavern, Pitt-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. 292, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. ELDER'S, for respectable single men. 161, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, centrically situated, two minutes' walk from the Post Office. Single Men of sober habits will find all the comforts of an English home, at THOMAS' Temperance Private Boarding Establishment, 31, York-street, third house South of King-street.

ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY.—To LET, on a long lease, a Farm of 21 acres, fenced in; part is under cultivation with barley and oats; large garden and orchard. There are three four-roomed cottages, and a slab hut, with kitchen, stables, barns, cow shed, pig and poultry yards, &c. It is particularly noted for a never-failing supply of most excellent water. The situation is distant 6 miles from Sydney, and two from Ashfield. Rent, to a respectable tenant, £40 per annum. Apply to Mr. JAMES PEARSON, Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN can Board and Reside at 57, Elizabeth-street, one door from King-street, late Mrs. THORNTON'S.

HOUSE TO LET.—A commodious Family Residence, situated in Castlereagh-street North; it contains 9 rooms, with water laid on, and every convenience. It is well adapted for Government or solicitors' offices. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-street.

HOUSE TO LET.—The Dwelling-house and premises situate at the corner of Hunter and Phillip streets, lately occupied as a grocer's shop. Apply to Mr. SMITH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

HOUSES to LET, at 12s., 4 rooms; 15s., five rooms. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

PUBLIC-HOUSES to LET.—Mr. DELOHERY, of 167, Pitt-st., has suitable houses at very low terms.

SITTING-ROOM and Two Bedrooms to LET, with or without Board. No. 2, Upper Fort-street.

STORES TO LET, in the centre of Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Theatre, containing three spacious Floors, counting-house, good dwelling apartments, with an enclosed yard and large shed. Rent moderate. Apply to W. BARKER, 4, Elizabeth-street.

TWO RESPECTABLE Young Men (brothers) require a Double-bedded Room, with Sunday board only, in a quiet Family, between William and Woolloomooloo streets preferred. Address THIS DAY, COMFORT, Post Office, William-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A comfortable Home is offered for Two or Three young Children requiring motherly care. References given and required. Address, &c., at Mr. LUSTY'S, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, No. 85, Sussex-street, near Market Wharf, a House, yard, stabling; water laid on, taxes paid; rent 25s. per week. Apply at once on the premises, or Supreme Court House Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, with Goodwill and Stock, a Grocer's Shop, doing a good steady trade; terms moderate. Address H. S. W., HERALD Office.

TO LET, Two new Houses in Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, consisting of eight rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony front and back. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, Furnished, a Front Parlour and Bedroom, with the use of kitchen, fuel, water, and linen. Terms, £1 5s. per week. At No. 3, Rushcutter View, Old South Head Road.

TO BE LET, Shop and Premises, in Castlereagh-street. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a Cottage in Castlereagh-street, No. 202, two doors south of Bathurst-street, containing eight rooms, and having a detached kitchen, and water laid on. This is the neatest cottage in the street, and has just been put in complete repair. There is a beautiful garden in the rear, and a flower garden in the front. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. Apply to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a House and Shop, in Market-street. Enquire at the Traveller's Rest.

TO LET, the Verandah Cottage, No. 17, Botany-street, Chippendale, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, and water laid on. Apply to Mr. HARRIS, Crown Inn, Botany-street.

TO LET, a Cottage on the Glebe Road, at the corner of Mitchell-street. Key at Mr. Scrutton's, next door but one. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 51, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, a large Cottage, rent £75. Apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, with 4 rooms and a kitchen, in a healthful situation, at Redfern. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO LET, Two handsome Rooms, in Macquarie-street South. Apply to Mrs. C. READ, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO GARDENERS and Others.—To LET, at Newtown, seven acres of land, part of which has been under cultivation as a market garden. Apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, 287, George-street.

TO LET, at No. 11, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, a house containing six rooms and kitchen, and large shed and yard, with garden ground. Water laid on, and with side entrance. Apply to Mrs. RODEN, Miller's Point, No. 14.

TO LET, a Residence in Crown-street, four rooms, and yard. Apply CASHIER, R. J. and G. WANT, No. 2, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the extensive Stores, with Dwelling-house attached, situated Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, Prospect Cottage, Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth-street South, consisting of six rooms; detached kitchen, well of good water, paddock, &c. Apply to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—To Let, on Lease, a House and Grounds, situate in St. Mary's, South Creek; containing seven rooms, a large detached kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stables, &c.; a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. The situation is well adapted for a medical man, as there is a first-rate opening for a clever and steady man. For particulars apply on the premises; and at GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'S, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, that Commodious Town Residence, 417, George-street, adjoining the Australian Brewery.

TO LET, on Newtown Road, Cottage, with water laid on. Rent moderate. P. ROYALL, Abercrombie-st.

TO LET, Dry Stores, close floors, free from rats. Enquire at Australian Brewery.

TO LET, Sunbury House, Redfern, corner of Cleveland and Castlereagh streets, containing eight rooms, besides pantry, store, kitchen, servants' room, stable and coachhouse. Apply to Mr. ALLEN, 51, Elizabeth-street. Key at Mr. Watkins' house, in lane at the rear.

TO LET, with possession on 8th July, that excellent Family Residence at the corner of Hunter-street and Horbury-terrace; late in the occupation of the Hon. John Hay. Apply at the Counting-house of GEORGE WERE, HEARDER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

TO LET, a Public House. Apply to S. BUTTS, Wine and Spirit Stores, 387, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

TO LET, a Four-roomed Cottage, convenient to the Dry Dock. Apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain Steam Saw Mills, or Timber Yard, foot of Erskine-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments, with verandah, use of kitchen, and water. 47, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

100 ACRE FARM.—To LET, a Farm, with four-roomed Cottage, kitchen, barn, and out-houses. Fifty acres fenced in, and divided into 5 paddocks; an orchard of eight acres, containing the choicest fruit, which has always realized double the rent, with an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons. Parties taking the above can have the stock, farming implements, and household furniture at a valuation. For further particulars apply to Mr. BOWLER, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines ...	One shilling.
Four ditto ...	Two shillings.
Six ditto ...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto ...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum in advance.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

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